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Policy evaluation of PT. Pindad in fulfilling the need for weapons and ammunition of the Army in the 2019-2022 period

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Abstract. The problem studied in this study is the fulfillment of the needs for weapons and ammunition for the TNI AD at PT Pindad, the purpose of writing this article is to find out what weapons and ammunition products are capable of being produced and the level of productivity in producing these products to support the needs of the TNI AD. Indonesia's participation, especially the TNI AD, in the ASEAN Armies Rifle Meet (AARM) competition which was held from 1991 to 2019 has recorded Indonesia as Champion 13 times. This can be interpreted that Indonesia is trying to maintain its championship position of 46.43% of the total championships that are participated in, in this case it is clear that PT Pindad's domestic products are able to compete internationally. The direction of PT PINDAD's policy in fulfilling the need for weapons and ammunition, especially for the Indonesian Army, is carried out on the basis of the concept of capability-based defense by considering possible threats to be faced and trends in the development of the strategic environment, its implementation is directed towards achieving Minimum Essential Force (MEF) strength. This research was conducted using a qualitative approach. Data were obtained through practical interviews with several sources. In addition, secondary data was obtained from search results from books, journals, official documents, official websites and other reliable sources. The result of the research is to find out the policies implemented by PT Pindad in meeting the needs of the TNI AD weapons and ammunition, especially if it is supported by policies and commitments that are in line with the TNI to meet the needs of the TNI AD weapons and ammunition.

Keywords. Pindad Policy, Fulfillment of Weapons and Ammunition, Local Products

I. Introduction

PT. Pindad is a state-owned company and is divided into five divisions according to the product category it produces. In the field of design and production for mechanical products such as weapons and ammunition. The history of the development of weapons and ammunition factories in Indonesia has gone through a very long period of time, having changed names many times and going through several colonial periods. The history of this arms factory began in 1908 with its establishment *Artillery Construction Shop (ACW)* in Surabaya. The existence of the factory was later moved to Bandung in 1923 and changed its name to *Artillery Installations (AL)*. during the Japanese occupation, the weapons and ammunition factory was controlled by the Japanese and by the Japanese government, the name AL was then changed to *Dai Ichi Kozo*

(DIK). After Japan lost World War II and Indonesia was occupied by NICA, DIK was controlled by NICA and changed its name, this time it was named *Army Production Companies*.

In 1950 the factory was handed over by the Dutch government to the Indonesian government which was then named PSM (Arms and Ammunition Factory) under the guidance of the Army. Name *Army Production Companies* Then it was changed to the Army equipment factory (Pabal AD) in 1958. Then the name Pabal AD was again changed to the Army Industry Industry (Pindad). On April 29, 1983, PINDAD's status changed to become a State-Owned Enterprise under the name PT. Pindad (Persero) and in 1989 PT Pindad was included in the ranks of State-Owned Enterprises for Strategic Industries (BUMNIS).

Pindad as a Limited Liability Company which has long been known as a company that produces products for the benefit of defense and industry, has a reputation as an industry that produces high quality products. To maintain this reputation PT. Pindad has developed and implemented a production and quality management system based on demands for product quality that are non-negotiable. The application of international standards is a company commitment to respond to demands from customers. The International Standard Procedures in quality assurance and control that have been implemented by Pindad are ISO 9000 for all production, ISO 9002 for forged and cast products, ISO 9001 for Ammunition Division and Weapons Division, ISO 9001 for Generator products, ISO 9001 for Marine Equipment, ISO 9002 for the Pindad Management System and for the Electrical Division.

In addition, PT Pindad also has several divisions and production to support activities carried out by PT Pindad such as the Weapons Division, Ammunition Division, Mechanical Division, Electrical Division. The production made by PT Pindad in the Weapons Division is SS-1 Assault Rifles, Pistols, Revolvers, Police Rifles, Rangers Rifles, PHH Alps and Mortars. Meanwhile, the Ammunition Division that can be produced is Small Caliber Ammunition (MKK), Large Caliber Ammunition (MKB), Special Ammunition/PHH, Explosives, Grenades, Fireworks, etc.

