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The Urgency Of Legal Protection For MSMEs Amid Economic Pressures And Regulatory Instability

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ABSTRACT

Global economic pressures and geopolitical conflicts have a severe impact on the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector in Indonesia. Unlike large corporations that possess capital reserves and global market diversification, MSMEs are highly vulnerable to the domino effect of the global economy due to the limited scale of their operations. This study employs a normative legal research method through a Statutory Approach and a Conceptual Approach, examining the MSME Law and Job Creation Law to analyze the regulatory gaps that hinder legal protection for MSME actors against geopolitical shocks. The results show that the applicable legal framework — ranging from the MSME Law, the Job Creation Law, the Trade Law, the P2SK Law, to Government Regulation No. 7 of 2021 — remains focused on streamlining licensing, building internal capacity, and fostering domestic partnerships, and is thus not designed to address global-scale external pressures. The regulatory gaps include the absence of legal instruments regarding the protection of the rupiah exchange rate, the lack of standardized international force majeure clauses, the absence of mechanisms for stabilizing the prices of imported raw materials, and the absence of fiscal incentives based on macroeconomic indicators. In line with the Theory of Legal Certainty, which states that law must be positive, logical, and clear, without written regulations, government policies to protect MSME actors from geopolitical impacts will only be temporary or based on the discretion of officials. Therefore, an absolute and comprehensive regulatory update is required so that legal protection is not merely declarative but truly provides certainty and tangible protection for business actors amid economic pressures and policy instability in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Legal Protection for MSMEs Geopolitical Conflict Policy Instability*

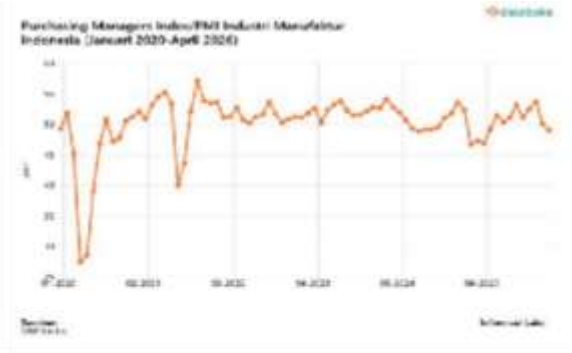
INTRODUCTION

Global economic pressures and geopolitical conflicts are beginning to affect businesses in Indonesia. It is not just a matter of the depreciation of the rupiah; businesses are also feeling indirect impacts, such as rising prices for certain raw materials and logistics costs, which are driving domestic inflation.[1] The increasing global economic uncertainty in 2026 has a significant impact on businesses, particularly those that rely on imported raw materials or are export-oriented. These price increases will place a heavy burden on cash flow and squeeze profit margins. Combined with unstable financial planning and pricing strategies, this ultimately leads to a decline in consumer purchasing power. In fact, geopolitical conflicts have a severe impact and can devastatingly affect businesses, particularly in the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector, compared to large corporations such as Limited Liability Companies (LLCs) or State-Owned

Enterprises (SOEs). Unlike large corporations that possess capital reserves and global market diversification, MSMEs are highly vulnerable to the domino effect of the global economy due to the limited scale of their operations.[2] Furthermore, MSMEs are a key pillar of the economy.[3] According to data from the Ministry of Cooperatives and MSMEs, 72.47% of MSMEs are facing business difficulties, with over 50% of these challenges attributed to insufficient working capital.[4] This underscores the need for SME operators to receive protection.

