



International Journal of Applied Economics, Banking and Management (IJAEBM)

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<https://ejournalarsypersada.com/index.php/ajaebm>

NATIONAL ECONOMIC RESILIENCE AND POLICY REFORM IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING 2026

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Abstract : This study discusses the importance of national economic resilience as the main foundation for facing global dynamics and domestic structural challenges in preparation for the 2026 development planning agenda. The focus is directed toward policy reform aimed at strengthening competitiveness, resource efficiency, and sustainable social welfare. In this context, development planning policy reform is viewed as a strategic instrument to balance economic growth, equity, and fiscal stability. This research employs a qualitative descriptive approach by analyzing macroeconomic policies, fiscal instruments, and development programs that support national economic resilience. The findings indicate that synergy among government policies, public participation, and private sector innovation serves as a key factor in reinforcing the nation's economic foundation. Furthermore, policy realignment is needed to enhance adaptability to global changes, digitalization, and social resilience. Therefore, the 2026 development planning policy reform is expected to strengthen an inclusive, productive, and equitable national economic structure.

Keywords: Economic Resilience, Policy, Reform, Development, National.

Submitted: September ; Revised: Oktober ; Accepted: November

INTRODUCTION

National economic resilience is a fundamental pillar in maintaining stability and the sustainability of a country's development. In an increasingly competitive and uncertain global context, Indonesia needs to strengthen its economic resilience through adaptive and well-directed policies. Economic resilience not only concerns macroeconomic aspects such as growth and inflation, but also the ability of society and productive sectors to adapt to global changes. Therefore, inclusive, fair, and sustainable economic development becomes a primary agenda toward Indonesia's Golden Vision 2045. Strengthening the structure of the national economy is crucial so that Indonesia not only survives, However, also grow in facing external pressures such as energy crises and climate change (Tedjaningtyas & Tedjaningtyas, 2025). The Government of Indonesia continues to strive to formulate strategic policies that strengthen national economic resilience, especially through medium-term development planning that is oriented toward efficiency and productivity. One of the main focuses is the strengthening of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), which have proven to be the backbone of the national economy. Policy reforms that support the development of MSMEs not only increase domestic competitiveness, but also expand access to the global market. In addition, synergy between the government, business actors, and the community is required so that economic development can run more effectively and fairly. A shift in the development paradigm toward being more participatory and data-based is urgently needed to face post-pandemic economic challenges (Arman & Sawitri, 2023).

The global economic crisis of recent years has demonstrated the importance of people-based economic resilience that can mobilize the real sector evenly. MSMEs play a significant role in maintaining economic stability when the formal sector is under pressure due to global slowdown. The resilience of MSMEs becomes a key indicator in measuring how strong the foundation of the national economy is in facing external shocks. Government support through fiscal policies and business incentives can strengthen the resilience of small economic actors. On the other hand, improving financial literacy and adopting digital technology also help business actors adapt to dynamic and competitive market changes (Mardanugraha & Junaidi, 2022).

In the context of policy reform for the 2026 development agenda, an in-depth evaluation of the dynamics of previously implemented policies is required. National development planning not only emphasizes economic growth, but also needs to consider equity and social

justice. The government is expected to be able to design policies that are responsive to regional needs and aligned with rapid global developments. A decentralized policy approach and cross-sector coordination become key to ensuring effective implementation of development programs. Thus, national development can reflect a balance between economic, social, and environmental interests (Hariyadi & Hariyadi, 2021).

In addition to macroeconomic policies, rural development also plays a vital role in strengthening national resilience. Rural areas are the basis of food production and natural resources that support economic stability. Strengthening the rural economy through sustainable development policies becomes an important strategy to maintain regional balance and reduce the gap between urban and rural areas. Improving community capacity, agricultural innovation, and basic infrastructure support become priorities to accelerate resilient and independent economic development. Strong rural resilience will become the foundation of sustainable national economic resilience (Hidayat & Hidayat, 2023).

To realize a competitive national economic resilience, Indonesia needs to restructure the direction of development policies through the integration of green economy concepts and digital transformation. The policy reform for 2026 development planning must pay close attention to sustainability principles, resource efficiency, and community empowerment. By combining innovation, digitalization, and good governance, the government can create an economic ecosystem that is more adaptive to changing times. Collaboration between the public and private sectors is also required so that the development agenda can drive inclusive and equitable growth throughout Indonesia (Irsyad & Suharno, 2025).

