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Employing Poland's Military Depoliticization and Professionalism As Security Sector Reform Strategy For Indonesia

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Abstract: This article examines the reform of Poland's security sector and its relevance for Indonesia. The study focuses on the depoliticization and professionalization of the Polish military. Depoliticization aims to remove political party influence from the military and ensure civilian control over strategic and defense decisions. This involves reducing political roles within the military, reforming military education, and establishing an independent legal framework. Professionalization has been achieved by modernizing technology and weaponry, enhancing soldier skills to meet NATO standards, and participating in joint exercises with NATO allies. These efforts have improved the effectiveness and efficiency of the Polish military in maintaining national security and regional stability. Using qualitative methods and Creswell's comparative study approach, the research highlights how Poland's experience can guide Indonesia in its military reforms. By integrating depoliticization and professionalization strategies inspired by Huntington and Stephan, the article provides a framework to accelerate and improve military reform in Indonesia.

Keyword: Poland, Indonesia, Military Reform, Civil-Military Relations, Military Depoliticization.

INTRODUCTION

Military reform is an integral part of widespread transformation in countries around the world. This reform process is a response to dynamic political, strategic, information and technological changes, including developments in global power. Military reform is an effort to make fundamental changes in the structure, organization, policies and capabilities of a country's armed forces (Huntington, 1957). There are two main aspects that are often used as indicators of success in military reform, namely civil-military relations and military professionalism (Linz & Stepan, 1996). The need for adaptation and adjustment in military strategy and capabilities to maintain superiority and effectiveness in an ever-evolving environment.

The objective of military reform is to enhance civil-military ties and bolster military professionalism. By enhancing civil-military ties, it contributes to the achievement of military reform and the maintenance of political stability. The reform process is a reaction to the ever-changing political, strategic, informational, and technological landscape, as well as shifts in

global power dynamics (Giraldo, 2021). Military reform include substantial alterations in the composition, arrangement, strategies, and capacities of a nation's military forces. Civil-military relations refer to the contacts between the civilian government and the military. This encompasses the acknowledgment and regard for the authority of civilians, the formulation of important decisions, and the implementation of defense programs that adhere to democratic principles (Croissant et al., 2012). The establishment of positive ties between civilians and the military is a crucial measure in military reform, as it entails acknowledging and honoring civilian authority and choices made through democratic processes.

In addition, military reform places significant emphasis on military professionalism. Military professionalism encompasses the proficient and efficient execution of troops' responsibilities, while adhering to the ethical and moral standards expected of a soldier. This professionalism encompasses the aptitude to uphold self-awareness, discipline, and accountability for the assigned tasks. The perspectives presented by Huntington (1957) and Linz & Stepan (1996) diverge in their interpretations of civil-military interactions. Huntington underscored the significance of the military as an instrument of the state that should remain separate from politics, but Stepan contended that military intervention in the political sphere may be deemed essential, particularly in emerging nations. Poland exemplifies a nation that implemented a strategy consistent with Huntington's perspectives by depoliticizing and modernizing its military as a component of its reforms.

Depoliticization of the military is an important factor in building healthy relations between the military and the civilian government. Depoliticizing the military refers to the act of preserving the political impartiality of the military and refraining from engaging in political disputes or affiliations with political organizations. The objective is to guarantee that the Polish military operates as an instrument of national defense, being faithful to the constitution and the elected government. Polish military modernization focuses on enhancing military capabilities through the utilization of cutting-edge technology and methods to achieve greater effectiveness and efficiency. Poland has achieved successful military reform with a strategic emphasis on depoliticization and the modernization of its armed forces. In the context of developing countries, such as Indonesia, the military is expected to play a broader role in facing political, economic and social challenges that affect the stability and progress of the country. Therefore, the example of military reform in Poland can be an appropriate reference for military reform efforts in Indonesia, with a focus on democratic civil-military relations and effective military professionalism (Sari & Kautsar, 2021).