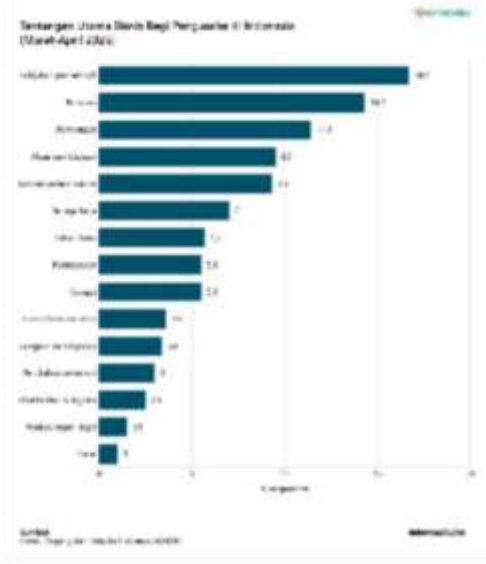
During times of global uncertainty caused by geopolitical conflicts, legal protection serves as a preventive measure to safeguard the business ecosystem.[5] Legal protection can be defined as measures taken to provide a sense of security for MSMEs whose rights have been violated or who have suffered losses. With protection through clear regulations and the provision of legal certainty, economic progress through SMEs can be achieved.[6] Ensuring that businesses remain resilient and have a legal framework while conducting business activities amid global market volatility is also a form of protection. Economic policy in Indonesia is still dominated by a short-term orientation, meaning that decision-making prioritizes stability hort-term stability over long-term foundation-building. This has led to a policy approach that tends to be reactive in responding to changing circumstances. The situation has worsened due to pressure on fiscal space triggered by the implementation of various large-scale priority programs without thorough planning.[7] In principle, legal protection for businesses in Indonesia is governed by several laws and regulations. Generally, the rights of business actors are outlined in Law No. 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection (hereinafter referred to as the UUPK). However, this regulation was specifically designed to protect consumers. It can be said that the implementation of protection policies for MSME actors in Indonesia is hampered by uncertainty within the regulatory framework.[8] Business actors are positioned as parties obligated to fulfill consumer rights. Consequently, legal protection for business actors as independent entities, whether in inter-business relationships, market competition, or in the face of global economic pressures, is further regulated in several laws and regulations.

Legal protections regarding relationships among business entities are outlined in Law No. 5 of 1999 on the Prohibition of Monopolistic Practices and Unfair Business Competition. Furthermore, the protection and empowerment of businesses as independent entities are outlined in the MSME Law and Government Regulation No. 7 of 2021 on the facilitation, protection, and empowerment of MSMEs, including protection of intellectual property rights (IPR) and partnerships. The regulation Indonesia currently has to address global economic pressures is the Job Creation Law. However, the question arises: “Are business actors in Indonesia prepared to face the impacts of global geopolitical conflicts?” Furthermore, from a legal perspective, can current regulations provide significant legal protection? It should be noted that consumer purchasing power is expected to weaken by April 2026.



Picture 1. Indonesia's Manufacturing PMI data (January 2020–April 2026) indicates a decline in consumer purchasing power, as reported in the May 2026 edition of the S&P Global Market Intelligence PMI report.

According to the above data, it was found that in April 2026, Indonesia's manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) score fell below 50.0, indicating that more companies or industries had entered the contraction zone. It is undeniable that rising raw material prices, supply shortages, and weakening consumer purchasing power are the primary contributing factors. The price of plastic (naphtha), a raw material derived from crude oil, has surged due to the U.S.-Israel conflict with Iran. Beyond the pressure from rising raw material costs, government policies have ultimately become a major challenge for business operations and planning. Complex regulations, inconsistent implementation, and a lack of legal predictability are the main weaknesses that make government policies a liability for SME actors.[9] These weaknesses can create legal uncertainty, thereby reducing the effectiveness of the protections that should be the right of SME actors.[10]



Picture 2. Survey results indicate that government policies and programs are the primary challenge cited by 16.7% of business actors in Indonesia.

