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National Economic Resilience in *Asta Gatra* Amid Reciprocal Trade and Global Turbulence

Ade Maharini Adiandari[1*], Mahayanti Fitriandari[2]
[1,2] Universitas Ngurah Rai, Bali, Indonesia

(*) Corresponding Author: maharini.adiandari@unr.ac.id

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Abstract

Purpose: This article examines the impact of reciprocal tariff changes amidst geopolitical tensions on Indonesia's efforts to maintain market access while safeguarding its economic sovereignty. It also assesses national economic resilience through the *Asta Gatra* framework and evaluates the policy implications of the Agreement on Reciprocal Trade (ART) amidst global uncertainty.

Study Design/Methodology/Approach: This study adopts a structured narrative review with a descriptive approach, utilising academic publications, policy documents, official records, and relevant institutional sources. The gathered evidence is organised according to *Asta Gatra* dimensions and interpreted through contingency theory to assess the interrelationships between external pressures, domestic capabilities, and strategic policy choices.

Findings: The ART has the potential to expand market access, reduce tariff exposure, and support export-orientated industries. However, regulatory concessions may also increase external dependency, weaken domestic industrial capacity, and constrain national policy space. Balancing these competing interests requires a multidimensional assessment and an adaptive policy response that evolves alongside changing external conditions and national capabilities.

Originality/Value: This article integrates *Asta Gatra*, contingency theory, and the trigger *gatra* concept into a unified analytical framework. The trigger-gator concept identifies significant changes in one dimension that signal emerging pressures in another, thereby providing an early warning basis for timely policy recalibration and the strengthening of national economic resilience.

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INTRODUCTION

International trade has entered a period in which tariffs function not only as instruments of economic policy but also as tools of geopolitical pressure. On 2 April 2025, the United States introduced a reciprocal tariff policy that applied different rates to trading partners according to their trade relations. This policy increased uncertainty within a multilateral trading system historically built on stability and non-discrimination and encouraged affected countries to pursue bilateral negotiations to preserve market access (Pauwelyn, 2025). For Indonesia, these developments created a strategic challenge because continued access to a major export market must be balanced with the need to maintain domestic productive capacity and economic sovereignty.

Indonesia responded through the Agreement on Reciprocal Trade (ART) with the United States. The agreement reduced the tariff applied to Indonesian exports from 32 per cent to 19 per cent while introducing wider commitments concerning US industrial and agricultural products, non-tariff measures, digital trade, local-content requirements, purchases of US products and labour standards. These concessions may relieve immediate pressure on exports, sustain production and protect employment in export-oriented industries. At the same time, greater market openness may intensify import competition, weaken domestic industrial linkages and increase reliance on external markets, capital and technology. Judijanto (2025) highlights the asymmetry of this relationship, while Hendrawan & Setiyono (2026) show that ART may create investment and technology opportunities while exposing domestic industries, particularly micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), to stronger competitive pressure.

The empirical context reinforces this concern. Indonesian industries such as garments, furniture and footwear remain highly dependent on US demand, making tariff changes capable of affecting orders, production and employment within a relatively short period. ART can provide short-term market certainty, but its broader contribution depends on Indonesia's ability to convert market access into stronger domestic production, supplier participation, technological capability and higher value added. Market access alone cannot guarantee economic resilience when greater openness creates new dependencies or reduces national control over strategic economic activities. The central issue is therefore not simply whether ART lowers tariffs, but whether the agreement strengthens Indonesia's capacity to withstand future external pressures.

This distinction reveals a gap between tactical trade gains and strategic economic resilience. Lower tariffs can preserve current export flows, whereas resilience requires an economy to anticipate disruption, maintain productive activities, restore competitiveness and adapt its structure when external conditions change. Montrimas et al. (2024) demonstrate that industrial structure and portfolio composition influence an economy's capacity to withstand and recover from external shocks. He et al. (2023) similarly associates technological complexity with stronger economic resilience. These findings indicate that sustainable resilience depends on diversification, industrial capability, technological development and domestic production networks rather than market access alone.