The main concern in this writing is first, civil-military relations which involve interactions between the civil government and the military. This relationship must be based on the principles of recognition and respect for civilian supremacy, as well as democratic strategic decision-making and defense policy. Meanwhile, secondly, military professionalism which includes soldiers' abilities and skills in carrying out their duties effectively and efficiently by considering the ethics and values expected of a soldier. Professionalism also involves the ability to maintain self-awareness, discipline and responsibility for the tasks at hand as well as modernizing the equipment and technology owned by the military as the main person responsible for national defense. This article will analyze Poland's successful military reform, achieved through a gradual process of depoliticization and the implementation of Huntington (1957) model approach. Poland's transformation serves as a significant example of effective military reform and can be used as a reference for ongoing reform efforts in Indonesia.

METHOD

This study used a qualitative comparative case study to examine military reforms in Poland and Indonesia, focusing on civil-military relations and military professionalism. According to Creswell (2017), case studies are ideal for understanding complex issues within

their real-world settings. Data collection involves analyzing online documents, such as policy papers, government reports, academic articles, and media coverage related to military reforms in both countries. Creswell (2017) highlights that document analysis is a valuable method for gathering detailed and contextual information. For data analysis, we apply thematic analysis to identify and compare themes and patterns in reform processes, depoliticization, civil-military relations, and professionalism.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Depoliticization of the Polish Military

The term depoliticization of the military implies as attempts to guarantee civilian authority over military strategy and state defense policy, as well as to keep the military apart from political influence. This entails making sure that the armed forces are not utilized as a political instrument to repress the opposition or uphold government control, as well as minimizing or completely ending the participation of political parties in the military. The goal of depoliticization is to create a military that is impartial toward politics, under civilian authority, and responsive to the interests of the country as a whole.

The process of military depoliticization in Poland after 1989 was a significant attempt to separate military from political intervention and ensure civilian supremacy over strategic decisions and state defense policy. Cottey (1995) explains that Poland experienced fundamental political change with the collapse of communism, and the depoliticization of the military became an important pillar in this transformation. Prior to the reforms, the Polish military was highly politicized and closely tied to the Polish Communist Party. The military is used as a tool by the government to suppress political opposition and maintain party power. As part of the Soviet Union-led Eastern Bloc, the Polish military was highly politicized and had close ties to the Polish Communist Party. During the communist era, the Polish military was used by the government as a tool to suppress political opposition and maintain party power (Wiatr, 1967).

Poland's military intervention against *Solidarność*, a trade union movement that arose in opposition to the government in 1981, is one instance of a strongly politicized event. Then, the government detained *Solidarność* leader Lech Wałęsa and used the military to put an end to protests. The military's tight ties to the Communist Party were demonstrated by this military action Cottey (1995).

Then, in 1989, Poland modified its military policies to make them more efficient and professional. Among these reforms were the abolition of party involvement in the armed forces and the emphasis on combat proficiency and contemporary military tactics. This reform placed emphasis on the military's role in protecting national security and state interests, rather than just using it as a weapon to stifle political dissent (Wiatr, 1967). This is evident in the shift from the prior scenario, in which the military engaged in politics to stifle political opposition, to the current scenario, in which the military prioritized protecting national security and state interests.

Restoring democratically elected civilian government to the authority to make decisions in place of political parties was the first step in the depoliticization process (Busza, 1996). Measures were taken to guarantee military neutrality and independence. This entails the removal of political party members from significant military positions as well as the end of political meddling in the hiring, advancement, and deployment of military personnel. A crucial component of the depoliticization process is also the creation of autonomous institutions and a legal framework. In order to do this, organizations and systems for military supervision and defense policy must be established, and the armed services must be held accountable and disciplined (Fields & Jensen, 1998).

During the depoliticization process, changes were also made to the military education system. The focus of military education shifted from political-ideological aspects to

professional and ethical aspects. Military education and training places greater emphasis on developing the combat skills, technical knowledge, and ethical principles expected of a professional soldier. Gradually, the Polish military became more independent and politically neutral. They carry out their duties in accordance with the constitution and the strategic decisions of the elected civilian government. This restores public trust and support for the military as an institution responsible for national defense. The process of military depoliticization in Poland also had a positive influence on civil-military relations (Buzek, 2009). Recognition of civilian supremacy and strategic decisions taken democratically are important foundations in this relationship. Having a clear separation between politics and the military allows civil society and the government to carry out their roles more effectively, while the military can focus on national defense tasks.

