

Iran's Hypersonic Missile Attack on Israel and Its Impact on Geopolitics and Oil Prices

Laeny SULISTYAWATI¹, Peni HANGGARINI²

^{1,2}Paramadina University, Indonesia

Article Info:

Article History:

Received: 2024-11-17

Revised: 2024-12-13

Accepted: 2025-01-07

Keyword:

Iran, Israel, Hypersonic Missiles, Geopolitics, Oil Prices

Corresponding Author:

Laeny Sulistyawati

Email:

rr.sulistyawati@students.paramadina.ac.id

Paper Type:

Research Paper



Abstract:

Purpose:

This paper explores Iran's missile attacks on Israel in April 2024 and October 2024 that have had an impact on the Middle East. On October 1, 2024, more than 180 ballistic missiles were fired into the skies of Israel. Iran officially admitted firing hypersonic missiles into Israel in retaliation for Israel's campaign against Iran's ally Hezbollah in Lebanon.

Methodology:

The research method used in this paper is qualitative descriptive-analytical. Qualitative method: Data is collected from literature studies in the form of books, articles, news, internet-based studies, digital books, previous research, journals and other relevant sources and previous research.

Findings:

The conflict between Iran and Israel has been going on for a long time, since the Islamic revolution in 1979. The conflict between the two countries has heated up again due to ballistic, cruise, and hypersonic missile attacks on Israel. Iran's attacks have angered Israel because they caused damage in 10 locations. Iran's latest sophisticated missile attacks, such as hypersonics, have damaged Israel and caused losses of Rp827 billion.

Implication:

International relations regarding geopolitics and complex interdependence. Practically, the results of this study provide insight for stakeholders of countries in the Middle East in formulating more comprehensive policies to respond to changing dynamics in the region.

INTRODUCTION

The relationship between Iran and Israel has experienced ups and downs. Initially, Iran had good relations with Israel, at least diplomatic relations, from 1948 to 1979, when the Iranian government was still a monarchy. During this period, Iran gave de facto recognition to the existence of the Israeli entity (Sihbudi, 1991).

However, this situation turned around when the Islamic Revolution occurred in Iran in 1979, and the religious wing of the revolutionaries, under the leadership of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, rose. Iran canceled all agreements with Israel. Khomeini repeatedly criticized Israel for its occupation of the Palestinian territories (Deutsche Welle (DW), 2024). Iran and Israel became arch-enemies until 2024.

On October 1, 2024, more than 180 ballistic missiles were fired into the skies of Israel. Iran officially admitted to firing hypersonic missiles at Israel in retaliation for Israel's campaign against Iran's ally Hezbollah in Lebanon. The attack of more than 180 Iranian missiles on Israel on October 1 damaged around 10 locations, including several military bases. The value of the losses reached around USD 53 million or more than IDR 827 billion (Muhaimin, 2024). The Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) claimed that 90 percent of their missiles hit Israel, including the Iron Dome defense system to military bases. Not only that, Israel's most advanced fighter jet base in Nevatim was also damaged. Iran added that this missile attack was over unless there was further provocation.

Iran's air missile bombardment of Israel is not the first in 2024. In April 2024, ballistic missiles from Iran occurred in Israel. The reason was that Israel attacked the consulate general in Damascus, Syria, by launching an

attack using drones, cruise missiles, and ballistic missiles. A total of 170 drones, 30 cruise missiles, and 110 ballistic missiles were fired by Iran. Israel successfully repelled the majority, although a small number of ballistic missiles entered its territory (BBC News Indonesia, 2024).

The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) claims to be preparing a response to Iran's missile attacks. Israeli media outlet Haaretz quoted the military as saying the military response would be significant. The conflict between Iran and Israel is not the first. The two countries have often been at odds and attacked each other.

The effects of the conflict between Iran and Israel are widespread and not only felt by the two regions. Israel and Iran both have strong influence in the Middle East and have oil reserves. Iran is one of the largest oil producers in the world. The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) noted that Iran could produce around 2.55 million barrels of crude oil daily in 2022. This figure is equivalent to 3.5 percent of total global oil production and makes Iran the ninth-largest oil-producing country in the world (Ronald S.G.S Sipayung, 2024).