The *Asta Gatra* framework provides a multidimensional perspective on national resilience by integrating natural and social dimensions of national life. These comprise geography, natural resources and demography within *Tri Gatra*, together with ideology, politics, economics, socio-cultural conditions, and defence and security within *Panca Gatra*. Their interdependence means that economic pressure may affect employment,

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welfare and social stability, while productive human resources, effective resource management and political stability can strengthen national bargaining capacity. Primanda & Rofii (2024) demonstrate that national resilience extends across political, social and security dimensions. *Asta Gatra* therefore provides a relevant framework for assessing trade policies that influence production, investment, technology, strategic resources and national policy space.

Contingency Theory complements this framework by explaining that policy effectiveness depends on the fit between external pressures, domestic capabilities, institutional arrangements and strategic objectives (Miles, 2012). Applied to ART, global trade turbulence represents the external pressure, ART represents Indonesia's policy response, and *Asta Gatra* reflects national capacity. This relationship allows ART to be assessed according to its compatibility with industrial capability, resource control, demographic interests, political sovereignty and economic defence as strategic conditions change.

Existing studies provide important but fragmented explanations, like identify market opportunities, competitive pressures and asymmetric concessions associated with ART. Pauwelyn (2025) places reciprocal tariffs within wider changes in the global trading system, while studies of trade-policy uncertainty show that unpredictable policy changes can affect investment and participation in global value chains (Constantinescu et al., 2020; Handley & Limão, 2022). Research on economic resilience highlights industrial diversification and technological capability (Montrimas et al., 2024), whereas studies of Indonesian trade policy mainly examine foreign-policy objectives, ASEAN positioning and domestic political interests (Syarip, 2020). However, these perspectives have not been sufficiently integrated to explain how ART interacts with national capacity and economic resilience.

This gap becomes important because policies that preserve market access in the short term may create longer-term vulnerabilities when they weaken industrial capacity, increase technological dependence or reduce national policy space. The article therefore combines *Asta Gatra* and Contingency Theory and develops the concept of trigger *gatra* to identify changes that may signal emerging pressure across national dimensions. Changes in export-market concentration, domestic input utilisation, technological dependence, resource control or policy space may indicate the need for closer evaluation and policy adjustment.

The analysis examines three related questions: why strengthening Indonesia's national economic resilience has become increasingly important amid global trade turbulence, how ART responds to reciprocal tariff pressures and geopolitical change, and how *Asta Gatra* and Contingency Theory explain the implications of ART for national economic resilience and adaptive policy responses. These questions guide the assessment of whether market access can strengthen resilience without weakening domestic capability, policy sovereignty and long-term economic independence.

Figure 1 illustrates a dynamic policy cycle linking global turbulence, the Agreement on Reciprocal Trade (ART), national capacity, policy consequences, and recalibration. Geopolitical tensions, economic uncertainty, supply chain disruptions, protectionism, sanctions, and commodity price volatility create external pressures that require the government to formulate strategic responses aligned with national interests. Within this framework, the government treats ART as a contingent strategic choice rather than a fixed solution to mitigate risks, leverage opportunities, and maintain policy flexibility.