Pindad's Weapons Division is located in Bandung, Indonesia. The division has high-tech and capable facilities. These facilities enable this division to carry out all of its activities from design, manufacture, development and testing. This division is a leading arms industry in the field of design and manufacture for high-performance weapons, such as rifles and pistols, the weapons division's quality system meets ISO 9002 International Standards which is a guarantee for customer satisfaction and continuous improvement of the process. (PT PINDAD, 2016)

The Ammunition Division began its activities by producing 12.7 mm caliber ammunition in 1968, followed by production of 7.62 mm and 9 mm caliber ammunition in 1970 and 5.56 mm caliber in 1973. In addition, the Ammunition Division also produced 38 caliber specials, tear gas, hand grenades, mortars, 250-PE bombs, and commercial explosives used in the mining industry. To meet the needs of the government and product development, the Ammunition Division is equipped with a production line with the establishment of a Filling Plant to support the production of mortars, bombs, TNT blocks, shaped charges, etc.

Currently the Ammunition Division has become a reliable unit and has the ability to produce various types of Ammunition and military needs, and excels in manufacturing pyrotechnic products and tools for government and private use, in order to obtain high product quality, continuity of production and delivery, maintenance production machines are carried out regularly and on a standard schedule. Skilled and expert personnel. To support product quality, the Ammunition Division has succeeded in obtaining ISO 9001 certificate from SGS Yersly Internasional Certification Service Ltd. UK in 1994.

All facilities that support PT Pindad's business are also equipped with sophisticated equipment so that PT Pindad can quickly and accurately fulfill consumer requests. PT Pindad carries out this development in an effort to produce production goods in large or mass quantities.

A. Literature review

1. Policy Analysis

Policy analysis is a form of analysis that generates and presents information in such a way as to provide a basis for policy makers in making decisions. Policy analysis is divided into several forms of policy such as prospective, retrospective, integrated policy analysis. The following is an explanation of the forms of policy analysis.

a. Prospective analysis is a policy in the form of production and transformation of information before policy action begins and is implemented.

b. Problem-oriented retrospective policy analysis (problem-oriented analysts). Integration policy analysis is a policy which is a form of analysis that combines the operating style of practitioners who are concerned with the creation and transformation of information before and after policy action is taken.

2. Strategic Plan and MEF

The development of the TNI AD according to the Minimum Essential Force is the development of one level below the ideal strength, so that it is able to carry out the basic tasks of the TNI AD optimally and is able to overcome threats and contingencies that arise in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, especially in the mainland area (if the state budget meets according to the planned needs of the Indonesian Army).

3. Weapons / Defense Equipment

Faced with a very limited state budget support capability, building defense equipment for the Indonesian Armed Forces is carried out through 2 approaches, namely rematerializing the existing defense equipment and procuring new weapons to meet very urgent needs.

The current data on the condition of the strength, capability and title of the unit has several deficiencies that must be perfected in order to deal with any threats and contingencies that arise in the territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia. The formation of a new unit in accordance with the existing stages in the Strategic Plan and fulfillment of the needs for defense equipment, bases and other supporting tools will obtain a real picture of the condition of the Indonesian Army's strength towards the Minimum Essential Force standard (capable of operating and having deterrent power), faced with assumptions, scenarios as well as TNI involvement in international tasks and the most likely contingencies in both implementing OMP and MOMSP.

4. According to the National Defense Institute (Lemhanas)

According to Lemhamnas, what is meant by national resilience is the condition of the dynamics of a nation, containing tenacity and toughness, which contains the ability to develop national strength, in facing and overcoming all threats, challenges, obstacles and disturbances (ATHG) both coming from outside and from within directly. or indirectly endangering the integrity of the identity of the survival of the nation and the state and the struggle for goals, the struggle of the nation" So, National Resilience is the ability and toughness of a nation to be able to guarantee its survival towards the glory of the nation and state.

5. According to Prof. Dr. Wan Usman

Prof. Dr. Wan Usman defines National Resilience as the dynamic condition of a nation, covering all aspects of life in order to continue to exist, triumph in the midst of order, stability and change that is always there. So, the basic philosophy of National Resilience is regularity and stability.