This phenomenon is studied from the perspective of geopolitics, world oil prices, and the sophistication of Iranian weapons, including missiles. The conflict between Iran and Israel also shakes geopolitical stability in the Middle East because these two countries are there. Iran and Israel are both powers in the Middle East competing for influence to dominate the Middle East. The conflict also drives up oil prices. Iran, which continues to update its weapons capabilities, makes Iranian weapons sophisticated and ballistic missiles to hypersonic have been launched into Israel. The approaches used are geopolitical theory and complex interdependence theory.

Adil Salvino Muslim (2023), in his research entitled *Iran-Israel Drone Competition and Its Impact on Middle East Stability*, examines the conflict between Iran and Israel that has been going on since the Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1979 when Ayatollah Khomeini founded the Islamic Republic of Iran. The conflict of interests between the two countries continues to this day. Iran and Israel are competing to expand their hegemony in the Middle East, both economically and politically. In addition, the two countries are also strengthening their military strength. However, the presence of drones or uncrewed aerial vehicles (UAVs) has changed the direction of the conflict between the two countries. The drone competition between Iran and Israel has an impact on Middle East stability. The drone competition between Iran and Israel can be studied more deeply using a Neorealist perspective. Both see that drones will become a superior military product in the future.

Muhammad Ilham (2019), in his research entitled *Status Quo of the Iran-Israel Conflict (2005-2018)*, discusses identifying the factors underlying why there has been no direct armed conflict between Israel and Iran until 2018, especially since 2005. It is concluded that the absence of direct armed conflict between Iran and Israel from 2005 to 2018 was due to the balance of regional power between the two countries in order to maintain the status quo in the Middle East region. The accumulation of opposing forces and risks may arise if one party attacks first.

Koloay et al. (2024), in their research entitled *The Influence of the Israel-Iran Conflict on Regional and Global Security*, discuss the conflict between Israel and Iran, showing the phenomenon of protracted retaliation, which has led to regional tensions that have been volatile towards wider conflict. Open conflict between Iran and Israel can attract major countries in the world to get involved in it, such as the United States, Russia and China, with their respective alliances, which can trigger World War 3. These three major countries have very large interests, and each country tries to show its influence directly or indirectly in the regional area.

These studies are relevant to this paper because they provide an overview of political and economic factors, especially oil prices, that influence Iran-Israeli foreign policy and how this conflict affects stability in the Middle East.

Regarding complex interdependence, Rahmatulummah & Anugrah Resky (2024), in their research entitled *Escalation of the Iran-Israel Conflict in Damascus: Implications for Regional and Global Security Stability* discuss the implications of the escalation of the Iran-Israel conflict after the bomb attack on the Consular building of the

Iranian Embassy in Damascus in April 2024. The economic effects of the conflict between Iran and Israel are that Brent crude oil is pegged lower but is still traded at nearly 90 US dollars per barrel. This paper uses the theory of regional security stability and the theory of complex interdependence to analyze the impact of this conflict on the stability of the Middle East region and globally. The escalation of the conflict not only threatens regional stability but also has the potential to trigger a wider global conflict.

Geopolitical Concept. Etymologically, geopolitics comes from the Greek words *geo* and *politics*. *Geo* means the earth that comes alive. *Politics* comes from the word *polis*, which means a unit of society that stands alone or a country, and *teia*, which means political affairs, meaning the general interests of citizens of a nation (Pasaribu, 2015). Hagan (1943:482) said the term geopolitics was introduced in the foundation for a system of politics (1920) concerning the country's territory, conditions and forms, and natural and physical resources. However, Frederich Ratzel (1904-1944), considered the originator, interpreted geopolitics as political geography. Geopolitics was further developed and expanded by Rudolf Kjellen and Karl Haushofer (1869-1946) into geographical politics. The difference between the two meanings lies in the focus of attention, namely, political geography studies geographical phenomena from a political aspect.

In contrast, geopolitics studies political phenomena from a geographical aspect (Dwi Sulisworo, 2012). Ratzel argues that a country is like a living organism. A country is identical to a space occupied by a group of people; the growth of a country is similar to the growth of an organism that requires sufficient living space to thrive. The wider the living space, the stronger, more resilient, and more advanced the country.