Poland's transition from the Warsaw Pact alliance to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) might be seen as a step towards depoliticization in international relations (Fields & Jensen, 1998). Poland's accession to NATO signifies Poland's dedication to participating in a cooperative military alliance founded on democratic values and mutual security concerns, with a particular emphasis on safeguarding against external dangers. By becoming a member of NATO, Poland can also exhibit a dedication to protecting national interests in a competent and autonomous manner, irrespective of internal politics. Poland's involvement in NATO can be viewed as a contributing factor in expediting military reform in Poland by spreading the alliance's military standards (NATO, 2001).

To become a member of NATO, a country must demonstrate its commitment to the alliance's values and principles, which include maintaining a high level of military expertise, being open and honest, and ensuring that the military is accountable to civilian authorities. Poland underwent the necessary adjustments and enhancements to its military policies, institutions, and capabilities in order to align with the criteria set by NATO during its accession process. The process of norm diffusion might potentially incentivize Poland to enhance its military professionalism, improve openness in the management of military budget, integrate a more efficient command and control structure, and reinforce civilian oversight over the military (Chappell, 2010).

In Poland, the process of removing political influences from the military was a significant aspect of the political transformations that took place after 1989. This approach entailed restricting the influence of political parties within the military, establishing autonomous institutions, modifying the military education system, and establishing a legal structure that guaranteed the military's autonomy and impartiality. The process of depoliticization reinstated public trust and enabled the Polish military to operate as a proficient and politically impartial defense institution (Dariusz, 2020). The author asserts that the process of military depoliticization in Poland was a crucial and effectively executed measure following the downfall of communism and significant political transformations. In the past, the Polish military had a strong connection with the Polish Communist Party and was employed as a means to repress political dissent and uphold the party's authority. Nevertheless, by recognizing the significance of maintaining a clear distinction between the military and politics, and by guaranteeing that civilian authority remains supreme, Poland managed to successfully achieve a process of depoliticization that was highly efficient. The process of depoliticization entails the separation of military involvement from political influence, with a specific emphasis on the execution of national defense duties.

Furthermore, Poland's accession to NATO could serve as a significant measure in the process of depoliticization, as it signifies a transition from socialist ideology to the liberal democratic values advocated by the alliance. Furthermore, the author observes that the depoliticization of the military in Poland enables it to prioritize defensive missions and enhance the caliber and efficacy of its operations. This also ensures that elected civilian parties, rather than the military as a political institution, are responsible for making strategic

decisions and national defense policies (Huntington, 1957). In general, the process of removing political influence from the military in Poland has contributed to the establishment of a solid basis for military professionalism. This ensures that the military functions as an efficient instrument for national security and operates under the supervision of civilian authorities.

Polish Military Professionalism

Poland was subjected to a German military assault on September 1, 1939, during World War II. Following the conclusion of the war, Poland fell under the sway of the Soviet Union and encountered a multitude of intricate challenges. A deterioration in living conditions arises when over 60% of the population resides on the brink of destitution. Inflation soared to a staggering 1,500%, while Poland accumulated substantial debts of \$42.3 billion, equivalent to approximately 64.8% of the country's GDP, owed to international banks and governments. This scenario led to other societal issues, such as strikes resulting from a 110% increase in prices. In the period from 1979 to 1988, Poland's military expenditures were not effectively regulated, with an average expenditure of \$2,284.7 billion, which accounted for almost 3% of the country's GDP (Buzek, 2009). As a result, Poland is categorized as a country experiencing failure.

During that period, Poland mostly acquired its weapons and military technologies from the Soviet Union. Poland relied on weaponry and military equipment supplied by the Soviet Union, which encompassed logistical assistance and military instruction. Nevertheless, these weapons and technology may not consistently be the most recent or cutting-edge. At that time, the military membership in Poland consisted of 350,000 personnel, which accounted for a portion of the total population (NATO, 2001). At that time, this statistic indicates the substantial representation of military personnel in Poland's national security framework. The military sector underwent a reform process following political and societal developments in Poland in 1989. The objective of the reform was to transform and update the Polish military sector, addressing the challenges encountered in attaining high levels of professionalism and efficiency. Throughout this timeframe, there were notable transformations in multiple facets pertaining to the armed forces and the safeguarding of the nation. The comprehensive analysis of these factors encompasses military expenditure. Poland had alterations in its military expenditure budget during the process of reform. There were budget modifications implemented with the goal of enhancing the effectiveness and caliber of military expenditure. Enhancing openness in the allocation of military expenditures is also a priority in order to mitigate inefficiency and corruption. Poland has endeavored to enhance the effectiveness of their military expenditure (Giraldo, 2021).