It can be concluded that the notion of National Resilience is still developing. However, in the definition of National Resilience there are several elements contained in National Resilience, namely:

1. Tenacity and endurance
2. Ability to develop national strength
3. National Stability
4. Eight Syllables (Asta Gatra)
5. Challenges and threats
6. Which comes from outside and from within the country
7. Endanger the survival of the state and nation

6. BUMNIS Capability Conditions in Supporting Weapons.

Various problems faced by BUMNIS at this time need to be made efforts so that BUMNIS has the ideal capability to support the strategic concept of national defense. Efforts have been made, among others, by carrying out internal reforms in strategic industrial companies to overcome mismanagement, so that more and more appear as modern business organizations. Several companies have carried out efficiencies by outsourcing workers for several types of work that are not directly related to industrial products, rejuvenating production tools and facilities for efficiency and increasing the quality and quantity of products, so that they are more competitive with joint production for those that cannot be worked on. and those who still have a lot of dependence on foreign parties, technology transfer programs (Transfer of Technology) to improve the quality of domestic industrial products and increase local content as much as possible to prevent dependence on imported materials.

7. Capability of PT. Pindad in support of the Armed Forces of the Indonesian Army

PT. Pindad. With the existence of government policies in improving and empowering domestic defense equipment products, it has encouraged BUMNIS to be more active in increasing their business, including PT. Pindad. Currently PT. Pindad has been able to produce quality rifles such as the SS2-V1 to V5 assault rifles, which are weapons made by PT. Pindad whose engineering is 100 percent carried out by the sons of the Indonesian people. Types of assault rifles SS2-V1 to V5 produced by PT. Pindad in Bandung is currently being offered to several neighboring countries. This assault rifle has a long barrel of 5.56 mm caliber which has been the main weapon in international championships several times. Because it has been proven to be able to win several Indonesian delegations, so that a number of neighboring countries are interested in buying it. All production processes must comply with this standard. One of the important elements in implementing this standard is providing the use of a Statistical Process Control (SPC) system.

B. Previous researchers

Previous research is research studies that have been carried out by previous researchers which can be taken from various scientific sources such as theses, theses, dissertations or

research journals. The following are previous studies that have become a reference for researchers in conducting research:

a. Wijono (2008) *Empowerment of strategic industries in supporting the Armed Forces of the Indonesian Army to enhance national defense and security.*

In this study, it provides an overview of the objective conditions for the empowerment of the strategic defense equipment production industry at PT Pindad Bandung, provides an overview of what strategic needs are needed to support the independence of defense equipment production at PT Pindad Bandung, what obstacles are faced by PT Pindad Bandung in empowering the strategic production industry defense equipment, as well as a strategic empowerment model for defense equipment production at PT Pindad Bandung. Researchers suggest that so that PT PINDAD is able to produce defense equipment for the needs of the Indonesian Army, efforts are needed to increase the mastery of science and technology and security capabilities among the national industry through institutional regulations and support for special funding allocations.

b. Muhammad, author (Thesis 2015) *PT Pindad's contribution to fulfilling the need for defense and security equipment in the perspective of national security (a case study in the development of a special vehicle division).*

The purpose of this study is to analyze the support provided by PT Pindad in meeting the needs and modernization of Indonesian alpanhakam and efforts to develop PT Pindad's Special Vehicles Division in developing capacity and productivity to contribute to alpanhakam supply needs. Which in this study showed that PT Pindad had contributed sufficiently to fulfilling alpanhakam through the defense and security products it produced, these defense and security products consisted of weapons, ammunition and special vehicles. However, Pindad, like the defense industry in Indonesia in general, is experiencing problems in the areas of limited mastery of technology, capital and human resource competencies.

c. Indriyanto (2017) *Role of PT. Pindad (Persero) in Supporting the Armed Forces of the Indonesian Army.*

This research provides answers about the condition of PT Pindad (Persero) in producing the Indonesian Army's defense equipment and the role of PT Pindad (Persero) in supporting the Indonesian Army's defense equipment. Which in the results of his research it was found that there were many influencing factors so that PT Pindad was not good enough in contributing to the fulfillment of the TNI AD's national defense and security equipment. This is because there are several problems such as; (a) Technical conditions where most of the production machines and other facilities are old, so that production capacity tends to decrease; (b) The financial condition still has funding dependence on bank loans in financing the operationalization of defense equipment production. (c) The condition of human resources is still constrained by the composition of human resources which on average are above the productive age. In addition, employee competence does not support the company's capabilities; (d) Organizational conditions are still constrained by a work culture that has not had a significant impact on improving company performance.

d. Umar Winarno, Desi Prianti, Mohammad Fadli, Moeljadi (2022) DOI: <https://doi.org/10.21107/rekayasa.v15i1.11576> *Review of Optimizing the Use of National Strategic Industrial Products to Support the Readiness of the Indonesian Navy's Main Weaponry System*