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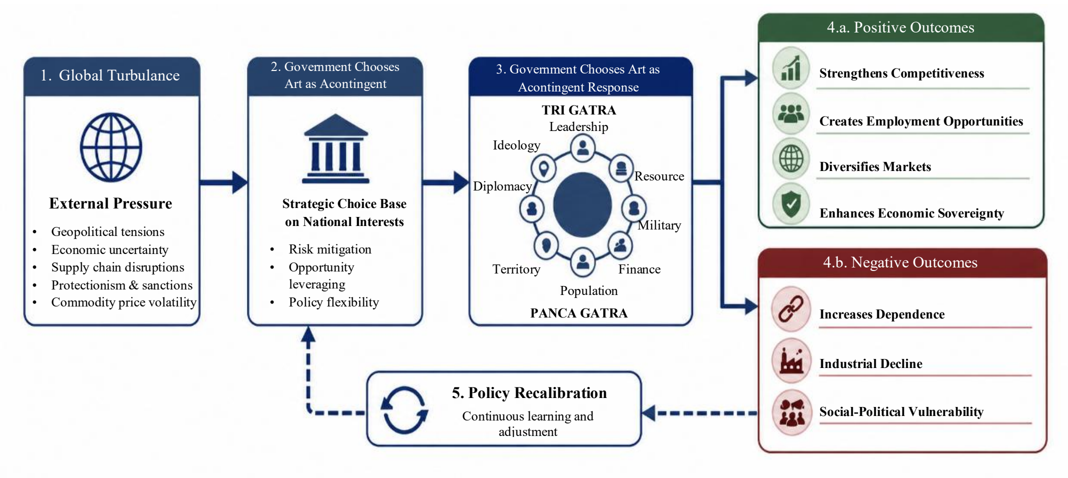
Contingency theory explains the effectiveness of this choice through the alignment of changing external conditions, domestic capabilities, and national strategic interests. *Asta Gatra* subsequently provides a multidimensional framework for assessing the suitability of ART through the interconnections between *Tri Gatra* (three natural aspects) and *Panca Gatra* (five social aspects). This multidimensional assessment determines whether ART strengthens competitiveness, creates employment opportunities, diversifies markets, and enhances economic sovereignty, or conversely, whether it increases external dependence, weakens industrial capacity, and heightens socio-political vulnerability. Changes in how much a country relies on certain export markets, uses local materials, can support local suppliers, earns from exports, depends on technology, and can make its own policies act as triggers when pressure in one area starts to impact another. Emerging cross-dimensional pressures consequently prompt the government to monitor developments, learn from policy outcomes, and undertake strategic recalibration. A feedback system then links the evaluation results to government decisions to maintain, adjust, or reconsider ART as external conditions and national capacities evolve, ensuring that short-term trade benefits remain aligned with long-term national economic resilience.



Source: Authors' synthesis based on the reviewed literature

Figure 1. Research Conceptual Framework

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Studies

National Economic Resilience and *Asta Gatra*

Economic resilience refers to an economy's capacity to withstand disruptions, maintain core functions, restore performance, and adapt to change. This concept extends beyond metrics including export growth, tariff reductions, or gross domestic product, as positive aggregate performance can mask underlying structural vulnerabilities. Montrimas et al. (2024) identify industrial portfolio structure as a crucial element of national economic resilience, while He et al. (2023) demonstrate that technological complexity enhances adaptability. Together, these findings highlight the importance of

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production diversification, technological mastery, robust institutions, and domestic industrial linkages in navigating external shocks.

The *Asta Gatra* framework expands this analysis by viewing national resilience through the *Tri Gatra*, which comprises geography, natural resources, and demographics, and the *Panca Gatra*, which encompasses ideology, politics, the economy, socio-cultural factors, and defence and security. Changes in one aspect can affect others; thus, economic disruptions have the potential to impact employment, welfare, social stability, and the political landscape. Modern trade agreements increasingly broaden their regulatory scope beyond tariffs to include investment, digital trade, data governance, local content requirements, technical standards, and strategic resources. Consequently, the *Asta Gatra* framework enables a comprehensive assessment of trade agreements, determining whether trade benefits bolster industrial capabilities, technological mastery, economic sovereignty, and national resilience, or conversely, increase vulnerability in other areas of national life.

Contingency Theory and Strategic Policy Fit

Contingency theory posits that policy effectiveness depends on the alignment between external pressures, internal capacities, institutional structures, and strategic objectives (Miles, 2012). This theory does not view any single policy as universally optimal, as environmental shifts can alter its degree of alignment. Consequently, policy assessment must consider the conditions underpinning decisions as well as national capabilities to respond to change.