Restructuring the defense budget was one of the actions done to guarantee more efficient use of finances. For instance, in order to find areas where efficiency could be increased, Poland had audited and evaluated the money they spent on the armed forces. These areas included the acquisition of weapons, infrastructure management, and maintenance and repair. Poland had concentrated on enhancing the quality of military spending in addition to efficiency. This entails making investments to update its military hardware, such as buying better, more advanced gear to satisfy evolving defense requirements (Solarin, 2018).

Investing in military personnel's training, advancing ICT skills, and enhancing defense infrastructure were more ways to raise the quality of spending. Additionally, Poland had pledged to combat corruption and increased openness in the use of military funding. They had implemented policies to improve accountability and oversight of military spending, such as more openness in the defense contracting and procurement procedures (Biden & Carpenter, 2018)). By making military spending more transparent, we could ensure that money is spent wisely and in line with our country's defense goals.

Poland decided to enhance their military capability. The country prioritized the modernization and advancement of highly advanced military technologies to enhance its deterrence and defense capabilities (Boston et al., 2018). Attempts were undertaken to enhance Poland's operational and national defense capacities. They had allocated resources towards research and development in order to produce cutting-edge weaponry systems, communications equipment, and military technologies. Poland had actively engaged in the development of cyber defense and information security capabilities, along with the advancement of surveillance and monitoring technology. The purpose of developing this military technology was to enhance Poland's operational capabilities and strengthen its national defense in an era characterized by growing complexity.

In addition, Poland tried to enhance the quality and capabilities of their weapons systems through weapons modernization. This included the acquisition and advancement of fighter aircraft, battleships, land combat vehicles, air defense systems, and other associated military technology. The objective of this modernization was to enhance the efficiency and deterrent capabilities of the Polish military. Poland has just entered into a 4.6 billion US dollar contract with the American corporation, Lockheed Martin, to purchase 32 F-35A Lightning II fighter aircraft. This agreement was announced in 2021. The F-35A fighter aircraft is a fifth generation aircraft with advanced capabilities in aerial combat, reconnaissance, and ground attacks. In 2019, Poland declared the acquisition of three Orka-class submarine vessels. The Orka-class submarines are conventional submarines that are equipped with state-of-the-art equipment for monitoring and engaging in undersea warfare. The acquisition of Leopard 2 tanks and PT-91 tanks, both renowned for their exceptional land combat capabilities (Swierczynski, 2022).

Poland implemented military personnel changes in order to address emerging requirements and goals within the national security framework. The number of military troops might fluctuate, either increasing or decreasing, according on the policies and plans pursued. Personnel reductions were implemented by the implementation of structural cuts, early retirement programs, or enhancing operational efficiency. An augmentation in the quantity of military personnel may likewise transpire in reaction to developing threats or altering national security requirements. Reforming the security and military sectors in Poland necessitated the implementation of restructuring in military organization and administration. One of the measures taken to enhance the efficacy and efficiency of military operations was the creation of a general staff, along with reducing the personnel size and improving the qualifications of troops (NATO, 2001). As part of this reform, significant changes had been made to the military's organization and management. These changes may be observed from various perspectives, such as the establishment of a general staff, the reduction in personnel numbers, and the enhancement of military personnel qualifications.

The increase of weaponry and military technology is an unavoidable component of the ongoing military restructuring in Poland. Poland has embraced state-of-the-art technology and advanced weaponry to enhance their operational capabilities and bolster their national security. This alteration can be regarded as a substantial transformation in the Polish governmental system prior to and following the reform, as evidenced by table 1.1 and table 1.2 presented below:

Table 1. Reforming Poland's Military

No	POLAND'S ARMED FORCES	1989	2023
1	Active Personel	412.000	120.000
2	Reserves	505.000	-
3	Army	217.000	65.000
4	Airforce	105.000	37.000
5	Navy	25.000	12.500
6	Main Battle Tanks	3.300	569

No	POLAND'S ARMED FORCES	1989	2023
7	Armoured Fighting Vehicles	3.950	50.712
8	Artillery	2.090	695
9	Combat Aircraft	565	459
10	Attack Helicopter	30	30

Table 2. Poland's Defence Expenditure (in millions)

No	Poland's Defence Expenditure	1989	2023
1	Dalam Zloty	BN\$ 2.154	BN\$ 97.400
2	Dalam US	\$ 3.904	\$25,630
3	% GDP	2.0	3.0

Sources : author's analysis from Global Fire Power (2023), Muzeum Wojsk Ladowych (2023), Trading Economics (2022), SIPRI (1990) , Barrie & Barry (2019).