This study discusses the implementation of the main tasks of the Indonesian Navy which must be supported by the strength of the defense doctrine, human resources, and the main weaponry system (alutsista) mainstay of the Indonesian Navy. Observing the current conditions

of the Indonesian Navy, it is still far from the conditions expected to be able to carry out its main tasks, especially with the state of readiness of the defense system system. The current condition of the Indonesian Navy's strength when compared to the strength of neighboring countries in the ASEAN region is still lagging behind. To be able to increase the readiness of the Indonesian Navy's main defense equipment, including optimizing the use of national strategic industrial products to support the readiness of the Indonesian Navy's primary defense equipment which has sufficiently reliable capabilities in producing, assisting in the maintenance and repair of defense equipment.

e. **Ringga Widytama (2022) *JHIP (Journal of Scientific Education) (eISSN: 2614-8854) Determination of PT Pindad's Strategic Policy in Supporting the Need for Assault Weapons for TNI Troops in the Middle of Global Defense Industry Competition.***

This study discusses the history of the Indonesian defense industry starting from the Dutch colonial era. The government has formulated regarding *Master Plan* regarding the development of the Defense industry starting from 2010 to 2029 where it is expected that in that year the target of significant defense industry independence, the ability to collaborate internationally and sustainable development will be achieved, so that the defense industry is able to meet the domestic market, can compete with foreign products and contribute to economic growth.

f. **Khaerul Bhakti (2022) *ISSN (print): 1978-9629, ISSN (online): 2442-4943 Optimization of Pt Pindad's Technological Resources Through Diversification of Integrated Collaboration in Efforts to Fulfill the Needs of TNI Al.***

TNI is a state tool that has the duty and function to maintain sovereignty and security stability in the country, therefore it is necessary to have strong support for the TNI, especially in supporting the fulfillment of defense equipment needs. The perceived budget limitations in the defense sector make the TNI able to carry out its duties and functions by utilizing the existence of the existing defense equipment and periodic additions. Therefore it is important for the Indonesian Navy to build strategic cooperation with the domestic defense industry such as PT Pindad, especially cooperation in an effort to increase the technological capabilities of state industrial companies so that they are able to produce defense products that are able to meet the absolute needs of the TNI so that they no longer depend on imported defense equipment from companies. -Foreign defense industry companies.

C. Methodology

The policy evaluation analysis methodology is taken by combining elements from various disciplines. So that policy analysis seeks to create knowledge that can increase the efficiency of choice of various alternative policies, for example: alternatives for providing services, eliminating racial and sex discrimination within the scope of work, and so on. Thus the policy analysis methodology aims to create, critically evaluate and communicate knowledge relevant to policy, in reviewing the challenges of future tasks and how to solve problems in a comprehensive manner.

The method paradigm used in the preparation of this article is a qualitative paradigm with an evaluative approach, the object studied in this research is PT. Pindad's Policy Evaluation in Fulfilling the Need for Arms and Ammunition for the Indonesian Armed Forces for the 2019-2022 Period. Regarding qualitative research methodology, Bogdan and Taylor define it as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior. This research seeks to provide a specific description of a situation, mechanism or process based on basic information which will eventually produce an

explanation of the phenomenon under study. This research emphasizes the development of a state of social reality, an interactive process of the subjects studied regarding the general policy of national defense and security. The data processing is carried out through an analysis of the substance and procedure with the parameters used in the form of variables that need to be considered in the preparation of a policy.

The data analysis techniques used in writing this article depart from Creswell's explanation, which focuses on data organization, reading and note-taking, description, clarification, and interpretation of data into codes and themes. The picture that emerges is the various findings in the form of strengths and weaknesses of the object of research from the substance and procedural aspects based on variables, namely the substance aspect includes perception/definition and aggregation. Procedural aspects include: organization/institution, setting, and formulation. In order to analyze the general policy of national defense and security, in this research a document study was conducted. In the document study, the data collection used is in the form of historical data tracing. The consideration is that most of the facts and data stored in the materials to be examined are in the form of documentation. The collection of information materials is carried out by taking an inventory, researching library materials (writings and results of scientific papers), and other sources of materials (reports and presentations) that are relevant to the issues in this study.