Applying this theory to the Agreement on Reciprocal Trade (ART) frames global trade volatility as an external pressure, the ART as a policy response, and Asta Gatra as a representation of national capacity. The effectiveness of the ART is determined not merely by short-term trade benefits but also by its alignment with industrial capacity, technological mastery, resource sovereignty, demographic interests, and national development goals. Concessions that safeguard exports and jobs during periods of tariff pressure may not remain appropriate as domestic conditions and the strategic environment evolve.

Thus, contingency theory provides a basis for distinguishing between tactical benefits and strategic resilience. Periodic evaluations are essential to determine whether market access continues to bolster domestic capacity or begins to heighten structural vulnerabilities. The ART should be understood as a strategic response adaptable to shifting external pressures and national capabilities, ensuring that policy adjustments are made considering evolving risks, capacities, and Indonesia's strategic interests.

Trigger *Gatra* and Early-Warning Analysis

The integration of *Asta Gatra* and contingency theory provides the conceptual basis for trigger *gatra* as an early-warning mechanism within national resilience analysis. A trigger *gatra* refers to a significant change in one dimension that may signal emerging pressure across other dimensions. Potential indicators include increasing export-market concentration, declining domestic input utilisation, weakening local suppliers, greater technological dependence, reduced control over strategic resources and narrowing national policy space. These conditions may initially appear sectoral or temporary, but their strategic relevance increases when they begin to affect employment, industrial

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competitiveness, social stability, resource sovereignty, political autonomy or national security. A trigger *gatra* does not assume that every change will produce systemic disruption; rather, it identifies conditions that indicate a growing mismatch between external pressures and national capacity.

The analytical value of trigger *gatra* lies in its ability to connect multidimensional national resilience with adaptive policy responses. *Asta Gatra* provides the basis for examining how pressure in one dimension may influence others, while contingency theory explains why policy responses need to adjust when external conditions and domestic capacities change. A significant deterioration becomes relevant for policy assessment when it begins to coincide with pressure in other dimensions, indicating the need for closer monitoring and possible policy recalibration. Through this approach, trigger *gatra* extends resilience analysis beyond post-crisis evaluation by supporting earlier identification of emerging vulnerabilities and providing a basis for timely strategic adjustment.

Empirical Studies

Empirical research on reciprocal trade demonstrates that trade agreements can create economic opportunities while generating structural risks. Hendrawan and Setiyono (2026) find that the Indonesia-United States ART can expand market access, attract investment and create opportunities for technology transfer. Greater exposure to imported products, however, may place additional pressure on domestic industries, particularly MSMEs with limited capital, productivity and technological capability. Judijanto (2025) similarly identifies asymmetry in trade concessions and highlights the importance of strengthening domestic capacity, MSME participation, market diversification and periodic policy evaluation. These findings indicate that access to external markets produces sustainable benefits only when domestic actors can convert trade opportunities into stronger productive capacity.

Research on trade-policy uncertainty reinforces this conditional relationship. Constantinescu et al. (2020) show that uncertainty can weaken trade activity and participation in global value chains, while Handley & Limão (2022) demonstrate how unpredictable policy environments influence investment and market-entry decisions. Poilly (2025) further indicates that trade-policy uncertainty can generate regional spillovers across interconnected economies. These findings suggest that reciprocal tariff changes influence production and investment decisions beyond their immediate effects on customs duties.

A related body of research links domestic structural capacity with economic resilience. Montrimas et al. (2024) show that diversified industrial portfolios improve an economy's ability to maintain and restore competitiveness. He et al. (2023) associate technological complexity with stronger regional resilience, while Raghavan & Devadason (2020) demonstrate that ASEAN economies remain exposed to trade shocks transmitted through regional and global networks. Anbumozhi & Kalirajan (2021) likewise show that global value chains can generate investment, technological development and employment while accelerating the transmission of external disruption. These findings reinforce the view that economic openness contributes to resilience only when domestic capabilities can absorb, adapt to and recover from external shocks.

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Research on Indonesian trade policy adds geopolitical and institutional dimensions. Syarip (2020) finds that Indonesia's free-trade policy reflects both economic objectives and geopolitical considerations, particularly its position within ASEAN. Yusuf & Nugroho (2022) show that participation in trade agreements does not automatically increase domestic production or exports when firms make limited use of tariff preferences or industrial capacity remains weak. These findings underline the importance of complementary industrial, technological and institutional policies in converting trade agreements into durable national benefits.