In Poland, there was a strong emphasis on promoting transparency and accountability in the process of security and military sector reforms. Enhanced openness and accountability could bolster public confidence in the military and serve as a motivating factor for other nations to adopt greater transparency and accountability measures in their defense domains. Poland's current transparency is evident through various measures, such as the release of yearly reports on defense budget and military expenditure, the creation of an autonomous entity responsible for overseeing and monitoring the utilization of defense funds, heightened Polish involvement in international forums dedicated to defense and security transparency, and the implementation of legislation or policies that govern transparency and responsibility in the defense industry (Fields & Jensen, 1998). These projects collectively foster transparency and responsibility within the security and military sectors in Poland.

Poland's military collaboration with NATO countries and the European Union also had favorable consequences for other nations. This collaboration enhanced the synergy among member nations, augments the efficacy and proficiency of collective military endeavors, and fosters stability and security in the European region. Poland's collaboration with NATO had resulted in notable modifications to its organizational framework, which had beneficial ramifications. Poland, as a member of NATO, had implemented substantial modifications to its military organizational structure. They had enhanced their coordination and integration with other NATO countries, which included actively participating in joint military exercises and collaborating on the creation of standardized operating concepts. Poland had boosted its involvement in collaborative military drills with fellow NATO allies (Adim Pradana & Inayah Ramadhoan, 2022). The purpose of this exercise was to enhance interoperability and collective military capabilities in addressing possible threats. One instance was the NATO military drills conducted on Polish soil, such as "Anaconda" and "Saber Strike". The 2018 Anaconda exercise saw the participation of almost 100,000 people from 24 NATO countries and non-NATO allies, including Poland.

Poland had extended its involvement in NATO missions in diverse war zones (Kříž et al., 2018). Poland actively engaged in the Resolute Support Mission in Afghanistan with the aim of bolstering the nation's security and fostering its development. Furthermore, Poland contributed people to the Enhanced Forward Presence Mission in the Baltic region, with the objective of bolstering NATO's deterrent and presence in the area. Poland had raised its defense expenditure in accordance with its NATO obligations (Béraud-Sudreau & Giegerich, 2018). Poland had continuously raised its defense budget since 2014 in order to meet NATO's goal of having each member country allocate 2% of its GDP to defense. Poland had undertaken measures to enhance their defense capabilities by implementing modernization efforts and collaborating with other NATO members to establish standardized operating concepts (Barrie & Barry, 2019). Poland had bolstered its air defense capabilities by acquiring state-of-the-art air defense systems, such as Patriot missiles, from the United States.

In addition, they have bolstered their anti-missile defense capabilities by deploying Patriot missile defense systems in multiple key locations.

Poland had implemented reforms in military education, military doctrine, and the modernization of their defense equipment. This was undertaken to enhance their defensive capability and conform to NATO standards. Poland had shifted their military education strategy to prioritize adherence to NATO requirements. They had enhanced collaboration with NATO military educational institutions and other NATO members, while also intensifying their involvement in cross-border personnel exchange and training programs (De Maio, 2021). The objective was to enhance the knowledge and expertise of Polish military personnel, enabling them to operate efficiently in an international setting. Poland had modified its military doctrine to conform to NATO norms. They had embraced a collaborative and unified strategy in the planning and implementation of military operations (Calmels, 2020). The new strategy prioritized interoperability with other NATO members, employing standardized tactics and processes, and acknowledging the alliance's crucial role in bolstering collective defense.