II Findings and analysis

PT. Pindad is one of the national assets engaged in the industrial sector which is one of the industries with strong competitiveness to enter the export market. The characteristics of a highly competitive industry are (1) an industry that utilizes natural resources, (2) a labor-intensive industry, PT. Pindad is also an industry that can encourage the growth of new industries so that the income/foreign exchange from the industrial sector will continue to increase.

In evaluating the weapons strengths of an Armed Forces, the factors of military industry capacity and supply of raw materials needed to support domestic industrial capacity will stand out. If supplies of raw materials are not available domestically, especially for weapons production, the investment needs for components of raw materials must be supported by foreign policy policies.

One of the components in the national defense and security system is an adequate number of soldiers. This adequate number can be calculated from the ratio of the number of Army soldiers to the population. In this case the TNI AD has calculated its personnel needs every year, but researchers are trying to project the development of strength and weapons needs for TNI personnel, from 2019-2022 the number of TNI personnel, especially the TNI AD, will increase rapidly, so the need for weapons to complement them will also increase.

The direction of PT PINDAD's policy in fulfilling the needs for weapons and ammunition, especially for the Indonesian Army, is carried out on the basis of the concept of capability-based defense by taking into account possible threats faced and trends in the development of the strategic environment, its implementation is directed towards achieving the Minimum Essential Force (MEF), namely the level of capability in the form of modernization as well as increasing the number of weapons and the degree of force capable of guaranteeing the strategic interests of the land aspect of defense, some of which have been implemented, but given the limited ability of the government to provide full defense budget support, the concept of building the strength of the Indonesian Army is carried out in stages according to the priority scale to support the main tasks of the TNI AD.

The Strategic Plan and MEF for building the strength of the TNI AD in accordance with the Minimum Essential Force is the development of one level below the ideal strength, so that it is able to carry out the basic tasks of the TNI AD optimally and is able to overcome threats and contingencies that arise in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, especially in the mainland territory (if the state budget meets the needs of the TNI AD that have been planned). (Siagian 2012)

The personnel ratio in the Hanneg posture document between operational units and support units is 60%: 40%, currently it has fulfilled the Minimum Essential Force, but with the separation of personnel and plans for unit development, it is still necessary to reorganize personnel in stages while maintaining the quantity of personnel. 80%). Future organizational development plans are one of the considerations in the aspects of recruitment, coaching and personnel development.

So far, PT. Pindad is the only domestic industry that supplies weapons for the Indonesian Army. The types of weapons for the Indonesian Army include: Pistols to rifles ranging from 9 mm to 12.7 mm caliber. because of that according to researchers for the next years PT. Pindad must be able to anticipate and increase its production to meet the needs of the Armed Forces, because it is an absolute necessity for Indonesia's defense and security, especially now that Indonesia is experiencing security disturbances, for example there is resistance from the Australian state and also resistance from other separatist groups who want to secede from the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia.

To be able to anticipate needs in terms of weapons and ammunition according to PT. Pindad has been able to meet the needs put forward by consumers (TNI AD). Apart from that, in the opinion of PT. Pindad researchers, they must also be able to innovate regarding the modernization of weapons that are currently needed by the Indonesian Army so that foreign competitors cannot enter Indonesia. and those who have entered Indonesia, maybe in the future the demand for weapons from PT Pindad will decrease and they will move abroad for one other reason.

SWOT is an acronym for strengths (*Strengths*) and weaknesses(*Weaknesses*) internal of a company and opportunities(*Opportunities*) and threats(*Threats*) environment faced by the company. SWOT analysis is a systematic identification of factors and of strategies that describe the best guideline between them. SWOT analysis is based on the assumption that an effective strategy maximizes the strengths and opportunities and minimizes the weaknesses and threats of a company. Applied correctly, this simple assumption has powerful implications for devising a successful strategy.

a. *Strength (Strength)*

- 1) Have experience in making military equipment, especially weapons and ammunition.
- 2) Have a good relationship with both TNI and POLRI agencies. This has streamlined marketing and distribution efforts in terms of military products
- 3) Have a production that is complete enough to be able to produce new products.

b. *Weakness (Weakness)*

- 1) In the number of personnel to carry out business planning functions, companies and *engineering* still less.
- 2) There is still a very high dependence on imported materials.

c. Opportunity (Opportunity)

1) Defense Security Equipment and Embargo tools, increasing opportunities for local manufacturers.