LITERATURE REVIEW

National economic resilience is the ability of a country to maintain economic stability when facing external and internal pressures, including financial crises, pandemics, and global uncertainty. This theory is rooted in the concept of economic resilience, which emphasizes the importance of adaptation, diversification, and the durability of economic systems against shocks. In the Indonesian context, economic resilience is not only oriented toward growth but also toward equity, self-reliance, and strengthening the domestic sector to reduce dependence on foreign markets. Policy reform in development becomes an essential component of this theory because appropriate public policy will create a strong and inclusive economic ecosystem. Therefore, national economic resilience can be achieved through synergy between fiscal policy, monetary policy, and sustainable development based on public welfare and long-term stability.

1. Concept of National Economic Resilience

National economic resilience is the ability of a country to maintain economic stability and societal welfare amid internal and external pressures. This concept includes the capacity of an economic system to adjust to environmental changes, whether caused by global crises, commodity price fluctuations, or natural disasters. Economic resilience also refers to the government's capacity to maintain fiscal, monetary, and social stability through integrated policies. In the Indonesian context, economic resilience is understood as the foundation of national development that ensures sustainability and national independence in facing global change (Tedjaningtyas & Tedjaningtyas, 2025). Furthermore, national economic resilience serves as an indicator of a country's fundamental strength in anticipating global economic risks. The involvement of society, the private sector, and the government is an essential element in building strong economic resilience. This resilience is not only measured through macroeconomic stability but also through social endurance and the ability of the community to innovate in facing change. Therefore, equitable economic development based on productivity and regional distribution becomes the key to achieving sustainable national resilience (Arman & Sawitri, 2023).

2. National Economic Policy Reform

National economic policy reform is a systematic effort to improve economic governance to make it more efficient, inclusive, and responsive to current challenges. This process includes regulatory simplification, increasing fiscal transparency, and reorganizing the roles of strategic economic institutions. Policy reform is implemented to ensure that national development aligns with societal needs and global developments. In the era of economic digitalization, reform also involves integrating technology into economic governance to increase national efficiency and productivity (Mardanugraha & Junaidi, 2022).

In addition, policy reform must be able to address economic inequality between regions and strengthen productive sectors such as industry, agriculture, and MSMEs. Fiscal and monetary policies should be directed toward supporting long-term stability and encouraging value-added investment. In development planning, economic policy reform plays a crucial role in ensuring that each development program has a real impact on improving public welfare. Thus, economic reform becomes a primary foundation for national development that is strong and adaptive (Hariyadi & Hariyadi, 2021).

3. Sustainable Development Theory

Sustainable development theory emphasizes the balance between economic growth, environmental preservation, and social welfare. This concept rejects development approaches that focus solely on economic growth without considering social and ecological impacts. Sustainable development encourages the wise and efficient use of natural resources and ensures that future generations continue to have access to the same resources. Within the framework of the national economy, sustainable development becomes an essential strategy to strengthen long-term resilience and achieve intergenerational equity (Iksan & Iksan, 2023).

This approach also highlights the importance of collaboration between the government, private sector, and society in achieving holistic development goals. Through integrated planning policies, the government can ensure that economic growth does not sacrifice environmental sustainability or social justice. This concept is also relevant in Indonesia's 2026 development planning, which demands a balance between economic productivity and ecosystem preservation. Thus, sustainable development is not only a concept but also the main paradigm in every formulation of national economic policies (Irsyad & Suharno, 2025).

4. Community Participation in National Development

Community participation is an important component in participatory development theory, which emphasizes the active involvement of citizens in every stage of development. Through participation, policies become more relevant, effective, and sustainable because they reflect real community needs. This approach also strengthens the sense of ownership of development programs, enabling results to be maintained over the long term. In Indonesia, community participation in village development is one of the strategies to strengthen social and economic resilience (Kayupa & Guampe, 2025).

Furthermore, community participation is not limited to a consultative role but also includes monitoring and evaluating public policy implementation. In the context of the 2026 development planning, public involvement becomes essential to ensure government transparency and accountability. Strengthening the capacity of local communities also contributes to increased economic productivity and accelerates development at the regional level. Therefore, community participation becomes a determining factor for the success of inclusive and equitable national development (Hidayat & Hidayat, 2023).

5. Green and Inclusive Economy Concept

A green economy is a new paradigm emphasizing economic growth based on resource efficiency and environmental sustainability. This approach seeks to reduce carbon emissions, minimize industrial waste, and increase renewable energy use within the national economic system. A green economy also emphasizes technological innovation to create a balance between productivity and environmental preservation. In the context of reforming the 2026 development policies, the green economy concept becomes the foundation for directing transformation toward a competitive and environmentally friendly economic system (Irsyad & Suharno, 2025).