Poland had undertaken significant endeavours to modernise its military weaponry (Gilliam & Van Wie, 2022). They have dedicated substantial financial resources to enhance and fortify their defence capabilities. Poland had upgraded its tank fleet by replacing older models with more advanced ones, including the Leopard 2 tank and the PT-91 tank. In addition, they had bolstered its air defence capabilities by acquiring state-of-the-art air defence equipment, such as Patriot missiles, from the United States. Furthermore, Poland had made significant investments in warships, fighter planes, and missile defence systems. In addition, Poland's involvement in NATO had stimulated a rapid growth in military professionalism. Polish military personnel participated in training and knowledge sharing activities with other NATO member countries, which enhanced their skills and expertise. Poland had actively participated in personnel exchange programmes with other member nations of NATO (Jermalavičius et al., 2018).

These programs enabled Polish military personnel to benefit from the experiences and best practices of other nations, thereby enhancing their capabilities and expertise. Furthermore, personnel exchange programmes facilitated the establishment of robust professional networks among military professionals hailing from various NATO nations. This can entail the transfer of personnel in diverse positions, ranging from commanders to staff officers.

Poland frequently engaged in collaborative military drills with fellow NATO member nations. These exercises encompassed a range of military operations, such as unit movements, tactical coordination, and leadership development. These exercises allowed Polish military personnel to collaborate and train with people from different NATO countries, thereby improving their capacity to address threats and work in a global setting. Poland actively participates in collaborative military training and education programmes with fellow NATO member nations. This encompasses training and educational initiatives coordinated by NATO, such as the NATO Defence College, NATO School, and the NATO Cooperative Cyber Defense Centre of Excellence (Cieślak, 2019). By engaging in these programmes, Polish military personnel have the opportunity to acquire fresh knowledge, skills, and perspectives in several areas of defence and security.

Based on the author's analysis, several available statistics indicate substantial shifts in military professionalisation across different domains and industries. This includes Poland's involvement in military collaboration with the European Union, which offers comparable advantages. These encompass enhanced military compatibility among EU member states, sharing of intelligence and technology, and cooperation in joint military endeavours. Poland's military collaboration with NATO and the European Union has played a crucial role in enhancing military expertise, upgrading defence equipment, and improving operational

efficiency. Therefore, this also demonstrates Poland's fervent and concentrated dedication to enhancing security and stability at both regional and international levels.

Polish Military Reforms

An assessment of the outcomes of security and military sector reforms in Poland indicates that the implemented adjustments had yielded favourable outcomes in enhancing Poland's national defence capabilities. Nevertheless, the author identifies certain obstacles that Poland must address in order to successfully implement military reforms, including the need to augment the defence budget and navigate the existing tensions in Europe. The security sector and military changes in Poland had favourable consequences for other countries, contributing to the strengthening of global security. Measures such as establishing proficient armed forces, reorganising military structure and management, enhancing military weaponry and technology, and promoting transparency and accountability had contributed to the enhanced effectiveness and efficiency of Poland's security and military sectors. Furthermore, Poland's military collaboration with NATO nations and the European Union had bolstered Poland's capacity for national defence against foreign dangers. The consequences of restructuring the security and military sectors in Poland not only affected Poland alone, but also had repercussions on other nations.

While acknowledging the beneficial implications of Poland's military cooperation with NATO countries and the European Union, the author highlights the necessity to address potential negative repercussions as well. One of the negative consequences is the financial strain. Poland's involvement in military cooperation with NATO and the European Union necessitates a substantial financial commitment. Augmenting military expenditures and directing resources towards the upgrading of weaponry may exert strain on the state's fiscal budget and impact the distribution of funding to alternative sectors, such as education and social welfare. Based on data provided by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), there was a substantial rise in Polish military expenditure between 2010 and 2020. Polish military expenditure amounted to approximately 7.9 billion US dollars in 2010, however in 2020, it rose to almost 13.9 billion US dollars (SIPRI, 1990).

Furthermore, engaging in joint military operations exposes Poland to elevated security concerns. Participating in military operations overseas carries inherent risks for Polish military personnel and may provoke a reaction from opponents of military intervention. Military missions encompass armed warfare, terrorist assaults, improvised explosive device (IED) attacks, sabotage attacks, and various other dangers. Polish military personnel face the possibility of becoming injured or perhaps dying while carrying out their responsibilities in areas of conflict. During Poland's involvement in operations in Afghanistan from 2002 to 2021, over 43 Polish military members lost their lives, while over 200 others sustained injuries. Furthermore, as a member of both NATO and the European Union, Poland is obligated to adhere to the collective decisions formulated by these alliances and organisations. Consequently, Polish citizens lack complete authority in making decisions that have a direct impact on their country's interests.