To survive, the country must expand its territory (expansion). Kjellen continued Ratzel's statement regarding the organism theory. Kjellen said that the country is an organism, not just similar. The country is a comprehensive political unit and system that includes geopolitics, political economy, political demos, socio-politics, and political krato. The country, as a living and intellectual organism, must be able to maintain and develop itself by expanding. The concept of expansion was developed, and Haushofer continued Ratzel and Kjellen's views, especially regarding living space (*lebensraum*) and the concept of expansionism. If the population in a region increases, it is no longer comparable to the area, so the country must expand its territory as a living space for citizens. To achieve this goal, the country must strive for autarky, namely the ideal of meeting its own needs without relying on others.

Geopolitics is also related to the heartland theory proposed by Sir Harford Mackinder (1869-1947). In his work "The Geographic Pivot of History," Mackinder tried to interpret world history based on geopolitical thinking, where the most important land power center is also the strongest fortress. The most representative land power center is initially located in the heart of Germany (Eastern Europe), known as the heartland.

Complex Interdependence Theory. The second theory used is complex interdependence, as proposed by Robert O. Keohane and Joseph S. Nye (2012). According to the concept of interdependence complex, the state is not the most dominant actor. However, transnational relations and transnational companies are equally important as actors who have their interests so that they can influence a decision. Three main characteristics explain the interdependence complex, namely:

1. Multiple choices explain that the state is not the only actor with an important role in building an interdependent relationship. This first characteristic will emphasize non-state actors who can have an important role in influencing decision-making because they also make their own decisions.
2. Multiple Issues explain problems in a country's relationship, but no clear factors exist. These problems provide different views of the actors and produce different groups.
3. Military Forces are irrelevant, which concerns the use of military force, which is no longer the most dominant thing in the country's cooperation relationship to achieve national interests (Keohane & Nye, 2012).

Modernization Concept of Defense Equipment. Judging from the meaning of the word, modernization is the Latin word "modernus". The word "modern" itself consists of two combined words that have meaning,

namely "modo," which means way, while "ramus" means the present. Soerjono Soekanto defines modernization as a process that has traces of traditional life towards a more advanced direction (Aris, n.d.).

Modernization of the main weapons system (alutsista) is one of the main strategies to improve the country's defense capabilities. This program aims to replace old equipment with more sophisticated and efficient weapons systems (Annissa & Djujandi, 2020).

METHODS

The research method used in this paper is qualitative descriptive-analytical. Qualitative research is intended to explain a phenomenon in depth through data collection to show the importance of the depth or detail of the data studied (Kriyantono, 2015). This study uses data collection techniques based on internet-based studies, digital books, previous research, journals and other relevant sources.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Geopolitical Instability. Iran's missile airstrike on Israel in 2024 was first carried out in the early hours of April 14. More than 300 of these explosive projectiles were fired at Israel. This attack also demonstrated Iran's ability to strike from a distance (Arif Shamim, 2024). Iran stated that this attack was a response to the assassination of Hamas politburo chief Ismail Haniyeh in Tehran and Hezbollah Secretary General Hassan Nasrallah in Beirut, Lebanon (Sindonews.com, 2024).

Iran's missile attacks have heated the Middle East. The conflict between the two countries is one of the sources of instability in the Middle East (BBC News Indonesia, 2024). Other countries in the Middle East responded and expressed their stance regarding the Iranian missile attacks. For example, on its official X social media account, the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed concern because of the increasing escalation in the Middle East (Danu Darmadjati, 2024). Saudi Arabia also urged all parties to exercise restraint and protect the region and its people from the dangers of war. Saudi Arabia also asked the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) to maintain peace. Qatar, which has close ties with Iran, called on all parties to stop the escalation, ease tensions, and exercise maximum restraint. Egypt, which borders Israel, stated that the current conditions were a direct result of what Egypt had warned about, namely the consequences of the war by Israel in the Gaza Strip. Pakistan, which is the largest Muslim-majority country in the world and is also Iran's neighbor, said that Iran's attack on Israel was a consequence of failed diplomacy (Yar et al., 2023).