Existing evidence consequently reveals several connected relationships. Reciprocal trade can preserve market access while exposing domestic industries to stronger competitive pressure. Trade-policy uncertainty can influence investment and global value-chain participation. Industrial diversification and technological capability can strengthen economic resilience, while institutional and geopolitical conditions shape the effectiveness of trade policy. The literature, however, has generally examined these relationships separately.

This separation leaves limited explanation of how ART-related pressures may move across the dimensions of *Asta Gatra* and how policy responses should change as strategic conditions and domestic capabilities evolve. Few studies integrate reciprocal trade dynamics, multidimensional national resilience and policy fit within a single analytical structure. This absence limits the ability of the existing literature to distinguish short-term trade benefits from longer-term structural resilience.

Integrating ART dynamics, *Asta Gatra* and Contingency Theory provides a unified basis for explaining this relationship. ART functions as a contingent strategic response whose effectiveness depends on alignment with national capacity and changing external conditions. The concept of trigger *gatra* adds an early-warning dimension by identifying changes that may signal wider systemic pressure. Together, these perspectives provide a basis for determining when market-access gains contribute to national economic resilience and when growing dependence requires policy adjustment.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Design

This study uses a structured narrative review with a descriptive approach to examine national economic resilience, *Asta Gatra*, geopolitics and the Agreement on Reciprocal Trade (ART). These subjects encompass economics, international relations, public policy, trade law, and studies of national resilience. The selected approach integrates evidence from various disciplines and research designs within a common analytical framework (Jodlbauer et al., 2023).

The review identifies recurring patterns, conceptual relationships, differences in interpretation and policy implications. It does not produce statistical estimates or a meta-analysis. Literature searching, screening, extraction and synthesis follow a structured process to improve transparency and consistency. Literature reviews can integrate existing knowledge while identifying theoretical and empirical gaps (Nugroho et al., 2023; Snyder, 2019).

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Data Sources and Types

The study draws on secondary data from peer-reviewed journal articles, academic books, policy documents, treaty texts, government reports and institutional publications related to trade and national resilience. Priority is given to reputable journal articles with traceable DOIs and to sources published from 2020 onwards, while earlier works remain eligible when they provide essential theoretical or conceptual foundations. The literature covers national economic resilience, *Asta Gatra*, reciprocal tariffs, the Indonesia-United States ART, trade-policy uncertainty, geopolitics, national industry, global turbulence and economic sovereignty.

The search was conducted through major academic databases including Scopus, Web of Science, Google Scholar, and official institutional repositories during January to March 2025. Sources were included when they were relevant to the research questions, traceable and supported theoretical, empirical or policy analysis. Duplicate, unverifiable and irrelevant records were excluded. The search identified 142 records, of which 68 proceeded to full-text assessment after duplicate removal and title and abstract screening. Following eligibility assessment, 47 records were excluded, leaving 21 sources for the final synthesis.

Data Collection Instruments and Techniques

A literature review sheet and data extraction matrix guided data collection by recording the source, publication year, research objective, methodology, main findings, geopolitical context, implications for ART and relevance to each dimension of *Asta Gatra*. The search combined the terms “national economic resilience”, “Asta Gatra”, “reciprocal trade agreement”, “reciprocal tariff”, “trade policy uncertainty”, “economic sovereignty”, “national industry” and “global turbulence”, using Boolean search strings including: ("national economic resilience" OR "*Asta Gatra*") AND ("reciprocal trade" OR "reciprocal tariff" OR "ART") AND ("economic sovereignty" OR "trade policy uncertainty"). Titles, abstracts and full texts were screened, followed by reference-list checking to identify additional relevant sources. Clear inclusion and exclusion criteria supported transparency and reduced selection bias (Rachman & Nugroho, 2024). Data extraction focused on market access, domestic industry, technological dependence, bargaining power, strategic resources, employment and national policy autonomy.