Nevertheless, the author proposes other alternatives that can serve as solutions to mitigate these adverse consequences, specifically, effective fiscal management. Poland must prioritise aligning its high military expenditure with its defence requirements, while also considering the demands of other sectors. Prudent and effective fiscal management can mitigate adverse effects on the economy and mitigate socioeconomic disparities. This include rigorous oversight and assessment of military expenditures, enhancing openness, and minimising inefficiency and malfeasance. Through meticulous budget management, Poland can guarantee the efficient and precise use of money designated for military expenditure.

Furthermore, by enhancing regional cooperation, Poland has the opportunity to bolster collaboration with neighbouring nations and other members of NATO in the establishment of

regional security. Through collaborative efforts to tackle shared challenges, Poland can distribute the responsibility of ensuring security and minimise the individual risks involved. Poland is a constituent of the Visegrad Group (V4), comprising Poland, Czechia, Slovakia, and Hungary (Visegrad, 2021). The V4 countries engage in robust collaboration in defence and security, encompassing joint military drills, intelligence sharing, and collaborative efforts to uphold border security. This collaboration enables Poland and its neighbouring countries to provide mutual assistance in addressing regional security challenges.

In addition, it is crucial for the Polish government to actively engage civil society in decision-making processes concerning Poland's involvement in military operations and security policy. This can be achieved through public dialogue and consultation, ensuring that the perspectives and input of various societal groups are taken into account. This would enhance transparency, accountability, and public endorsement for decisions pertaining to military collaboration.

By adopting an appropriate strategy and implementing effective measures to mitigate adverse consequences, Poland can sustain the advantages derived from its military collaboration with NATO and the European Union, while simultaneously reducing any detrimental effects. The development of proficient armed forces, reorganisation of military structure and administration, and enhancement of weaponry and military technology can serve as a model for other nations aspiring to enhance their national defence capabilities. In addition, enhancing transparency and accountability in the security and military sectors can serve as a model for other nations seeking to enhance the administration of their own security sectors. Poland's military collaboration with NATO nations and the European Union also has favourable ramifications for other countries. In the age of globalisation and growing interdependence among nations, ensuring security cannot be achieved by a single country in isolation, but rather requires collective efforts. Robust and steadfast military collaboration among nations can effectively uphold regional and global peace and security, while concurrently improving diplomatic and economic relations between those nations.

The author also sees that increasing transparency and accountability in the Polish military sector can be a reference for other countries in improving the governance of their security sector. The openness carried out by Poland in this case could include the publication of defense budgets, financial reports and better monitoring mechanisms. This can help gain public trust, strengthen security sector governance, and provide inspiration for other countries to undertake similar reforms. In the context of Polish military cooperation with NATO countries and the European Union, the positive implications can be seen in increasing cooperation between member countries, increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of joint military operations, as well as strengthening diplomatic and economic ties between countries. This can also provide an example for other countries who want to strengthen regional and international cooperation in maintaining stability and security.

CONCLUSION

In summary, Poland had effectively implemented substantial security and military sector reforms by means of depoliticization and military professionalism, following the framework given by Huntington (1957). The measures used to enhance civil-military relations, promote openness and accountability, and bolster national defence capabilities could serve as a model for other nations seeking to conduct comparable reforms. These measures had bolstered Poland's standing in international collaboration and upheld regional peace and security. Nevertheless, it is crucial to acknowledge the potential adverse consequences that may occur, including military instability stemming from confusion and uncertainty, a decrease in defence funding, a loss of specialised knowledge and abilities, shifts in political dynamics, and a tendency towards autonomy that leads to reduced government and civil society oversight. Therefore, collaborative efforts between nations must

be undertaken, with a continued emphasis on upholding the principles of global peace, stability, and security.

Indonesia can benefit from Poland's experience in security and military sector reform, since it provides useful insights. By adopting a depoliticization and military professionalism approach, improving civil-military relations, and incorporating concepts from Huntington and Stepan, Indonesia can take a significant step towards enhancing its national defence capabilities and fostering trust in international cooperation. This holistic approach should consider various factors such as strategic culture, geopolitical and geostrategic considerations, and the historical context of Indonesian society and military. Additionally, comprehensive military reform should be pursued to ensure future readiness.

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