According to the survey results cited above, businesses are beginning to feel the direct impact of various policy adjustments taking place in Indonesia. Regulatory complexity is the main obstacle to fulfilling legal obligations.[11] These range from monetary policies that lead to interest rate adjustments and directly increase borrowing costs for business actors to extreme government discretion in raising the VAT to 12% and high interest rates that potentially threaten the survival of MSMEs during this period of global economic instability. The Indonesian government continues to update policy instruments with the aim of protecting SMEs from geopolitical shocks. The protections provided to maintain the resilience of SMEs are: 1) The government is preparing tax deferral options for SMEs and energy-intensive industries to avoid escalating logistics costs; 2) The government is striving to create export opportunities to non-traditional markets through the Agreement on Reciprocal Trade (ART) with the United States, signed on February 19, 2026; and 3) The government is working to protect local products from the influx of illegal imports by enhancing verification procedures and restricting import permits for goods entering the domestic market. However, policies should provide benefits across the board.[12] This principle explains why such strategies still require a legal basis to minimize risks and

provide protection for businesses.

In alignment with the Theory of Legal Certainty, which holds that laws must be positive (written), logical, and clear- in other words, without written regulations-government policies to protect MSME actors from geopolitical impacts will only be temporary (ad hoc) or merely subject to official discretion. The law must be utilized to support SME actors.[13] However, in practice, several legal blind spots have been identified whose real-world impacts can undermine protection for SME actors during geopolitical crises, namely: 1) A regulatory vacuum regarding import inflation buffers; 2) A lack of standardized international force majeure clauses; and 3) A lack of proactive fiscal legal instruments. Economic pressures resulting from geopolitical conflicts and economic policy instability trigger a double burden that heavily weighs on SME actors. In facing this global crisis, Indonesia still faces limitations in responsive regulations to provide legal protection for micro-business operators. The MSME Law and the Job Creation Law, as general legal frameworks, still focus on ease of doing business and licensing, not on protection against geopolitical turmoil. Regulations are binding instruments that convert government commitments into absolute constitutional mandates that are binding and guarantee the welfare of the people, including business actors.

According to several references used in this study, it was found that discussions regarding regulatory gaps concerning the protection of MSME actors from the perspective of geopolitical conflict remain very limited. Therefore, to fill this gap in the literature regarding such regulatory gaps, a study titled “The Urgency of Legal Protection for MSME Actors Amid Economic Pressure and Policy Instability” was conducted. This study aims to provide a further analysis of the importance of regulatory reform (reconstruction) as an absolute necessity to provide legal certainty and protection for business actors against external crises and, specifically, to minimize the risk of financial loss. The objectives of this study will be analyzed through two main issues, namely: 1) How does the current legal protection in Indonesia for SME actors deal with the impacts of global geopolitical conflicts? And 2) What regulatory gaps exist within the Indonesian legal framework that hinder the protection of SME business actors from geopolitical shocks? Through this study, the author will identify existing regulatory gaps and formulate the necessary legal solutions to strengthen legal protection for business actors amid economic pressures and policy instability in Indonesia.

METHODS

This study employs a normative legal research method based on the regulatory gap regarding several factors necessary to protect MSME actors from global geopolitical dynamics, which have led the government to exercise special discretion that could potentially impact the sustainability of MSMEs. This study examines the MSME Law and the Job Creation Law through a statutory approach. In addition to the Statute Approach, a Conceptual Approach was also employed by examining several concepts derived from evolving doctrines in legal science, particularly business law and economic law, and by testing theories and principles related to the state’s legal protection of business actors against threats arising from the impacts of the global economic situation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Legal protection currently applicable in Indonesia for MSME actors in facing the impact of global geopolitical conflicts

The regulations and forms of legal protection currently in effect for MSME actors in

Indonesia are based on the provisions of the MSME Law and the Job Creation Law, as amended.[14] In general, the provisions of the Job Creation Law can be summarized as follows:

Table 1. Legal protection for MSME actors in the Job Creation Law No. 6 of 2023

Article	Terms of Substance
87	This constitutes an amendment to Article 6 of the MSME Law regarding the criteria for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises. The form of protection for MSMEs in this article is administrative in nature, as the criteria are no longer absolute but can be adjusted according to the business sector. Additionally, it provides financial protection, as the government has waived business licensing fees.
88	This is a new provision regarding the implementation of an integrated MSME information and data collection system. The form of protection for MSMEs in this article is structural, whereby MSMEs are now officially required to be registered, and this data can be used as the basis for all MSME policy decisions.
89	This is a new regulation regarding cluster organization. The form of protection it provides involves empowerment by strengthening the collective bargaining position of MSMEs through clustering.
90	This is a new provision that amends the partnership provisions in the MSME Law. The protections provided cover both legal and financial aspects. This article prohibits large enterprises from taking control of MSME assets, thereby protecting MSMEs from covert takeovers within partnership relationships. Furthermore, on the financial front, there are incentives for businesses that partner with MSMEs.
91	This is a new regulation regarding streamlined licensing procedures specifically for MSMEs. The protection provided is of an administrative nature, with licensing procedures integrated through the OSS (Online Single Submission) system, thereby providing legal certainty and enhancing the competitiveness of MSME products.
92	This is a new provision regarding the establishment of fiscal incentives for MSMEs. The form of protection provided in this section is financial in nature, whereby the government simplifies tax administration to reduce the initial capital burden on MSMEs.
93	These are new regulations aimed at streamlining and simplifying the registration process for MSMEs, including the financing of intellectual property rights (IPR).
94	This provision supplements Articles 92 and 93 of the Job Creation Law, under which the government provides incentives to entities that

	offer financing facilities to micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). This article provides indirect protection, as its focus is on encouraging more investors to expand the sources of capital available to small businesses.
95	These provisions pertain to the Special Allocation Fund (DAK) to support funding for local governments in implementing empowerment programs for the development of MSMEs. The form of protection provided takes the form of financial support to prevent MSMEs from being excluded from local budget planning.
96	This provision concerns the allocation of procurement of goods and services for MSMEs within the government. The form of protection provided in this article is significant market access protection.
97	Merupakan ketentuan tentang alokasi pengadaan barang/jasa UMK di pemerintahan. Bentuk perlindungan dalam pasal ini adalah perlindungan akses pasar yang signifikan.
98	Merupakan ketentuan tentang pelatihan dan pendampingan sistem pembukuan bagi pelaku UMKM. Bentuk perlindungan yang terkandung adalah pemberdayaan dengan memastikan pelaku UMKM terbantu dalam meningkatkan literasi keuangan.
99	This provision concerns training and guidance on accounting systems for MSME actors. The form of protection it provides is empowerment by ensuring that MSME actors receive assistance in improving their financial literacy.
100	This provision concerns business incubation. The form of protection it provides is support through guidance to enhance the capacity of MSMEs in managing their economic potential.
101	This provision concerns business incubators. The form of protection in this article is indirect, whereby the support provided involves the participation of state-owned enterprises and the private sector to strengthen the sustainability of MSMEs.
102	This provision concerns collaboration between business incubators and other sectors. The form of protection in this article is indirect, whereby the support provided enables MSME actors to connect directly with potential buyers, distributors, or investors.
103	This provision inserts Article 53A into Law No. 38 of 2004 on Roads. The form of protection it provides is physical market access for SME actors at strategic locations for their operations.
104	This is a new provision regarding SME participation in public infrastructure. The form of protection it provides is market access that can expand the market reach of SMEs.

According to the table above, legal protections for MSME actors remain focused on administrative matters, streamlining business licensing, access to financing, capacity building, and market expansion. In practice, the provisions of the Job Creation Law have not

yet fully addressed the challenges faced by MSME actors due to the geopolitical crisis. These geopolitical conditions, which have led to economic instability, have caused a significant increase in raw material prices. Furthermore, the weakening of the rupiah has been a major factor in the drastic rise in import costs for most raw materials, which ultimately reduces the competitiveness of the national manufacturing sector. [15] This impact immediately creates a double squeeze: rising production costs and declining consumer purchasing power.