METHODLOGI

In addition to being environmentally oriented, the green economy also emphasizes inclusiveness that ensures all segments of society benefit from development. Equal access to economic opportunities and improvements in human resource quality become the keys to realizing fair and sustainable development. Understanding of the dynamics and direction of policy reform in strengthening national economic resilience ahead of the 2026 development planning. This approach was chosen because it can comprehensively describe socio-economic phenomena without relying on statistical numerical intervention. Research data were obtained through literature studies, including scientific journals, government policy documents, national economic reports, and other relevant sources. The analytical technique used is content analysis to identify patterns, directions, and policy implications on the stability and competitiveness of the national economy. The analysis process was carried out by examining the interrelationship between fiscal policy, monetary policy, and sustainable development as the main foundation of national economic resilience. Indonesia's development policies with the economic reform models of other countries that have successfully maintained national resilience amid global pressures. Data validity was strengthened through source triangulation by confirming findings across various official documents and publications. The analysis was conducted systematically through stages of data reduction, presentation of findings, and drawing conclusions that illustrate the effectiveness of economic and national development policies. Through this method, the study is expected to provide scientific insights and strategic recommendations for the government in formulating policy reforms for the 2026 development plan that are adaptive, inclusive, and sustainable.

RESULTS

The research results show that the policy reform for the 2026 development agenda represents a strategic momentum to strengthen national economic resilience. The government focuses its policies on priority sectors such as food, energy, and technology to improve efficiency and economic independence. Through a sustainable development approach, policy direction is oriented toward balancing economic growth and environmental preservation. Additionally, the role of inclusive finance becomes essential in expanding access to financial resources and enhancing the productivity of lower-middle-class communities. Collaboration between the government, business actors, and civil society becomes a key factor in ensuring the successful implementation of these policies comprehensively.

Furthermore, the discussion reveals that the integration of macroeconomic policies and regional development policies will strengthen the national economic structure from the grassroots level. Green economy programs, sustainable investment, and human resource strengthening become focal points in fostering an innovation-based economy. Well-directed policy reforms can reduce social inequality, increase employment opportunities, and support independent local economic growth. Therefore, the 2026 development policy reform is not only aimed at stabilizing the economy but also at preparing Indonesia toward an inclusive, adaptive, and resilient economic structure capable of facing future global challenges.

Tabel 1. Analisis Ketahanan Ekonomi Nasional Berdasarkan Sektor Strategis

No	Sektor Strategis	Fokus Kebijakan	Dampak terhadap Ketahanan Ekonomi
1	Pertanian	Modernisasi sistem produksi	Meningkatkan ketahanan pangan nasional
2	Industri	Diversifikasi industri dalam negeri	Mengurangi ketergantungan impor
3	Energi	Peningkatan energi terbarukan	Mendorong efisiensi dan kemandirian energi
4	Keuangan	Penguatan lembaga keuangan mikro	Meningkatkan akses pembiayaan masyarakat
5	Teknologi	Inovasi ekonomi digital	Memperkuat daya saing nasional

Table Explanation:

The research findings indicate that strengthening national economic resilience is significantly influenced by strategic sectors such as agriculture, industry, energy, finance, and technology. Each sector has a specific role in building a sustainable economic foundation. Agriculture serves as the backbone for maintaining food security and controlling inflation in essential commodities. Meanwhile, the industrial sector functions to increase added value through diversification of local products. On the other hand, energy plays a crucial role in ensuring national self-reliance through the development of renewable resources. Economic resilience also depends on the financial sector, particularly microfinance institutions that can reach lower-income communities.

The technology sector acts as the main driver in accelerating economic transformation toward national digitalization. Innovation in information and communication technology enables efficiency in the production and distribution processes of goods and services. Through cross-sectoral collaboration, the government can promote economic independence based on innovation and high productivity. The analysis also shows that balancing all sectors is an essential key to strengthening economic resilience. By integrating cross-sectoral policies, Indonesia can reduce dependence on foreign markets and expand a stronger domestic economic base that is more resistant to global crises.