Data Analysis

The analysis was conducted in four stages. First, selected sources were categorised based on three research questions. Second, findings were coded according to the eight dimensions of *Asta Gatra*: the *Tri Gatra* (comprising geography, natural resources, and demographics) and the *Panca Gatra* (encompassing ideology, politics, the economy, socio-cultural aspects, and defence and security). This categorisation considered the interconnections between dimensions of national resilience, i.e., the potential for economic pressures to influence social, political, and security conditions (Primanda & Rofii, 2024). Third, a thematic synthesis compared findings regarding market access, pressure on domestic industries, Indonesia’s bargaining position, economic dependency, and national policy space to identify opportunities and vulnerabilities associated with Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) (Hendrawan & Setiyono, 2026). Fourth, contingency theory was applied to assess the alignment between global turbulence, domestic capacity,

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RTA policies, and *Asta Gatra* conditions, considering their impacts on industrial capacity, resource control, demographic interests, political autonomy, and long-term economic resilience. At this stage, the analysis also identified "dimension triggers", changes in one dimension that could potentially affect others and signal a need for policy adjustments.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

The synthesis indicates that the Agreement on Reciprocal Trade (ART) yields short-term benefits by lowering Indonesia's export tariffs from 32 per cent to 19 per cent and implementing zero per cent tariffs on select products. This policy helps sustain market access, production, and employment, particularly in the garment, furniture, and footwear sectors, which rely heavily on the US market. However, these benefits do not yet directly guarantee the strengthening of national economic resilience in the long term.

On the other hand, concessions regarding local content, mining investments, and the management of export earnings could expand trade and investment but also potentially weaken linkages with domestic suppliers and diminish national control over strategic resources. Consequently, the ART needs to be evaluated not only based on tariff reductions but also on its ability to preserve policy space, strengthen production capacity, enhance technological mastery, and maintain economic sovereignty.

Broadly speaking, the impact of the ART encompasses all dimensions of the *Asta Gatra* (the eight aspects of national resilience). Increased market access can support production, employment, and social stability; conversely, reliance on foreign markets, technology, and capital can heighten vulnerabilities across economic, political, social, and defence-and-security spheres, as summarised in Table 1. The synthesis also identifies conditions that could potentially trigger shifts in these aspects, including increased export market concentration, declining use of domestic inputs, the weakening of local suppliers, reduced retention of export earnings, and growing technological dependence. While these indicators do not yet demonstrate causal relationships or specific quantitative thresholds, they can serve as early warning signals when pressure on one dimension begins to correlate with weakening in another.

Table 1. Synthesis of ART Findings from an *Asta Gatra* Perspective

***Asta Gatra* dimension**	**Key finding**	**Implication for national resilience**
Geography	Indonesia's strategic position within international trade routes creates market opportunities while increasing exposure to geopolitical competition and policy changes among major powers.	Market diversification and regional cooperation can reduce exposure to concentrated external risks.
Natural resources	Greater investment openness may increase capital inflows, while weaker control over mining and foreign exchange arrangements	Strategic resources strengthen resilience when they support national revenue, domestic

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	may reduce domestic retention of resource benefits.	industry and technological development.
Demography	Lower tariffs help sustain production and employment in labour-intensive industries.	Employment protection strengthens short-term resilience, although dependence on US demand remains a source of vulnerability.
Ideology	Regulatory concessions may place pressure on the principle of economic independence.	Trade commitments need to remain consistent with national interests and economic sovereignty.
Politics	Asymmetric bargaining power and regulatory adjustments may narrow national policy space.	Political resilience depends on policy autonomy, accountability and institutional coordination.
Economy	ART expands market access, while changes to local-content requirements may reduce domestic supplier and MSME participation.	Short-term export gains may create longer-term dependence if domestic productive capacity does not improve.
Socio-cultural	Employment protection can support social stability, while unequal access to trade benefits may disadvantage workers and MSMEs.	Social resilience depends on the equitable distribution of trade benefits.
Defence and security	Trade, technology, data and export-control arrangements increasingly intersect with national security interests.	Economic resilience forms part of national protection against non-military external pressure.