The provisions in Articles 87 through 104 of the Job Creation Law do not address the issue of mitigating risks arising from global economic fluctuations caused by geopolitical shocks. For example, as noted in Article 92, while tax administration simplification policies can reduce administrative burdens, these regulations do not yet include mitigation mechanisms to address surges in imported raw material prices or provide certainty regarding production cost stability for MSMEs. Furthermore, the provisions of Articles 94 and 95, which are oriented toward financing support, do not include emergency financing schemes or special subsidies for MSMEs to address rising production costs resulting from foreign exchange rate instability. Moreover, the provisions in Articles 89 through 102 place greater emphasis on partnership systems aimed at strengthening the internal capabilities of SMEs; however, in the context of a geopolitical crisis, the potential challenges they will face lie beyond the scope of management capacity. This serves as the basis for the conclusion that legal protection for SME actors under current laws and regulations remains general in nature and lacks adaptive mechanisms capable of effectively responding to global economic pressures. In other words, the current regulations create policy uncertainty. This uncertainty can have a negative impact on the operational performance of SMEs. The greater the uncertainty, the greater the risks that may be faced.[16]

The regulatory vacuum in Indonesia's legal framework inhibits the protection of MSME actors from geopolitical shocks

The issue of legal protection for MSME operators in Indonesia is not merely a matter of the absence of legal instruments; rather, it is more accurately understood as a legal gap—a situation where existing instruments are unable to address evolving global conflicts. Regulations concerning MSMEs are outlined in the MSME Law No. 20 of 2008 and updated through Government Regulation No. 7 of 2021. In fact, the MSME Law has provided a fairly comprehensive legal framework.[17] However, in practice, it has not yet been able to provide optimal protection. This phenomenon reflects a fundamental gap between the applicable legal norms and the urgency of factual protection faced by MSME actors in practice. The most fundamental gap in the legal framework is the absence of provisions explicitly regulating legal protection for MSME actors in the face of external shocks such as geopolitical conflicts. The fact that no law regulates the protection of MSME actors from exchange rate risks reflects a substantive void in Indonesia’s regulations. Regulations related to MSMEs in Indonesia generally focus on licensing regulations, digital transformation, and protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) accessible to MSME actors. To summarize, the gaps in legal instruments include: 1) Legal instruments regarding the protection of MSME actors against fluctuations in the rupiah exchange rate,

2) Legal instruments regarding clauses on geopolitical conflicts as a form of force majeure in contractual relationships, 3) Legal instruments regarding the stabilization of prices for imported raw materials, 4) Legal instruments regarding supply chain resilience for MSMEs, 5) Legal instruments regarding the financial restructuring of MSMEs, and 6) Legal instruments regarding fiscal incentives based on macroeconomic indicators.

Several provisions of laws and regulations concerning MSMEs listed below represent regulatory gaps (Recht vacuum). A complete description is provided in the following table:

Table 2. Mapping of Regulations and Existing Regulatory Vacuums.

Regulation	Scope of Substance	Recht Vacuum
Civil Code	Articles 1244 and 1245 of the Civil Code addresses the concept of force majeure in relation to debtors who are unable to fulfill their obligations due to compelling circumstances or unforeseeable events.	The definition of force majeure in the Civil Code is not comprehensive enough, so geopolitical disputes—including trade wars and international sanctions—are generally not accepted as force majeure in commercial contract disputes involving SMEs.
Law No. 20 of 2008 on MSMEs	Articles 4, 6, 27, and 28 address the empowerment of MSMEs, focusing on the protection and development of the business climate, entity criteria, financing, and partnerships.	The scope of empowerment under the MSME Law does not yet include empowerment efforts specifically designed to support MSMEs in addressing the risks and impacts caused by geopolitical conflicts.
Law No. 7 of 2014 on Trade	**Article** 26 addresses the assurance of supply and price stability for goods, as well as the management of exports and imports.	The provisions of Article 26 do not specifically address the protection of base prices or the price stabilization required for imports. Furthermore, the policies contained therein are focused more on end consumers rather than MSMEs as micro-scale producers.
Law No. 4 of 2023 on the Development and Strengthening of the Financial Sector (P2SK)		
Law No. 11 of 2020 on Job Creation		
Government Regulation No. 7 of 2021 on Facilitation, Protection, and Empowerment of MSMEs	Article 11 stipulates Bank Indonesia's obligation to maintain the stability of the rupiah and to take into account macroeconomic conditions, including inflation, exchange rates, asset prices, credit growth, economic growth, employment, and the balance of payments.[18] The provisions regarding MSMEs in Chapter V of the Job Creation Law were established to facilitate licensing, simplify business requirements, and improve access to financing.	