2) Efforts to reduce the production costs of import substitute goods have encouraged wider cooperation among the manufacturing industry, especially in terms of component manufacturing.

d. Threats (Threat)

1) An ongoing embargo on imported materials and components for the manufacture of military products.

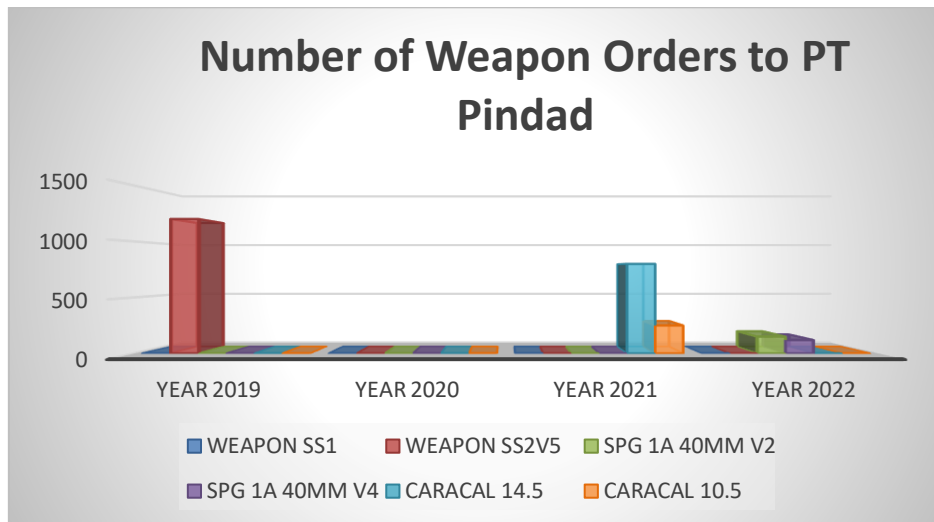
2) Producers of military products from China and Eastern Europe entered massively and very quickly with relatively very low prices.

3) The implementation of free trade is increasingly widespread, in the form of reducing import customs fees, which will increase the competitiveness of commercial products in the domestic market.

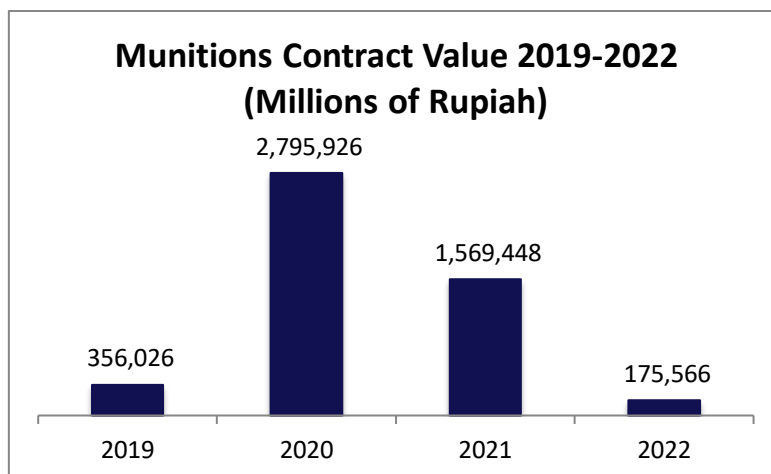
PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS ALUTSISTA BUDGET SOURCE NOP (Domestic Loans) TA. 2019 S.D TA. 2022

NO	TO	PROCUREMENT	INFORMATION
1.	TA.2019 PD	1. SS2-V5 A1 (Kostrad) A total of 805 shoes 2. SS2-V5 A1 (Kopassus) A total of 244 Shoes	1. 46/DN/ADAJAT/DITPALAD 2. 47/DN/ADAJAT/DITPALAD
2.	TA.2020 PD	-	-
3.	TA.2021 PD	1. Caracal 14,5 (A total of 782 Shoots) 2. Caracal 10,5 (A total of 218 Shoots)	TRAK/699/PLN/X/2021/AD
4.	TA.2022 PD	1. SPG 1A 40MM for SS2V4 (A total of 109) 2. SPG 1A 40MM for SS2V2 (A total of 137) 3. SPR 3 Kal 7,62mm (A total of 15 Shoots)	1. 06/DN/ADAJAT/PUSPALAD 2. 07/DN/ADAJAT/PUSPALAD 3. 13/DN/ADAJAT/PUSPALAD