British Prime Minister Rishi Sunak, on his X account, condemned the Iranian regime's attack on Israel (Detik News, 2024). Iran is considered to have created chaos in its home environment. Britain also emphasized defending the security of Israel and all regional friends, including Jordan and Iraq. Through Chancellor's spokesman Olaf Scholz, Germany also expressed the same reaction and condemned Iran's attack, considering it risking the region. Germany also confirmed defending Israel. France, through Foreign Minister Stephane Sejourne, also condemned Iran's attack on Israel for making the Middle East unstable.

France also ensures Israel's security. Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau said his country supports Israel. Trudeau also condemned Iran's attack because it is considered to be able to destabilize the region and ultimately make peace more difficult. Canada also expressed its support for Israel and its right to defend itself. Meanwhile, United States (US) President Joe Biden reiterated his country's support for Israel's security after a series of Iranian drone and missile attacks rained down on its ally. However, Biden emphasized that Washington does not support any form of Israeli retaliatory attack against Iran. China, which is close to Iran, also expressed its concern about the escalation after Iran attacked Israel. China hopes that the parties concerned can exercise restraint to reduce further tensions. Japan's foreign minister also expressed his concerns. Japan considers the attack to have worsened the situation in the Middle East.

Iran's repeated airstrikes in October 2024 reportedly caused Saudi Arabia and the five Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries to worry that Iran could target them. These countries expressed these concerns at a meeting in Doha, Qatar, after the second attack in 2024. At the meeting, foreign ministers from Arab countries tried to convince Iran that they would remain neutral in responding to the escalation between Iran and Israel (CNN Indonesia, 2024).

In response to Iran's attacks, several countries in the Middle East, such as Iraq, Jordan, and Lebanon, announced temporary closures of their airspace (Diva & Ahmad, 2024). These countries were forced to close their territories as a preventive measure in case of an Iranian attack that crossed the country's borders. When Iran attacked Israel again a few months later, on October 1, 2024, the Jordanian Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission, the Iraqi Ministry of Transport, and the Lebanese Ministry of Public Works and Transport announced that Jordan, Iraq, and Lebanon closed their respective airspaces on the same day (Syarifudin, 2024).

Global Crude Oil Prices Rise. Fluctuations in crude oil prices can have ripple effects in the Middle East and worldwide as countries rely heavily on the commodities used to produce fuels such as gasoline and diesel (Fatima et al., 2022). The spikes lead to higher prices at the pump and for many other goods as companies adjust their prices to cover higher costs (Intan, 2024).

Before Iran's missile strikes on Israel in April 2024, fears of escalating conflict in the Middle East had already driven up crude oil prices by around 10 percent. According to raw material expert Jorge Len of Rystad Energy, an energy consultancy in Oslo, this increase was almost entirely due to ongoing conflicts, including the Middle East (Deutsche Welle (DW), 2024). Oil prices rose and reached a 6-month high in October 2023. Further increases may depend on Israel's response (Alex Lawler et al., 2024).

Iran's airstrikes have boosted oil prices, pushing Brent crude to \$92.18 a barrel. It is the highest oil price increase since October 2023. Oil prices rose 71 cents to \$90.45, while US West Texas Intermediate crude futures rose 64 cents to \$85.66 (Leo, 2024). Analysts said the market would examine how the conflict could affect the global supply chain.

When Iran attacked Israel again on October 1, 2024, oil prices fluctuated again. Investing.com reports show that world oil prices for West Texas Intermediate (WTI) and Brent have risen recently. On Wednesday (2/10/2024), at around 19.00 WIB, the price of WTI oil was recorded at 71.38 US dollars per barrel. The figure rose 2.22 percent from Tuesday's (1/10/2024) trading of 69.83 US dollars per barrel (Erlina F Santika, 2024). The increasing geopolitical tensions in the Middle East have been proven to have contributed to the soaring oil prices. Israel is reported to be taking revenge and attacking Iranian oil facilities, and this plan has kept oil prices rising.

Based on Refinitiv data on Friday, October 4, 2024, Brent crude oil prices were recorded to have jumped 4.84 percent to US\$77.49 per barrel. Meanwhile, the West Texas Intermediate (WTI) benchmark flew 5.01 percent to US\$73.61 per barrel (Robertus Andrianto, 2024b).