Provisions regarding supply chains through partnership models.

This regulation is more focused on Bank Indonesia's authority regarding the stability of the rupiah's value, rather than serving as a legal framework for the protection of microenterprises.

This regulation does not focus on protection, but rather on facilitating domestic business operations.

The regulations in this Government Regulation do not specifically address the protection of supply chain resilience affected by geopolitical conflicts. The partnership system outlined therein is still limited to domestic business relationships.

According to the table above, Indonesian laws and regulations are generally designed for standard domestic operating conditions and do not yet account for external pressures such as geopolitical factors. The Civil Code defines force majeure in a narrow scope, namely natural disasters or other unforeseen physical events. Global competition, international tensions, and trade wars resulting from global crises are not addressed. Furthermore, the MSME Law, which is essentially the legal framework for protecting MSMEs, fails to provide support, revealing the regulations' vulnerability to international pressure. The law focuses solely on internal empowerment and local partnerships or regional alliances. Moreover, the Trade Law, the P2SK Law, and the Job Creation Law reflect policies that appear to be supportive by providing facilities yet fail to offer protection. The Trade Law is oriented toward price stability, while the P2SK Law focuses on macroeconomic stability and exchange rates at the Bank of Indonesia level.

Another example is the Draft Law amending Law No. 4 of 2023 on the P2SK Act, which was enacted on June 4, 2026. This law can partially mitigate the impact of the crisis by providing a legal basis for debt write-offs and debt forgiveness, thereby enabling MSMEs with non-performing loans to continue participating in the economy. However, it still cannot be an optimal solution for all the legal impacts of geopolitical conflicts. In other regulations, the Job Creation Law focuses more on streamlining licensing and prioritizes investment interests [19], rather than creating a legal framework to address geopolitical pressures. Furthermore, Government Regulation No. 7 of 2021, enacted with the term "protection," cannot serve as a legal remedy because its focus is on partnership development. In other words, to date, no positive legal norms have been found in Indonesia that explicitly regulate protection mechanisms for MSME actors when faced with the impacts of geopolitical conflicts that directly affect profit margins due to production costs and the resilience of the raw material supply chain.

This regulatory gap fails to realize the principle of SDG Goal 8, namely "Decent Work and Economic Growth," particularly in achieving Target 8.3 to support the productivity and growth of MSMEs. When policies cannot protect MSME actors from the instability of imported raw material prices caused by geopolitical conflicts, MSMEs are indirectly at risk of financial impact, thereby affecting their performance targets and business outcomes. Furthermore, Target 8.5 also remains unimplemented if, in practice, the scope of force majeure under the Civil Code is not expanded to include geopolitical pressures. The target, which is intended to ensure employment ratios, may be derailed due to unfulfilled contractual obligations resulting from supply chain disruptions. Bankruptcy and mass layoffs become a significant risk. This phenomenon also cannot prevent potential deviations from Target 8.2 regarding productivity enhancement through diversification and innovation. The absence of legal norms is the primary reason SMEs lack legal support or incentives to protect them when diversifying raw material sources. The lack of regulations to address external pressures, such as geopolitical influences, leads SMEs into single-source dependence, which ultimately hinders productivity growth.