Source: Authors' synthesis based on Hendrawan & Setiyono (2026), Judijanto (2025), Primanda & Rofii (2024), and (Nugroho et al., 2025)

Discussions

The Urgency of Current National Economic Resilience in *Asta Gatra's* Perspective

Analysis indicates that Indonesia's economic resilience cannot be adequately assessed solely through growth and trade performance; it must also be evaluated based on the ability to withstand pressures arising from market concentration, reliance on imported inputs, foreign technological dominance, and integration into global production networks. Civín & Smutka, (2020); Miroudot, (2020) support these findings, identifying the capacity to absorb shocks and adapt to change as key elements of resilience. The *Asta Gatra* perspective broadens this assessment by highlighting how geography, natural resources, demographics, ideology, politics, the economy, socio-cultural factors, and defence and security form mutually influential dimensions. Primanda & Rofii (2024)

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demonstrate that economic disruptions can escalate into social and political pressures. Montrimas et al. (2024) and Nugroho et al. (2025) link resilience to industrial competitiveness, while He et al. (2023) highlight the role of diversification in enhancing adaptive capacity. These findings suggest that strengthening Indonesia's economic resilience requires competitive domestic industries, robust supplier networks, technological mastery, and an upskilled workforce.

The need for stronger national economic resilience becomes more pressing as Indonesia and ASEAN deepen their economic links with major global powers. The economic interconnectedness of Indonesia and ASEAN with major economic powers amplifies the transmission of external shocks. Raghavan & Devadason (2020) show that economic pressures from the United States and China can propagate through regional trade networks. Anbumozhi & Kalirajan (2021) demonstrate that global value chains create opportunities for investment, technology, and employment while simultaneously accelerating the spread of disruptions, whereas Floristella & Chen (2022) highlight the risks associated with the concentration of suppliers for technology and strategic materials. This empirical evidence supports the application of contingency theory, which posits that policy effectiveness depends on the alignment between external pressures, domestic capacity, institutional arrangements, and national objectives (Miles, 2012). While trade concessions may alleviate short-term pressures, they require re-evaluation if they begin to erode national capacity. Based on these interrelationships, an *Asta Gatra*-based evaluation can utilise a specific *gatra* (dimension) as a trigger, serving as an early signal when pressure on one dimension begins to correlate with the weakening of another, thereby necessitating policy adjustments.

Agreement on Reciprocal Trade Indonesia Policy in the Geopolitical Era

Findings indicate that the Agreement on Reciprocal Trade (ART) extends beyond mere tariff reductions, as reciprocal tariff policies also influence economic negotiations, regulations, and political dynamics. Pauwelyn (2025) explains that U.S. policy applies differential tariffs to trading partners to elicit bilateral concessions. Indonesia has responded with defensive pragmatism, prioritising market access, production sustainability, and employment in sectors reliant on U.S. demand. However, expanded import access could heighten competition for MSMEs, which continue to face constraints regarding capital, technology, and productivity (Hendrawan & Setiyono, 2026). Consequently, the ART can serve national interests if market access benefits are accompanied by strengthened industrial capacity, MSME participation, domestic value addition, and trade diversification. Syarip (2020) further notes that Indonesia’s trade policy reflects both economic and geopolitical interests; thus, its implementation requires effective coordination between government agencies and domestic economic actors.

Comparative evidence suggests that trade policy responses are shaped by each country's specific capacities. Vietnam relies heavily on integration into multinational supply chains, whereas India leverages its domestic market strength to shield sensitive sectors (Reddy & Sasidharan, 2021; Song et al., 2026). Indonesia cannot simply adopt either model due to its distinct industrial structure, technological capacity, and political configuration. A’yun (2020) also found that the impact of trade agreements varies according to a country's economic structure and level of readiness. These findings support contingency theory, which posits that policy effectiveness depends on the alignment between external pressures and domestic capacities. Therefore, implementing the ART

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requires periodic evaluations of trade, investment, employment, domestic input utilisation, and technology transfer. Measurable indicators can guide policy adjustment or renegotiation when expected benefits do not materialise, enabling ART to strengthen Indonesia’s industrial capacity and bargaining position beyond a short-term response to tariff pressures.