1.1 Table of Procurement of Alutsista

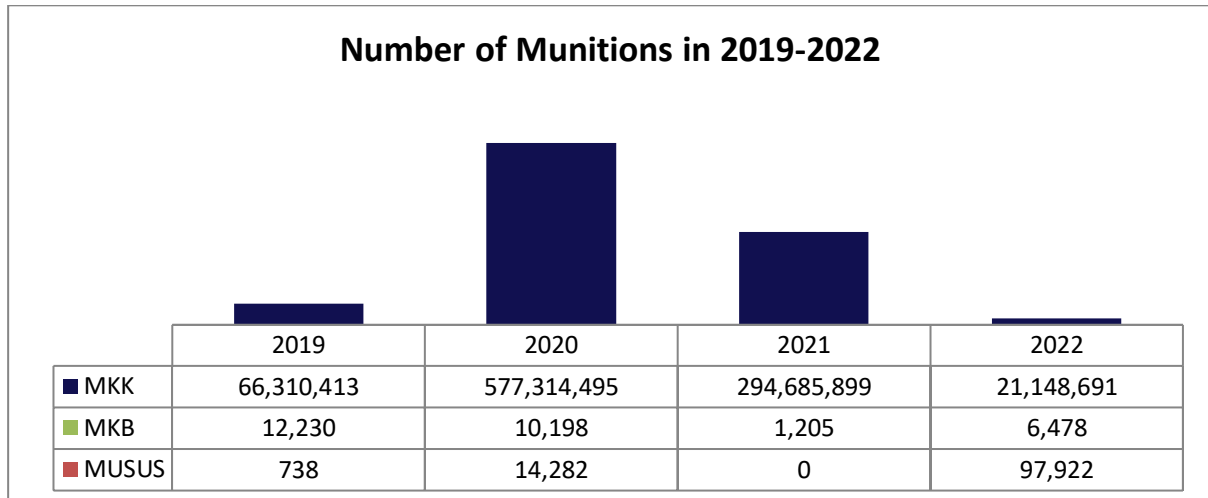


1.2 Graph of TNI AD weapons orders and support through DITPALAD to PT. Pindad.



1.4 Graph of the total contract value of the TNI AD to PT. Pindad.

No	Year	Contract value (In million rupiah)
1	2019	356,026
2	2020	2,795,926
3	2021	1,569,448
4	2022	175,566



1.5 Graph of the number of PT. Ammunition items. Pindad.

III. Conclusion

Based on the problems and research results, the authors provide the following conclusions:

1. To support production activities in support of the Indonesian Army in terms of weapons and ammunition, PT Pindad focuses on 2 (two) divisions as follows:

a. Weapons Division

The Arms Division produces SS1 assault rifles, various types of pistols and revolvers, rifles, rangers, equipment for the Anti-Hura Party Troops and mortars.

b. Ammunition Division

The Ammunition Division produces small caliber ammunition, large caliber ammunition, special ammunition, military explosives, commercial explosives, grenades and fireworks.

PT Pindad's total sales of weapons in 2019 reached Rp. 14,419,459,560 billion, in 2020 it will reach Rp. 647,775,000 Million, in 2021 it will reach Rp. 1,140,605,309,680 trillion, in 2022 it will reach Rp. 1,364,762,678,916 Trillion. Based on the level of productivity, the most productive weapons division in supporting the needs of the Indonesian Army is 2022.

PT Pindad's total sales of ammunition in 2019 reached Rp. 356,026.00 Million, in 2020 it will reach Rp. 2,795,926,000 billion, in 2021 it will reach Rp. 1,569,448,000 billion, in 2022 it will reach Rp. 175,566,000 Million. Based on its level of productivity, the most productive Ammunition division in supporting the needs of the Indonesian Army is 2020.

Based on the condition of PT. Pindad Currently, when viewed from the graphs and tables of weapons and ammunition from 2019 to 2022, it can be seen that the amount of support for fulfilling the needs for weapons and ammunition from the number of orders needed for the Indonesian Army has been fulfilled but from 2019 to 2022 the fulfillment of the weapons and ammunition needed has decreased and it is not the same as other years due to several factors, one of which is in terms of the decreasing budget for requests for weapons to PT. Pindad.

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