The regulatory gaps found in several laws and regulations related to MSMEs reflect a regulatory framework that is not fully targeted, based on the assumption that the MSME sector operates solely within the domestic market and is not vulnerable to international conflicts. What the government has overlooked in this issue is that, de facto, the risks of geopolitical conflict and the pressures of cross-border trade wars indirectly pose risks to SME actors in Indonesia, whose business activities are highly dependent on the supply of imported raw materials. This explanation underscores the need for strengthened regulations and better support to ensure legal certainty for SME actors.[20]

CONCLUSIONS

Legal protection for MSME actors in Indonesia in the face of the impacts of global geopolitical conflicts remains very limited. The applicable legal framework—ranging from the MSME Law, the Job Creation Law, the Trade Law, the P2SK Law, to Government Regulation No. 7 of 2021— remain focused on streamlining licensing, building internal capacity, and fostering domestic partnerships, and are thus not designed to address global-scale external pressures such as geopolitical shocks that lead to surges in imported raw material prices, instability in the rupiah exchange rate, and disruptions to international supply chains. This situation reflects a fundamental legal gap, where existing instruments are unable to address evolving global conflicts. The regulatory gaps include the absence of legal instruments regarding the protection of the rupiah exchange rate, the lack of standardized international force majeure clauses in commercial contractual relationships, the absence of mechanisms for stabilizing the prices of imported raw materials, weak regulations on supply chain resilience for SMEs, the unavailability of emergency financial restructuring schemes, and the absence of fiscal incentives based on macroeconomic indicators. These regulatory gaps result in SMEs lacking legal support in facing the impacts of geopolitical conflicts that directly affect profit margins due to soaring production costs and instability in the supply chain resilience of raw materials.

This regulatory vacuum also fails to realize the principles of SDG Goal 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth, particularly targets 8.2, 8.3, and 8.5, where—without an adaptive and responsive legal framework— MSME actors could face financial hardship, bankruptcy, and even mass layoffs. In line with the Theory of Legal Certainty, which states that law must be positive, logical, and clear, without written regulations, government policies to protect SME actors from geopolitical impacts will only be temporary (ad hoc) or based on the discretion of officials. Therefore, an absolute and comprehensive regulatory update (reconstruction) is required, encompassing the expansion of the definition of force majeure in the Civil Code to cover geopolitical pressures, the establishment of a mechanism for stabilizing the prices of imported raw materials, the regulation of supply chain resilience, and a proactive fiscal incentive scheme based on macroeconomic indicators. Regulations, as binding instruments, must convert the government's commitments into an absolute constitutional mandate that guarantees the well-being of MSME actors, so that legal protection is not merely declarative but truly provides certainty and tangible protection for business actors amid economic pressures and policy instability in Indonesia.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Conceptualization, Kadek Nadya Pramita Sari and Ni Made Puspasutari Ujianti; methodology, Kadek Nadya Pramita Sari and I Putu Arwan Puspa Resmawan; validation, Kadek Nadya Pramita Sari, Ni Made Puspasutari Ujianti and I Putu Arwan Puspa Resmawan; formal analysis, Kadek Nadya Pramita Sari; investigation, Kadek Nadya Pramita Sari; resources, Kadek Nadya Pramita Sari and I Putu Arwan Puspa Resmawan; data curation, Kadek Nadya Pramita Sari; writing original draft preparation, Kadek Nadya Pramita Sari; writing—review and editing, Kadek Nadya Pramita Sari and Ni Made Puspasutari Ujianti; visualization, Kadek Nadya Pramita Sari; supervision, Ni Made Puspasutari Ujianti and I Putu Arwan Puspa Resmawan; project administration, Kadek Nadya Pramita Sari; funding acquisition, Ni Made Puspasutari Ujianti and I Putu Arwan Puspa Resmawan. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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