National Economic Resilience from the *Asta Gatra* Perspective Amidst the Dynamics of the Regional Apparatus and Global Turbulence

Analysis indicates that the benefits of Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) cannot be adequately assessed solely through tariff reductions and export growth; rather, they must be viewed through the lens of the *Tri Gatra* (natural aspects) and *Panca gatra* (social aspects) framework. Geographically, Indonesia’s position along international trade routes offers market opportunities while simultaneously increasing exposure to policy shifts by major powers, making market diversification and strengthened ASEAN cooperation essential (Poilly, 2025) Regarding natural resources, investments in strategic energy and minerals can boost capital and production, provided they are accompanied by domestic value addition, technology transfer, state revenue generation, and the involvement of national industries. From a demographic perspective, RTAs help sustain employment in export-orientated sectors, yet resilience also hinges on job quality, productivity, technological capabilities, and the equitable distribution of trade benefits. Economically, balancing market access with domestic production capacity remains a critical concern, as participation in trade agreements does not automatically lead to increased production and exports when the utilisation of tariff preferences and industrial capacity remains limited (Yusuf & Nugroho, 2022). Consequently, adjustments to Domestic Component Level (TKDN) requirements must be complemented by other instruments, i.e. local procurement incentives, supplier partnerships, joint research initiatives, and technology transfer targets.

The political and ideological dimensions reveal that RTAs also impact a state's ability to maintain policy space, particularly given that modern trade agreements encompass data, digital platforms, investment, procurement, and technical standards. Transparency, accountability, and the protection of strategic interests form the foundation for strengthening policy legitimacy. In the socio-cultural realm, the proliferation of foreign products and platforms may expand consumer choice but also exerts pressure on domestic businesses and ecosystems. Meanwhile, defence and security aspects involve data protection, the oversight of strategic goods, and preparedness for policy changes by trading partners. Oshodi & Olasehinde-Williams (2024) demonstrate that uncertainty regarding US trade policy can influence the participation of developing nations in global value chains. This cross-dimensional relationship underpins the "trigger factor" concept, which utilises changes in export market concentration, domestic inputs, local suppliers, export earnings, and technological dependence as early signals indicating the need for policy evaluation. This concept aligns with contingency theory, as policy adjustments are made in response to shifts in external risks and national capacity. Consequently, the success of the ART is reflected not merely in low tariffs but also in its ability to strengthen production, technology, market diversification, and economic sovereignty, as well as Indonesia's capacity to determine the direction of its national development.

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CONCLUSIONS

Analysis indicates that the benefits of the Agreement on Reciprocal Trade (ART) should be assessed not only through tariff reductions and export growth but also through the interplay of the *Tri Gatra* (three fundamental aspects) and *Panca Gatra* (five dynamic aspects) within the *Asta Gatra* (eight-aspect) framework. Indonesia's geographic position presents trade opportunities while simultaneously increasing its exposure to policy shifts by major powers. Natural resource management, workforce quality, production capacity, technological mastery, and policy space are among the key factors determining whether ART strengthens national resilience. Political, ideological, socio-cultural, and defence-security dimensions further demonstrate that the ART's success hinges on its ability to safeguard strategic interests, bolster domestic industries, and preserve economic sovereignty.

Consequently, ART implementation requires periodic evaluation based on indicators encompassing export-market concentration, domestic input utilisation, local supplier strength, foreign exchange earnings, and technological mastery. Changes in these indicators can serve as triggers within the *Gatra* framework to detect cross-dimensional pressures and inform policy adjustments. Through this approach, the ART can be steered to strengthen industries, enhance value-added, foster technology transfer, expand markets, and reinforce national economic resilience.

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