Table 2. National Economic Policy Reform

No	Aspek Kebijakan	Strategi Reformasi	Tujuan Pembangunan
1	Regulasi	Simplifikasi aturan ekonomi	Mempercepat iklim investasi
2	Fiskal	Optimalisasi belanja publik	Meningkatkan efisiensi anggaran
3	Moneter	Pengendalian inflasi	Menjaga stabilitas ekonomi
4	Perdagangan	Diversifikasi ekspor	Mengurangi defisit neraca dagang
5	Ketenagakerjaan	Peningkatan kompetensi SDM	Meningkatkan produktivitas nasional

Table Explanation:

National economic policy reform is a strategic step in strengthening the foundation for long-term development. The government has sought to simplify regulations to make them more adaptive to global market dynamics. Through licensing simplification and deregulation, both domestic and foreign investors gain better legal certainty. In the fiscal sector, the optimization of public spending is directed toward supporting infrastructure development and poverty alleviation. Meanwhile, stable monetary policy plays an important role in controlling inflation and maintaining public purchasing power. This approach makes national economic policies more efficient and well-directed.

In addition, reform strategies in the trade sector emphasize export diversification to reduce dependence on specific commodities. This effort also strengthens the resilience of the trade balance and expands non-traditional markets. In terms of employment, strengthening human resources becomes the primary priority to ensure Indonesian labor competitiveness at the global level. Policy reforms focused on improving human resource competencies will accelerate the growth of creative and technology-based industries. Therefore, national economic policies focus not only on macro stability but also on equal economic opportunities across all levels of society.

Table 3. Implementation of Sustainable Development

No	Development Pillar	Main Program	Social and Environmental Impact
1	Economy	Green investment	Improving energy efficiency
2	Social	Inclusive education	Reducing social inequality
3	Environment	Forest rehabilitation	Reducing carbon emissions
4	Infrastructure	Environmentally friendly transportation	Reducing air pollution
5	Governance	Project transparency	Enhancing public accountability

Table Explanation:

The research findings indicate that sustainable development in Indonesia has begun to demonstrate positive outcomes through the implementation of various strategic programs. The economic pillar is strengthened through green investment initiatives focused on energy efficiency and sustainable resource management. The social pillar includes inclusive education policies that provide access to education for all groups without discrimination. In addition, forest rehabilitation efforts serve as an essential strategy to maintain ecosystem balance and reduce carbon emissions.

Environmentally friendly infrastructure development is an indicator of successful transformation toward a green economy. Sustainable and efficient transportation systems can reduce air pollution and improve the quality of life for urban communities. Meanwhile, improvements in governance and transparency in development projects ensure strong public accountability. Community participation in monitoring development also strengthens social control over budget utilization. Thus, sustainable development not only generates economic growth but also ensures social justice and environmental sustainability in the long term.

Table 4. Green and Inclusive Economy Concept

No	Key Aspect	Strategic Approach	Expected Outcome
1	Energy	Clean energy transition	Reducing dependence on fossil fuels
2	Industry	Environmentally friendly production	Sustainable efficiency and innovation
3	Social	Economic inclusion for vulnerable groups	Equitable welfare distribution
4	Finance	Green financing	Supporting sustainable investment
5	Technology	Digital economy	Improving national efficiency

Table Explanation:

The green economy has become a new orientation in national development, focusing on achieving balance between growth and environmental sustainability. This approach encourages

a transition to clean energy to reduce dependence on fossil fuels, which have long dominated the national energy system. The industrial sector is directed to adopt environmentally friendly production that reduces waste and enhances efficiency. Green economic programs also strengthen public awareness of environmental preservation through the adoption of sustainable lifestyles.

DISCUSSION

From the social perspective, the green economy emphasizes inclusivity so that the benefits of development can be distributed evenly. Through green financing, the government and financial institutions provide capital support for sectors oriented toward sustainability. Digital technology serves as a key driver in expanding economic access and accelerating innovation. By incorporating principles of sustainability and inclusivity, the green economy concept can create a balance between growth, equity, and environmental preservation. This strategy forms an essential foundation for national economic development that is resilient, fair, and adaptive to global challenges.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This conclusion indicates that national economic resilience can only be achieved if development policy reforms are implemented consistently, systematically, and comprehensively, placing public welfare as the top priority. Efforts to strengthen the foundation of the national economy cannot rely solely on macroeconomic policies, but must also involve equitable social development, environmental preservation, and the enhancement of productive human resource capacity. An integrated approach between economic, social, and environmental sectors will create sustainable balance in national growth. The government must ensure that the direction of development policy in 2026 truly strengthens industrial competitiveness, expands employment opportunities, and increases the independence of strategic sectors such as food, energy, and technology.

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