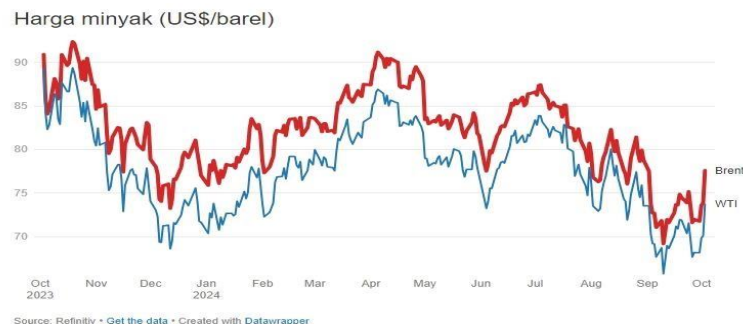


Figure 1. Oil Price Chart

Some investors remained calm as global crude supplies remained unaffected by unrest in key producing regions, and spare capacity from the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) eased concerns. OPEC has enough spare oil capacity to offset the loss of full supply from Iran if Israel destroys the country's facilities. However, traders worry that the producer group could struggle if Iran retaliates by attacking neighboring Gulf installations (Robertus Andrianto, 2024).

The Iranian attack also risks disrupting global supply chain shipments through the Strait of Hormuz. The narrow waterway on Iran's southern border is passed by more than a quarter of global maritime oil trade, including crude oil and oil products such as gasoline. Bruegel researcher Simone Tagliapietra explained that as the conflict escalates, Iran can attack oil tankers passing through the strait using drones, missiles, or submarines. The worst-case scenario that could occur is a total blockade of the strait by the Iranian government (Agustinus & Sakina, 2024).

Countries that import oil are highly dependent on oil supplies from the Middle East. The Indonesian Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) revealed that the escalation of the conflict in the Middle East between Iran and Israel could impact the increase in domestic fuel prices. Especially if the conflict between Iran and Israel persists. The Director General of Oil and Gas at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM), Tutuka Ariadji, said the Strait of Hormuz near Iran significantly influences global oil supply and prices, including Indonesia. According to Tutuka, if the Strait of Hormuz is disrupted, this will have an impact on the fulfillment of domestic oil imports. The Ministry of ESDM noted that Pertamina's fuel imports from areas that pass through this route are 20 percent (Verda, 2024).

Iran is also affected as tensions with Israel escalate. Iran's economy has grown in recent years, with gross domestic product (GDP) reaching 4.7 percent last year. However, according to estimates by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), growth is expected to slow to 3.3 percent in 2024 and 3.1 percent in 2025. Chronic inflation is a major economic challenge for Iran, with consumer prices reaching 45.8 percent last year and remaining above 20 percent for the past four decades. The IMF estimates that the economy will slow to 37.5 percent in 2024. There is no exact calculation of how the war will destroy Iran's economy. However, growth targets will certainly not be achieved (Thea, 2024). According to Pablo Calderon Martinez, an expert in politics and international relations at the Northeastern London Campus, the impact of the Iran-Israel war could be detrimental to the entire country. No one wins because everyone will lose (Yonada Nancy, 2024).

Evolution of Iranian Weapons. The organization that provides information on the military strength of various countries worldwide, Global Firepower (GFP), notes that Iran is ranked 14th out of 145 countries in the GFP annual statistics. Iran has a PwrIndx score of 0.2269. A score of 0.0000 is categorized as perfect (Novia, 2024). Iran's armed forces are among the largest in the Middle East. There are at least 580,000 active personnel and around 200,000 trained reserve personnel divided between the army and the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps, according to the 2023 annual assessment by the International Institute for Strategic Studies. Meanwhile, according to GFP, Israel is ranked 17th out of 145 countries. This country has a PwrIndx score of 0.2596.

The Global Firepower Index notes that Iran has 551 fighter jets, fewer than Israel's 612 fighter jets. However, the GFP Index also notes that Iran is superior to Israel regarding human resources, namely soldiers for military service, which is 41,167,710, much more than Israel, which only has 3,156,142 soldiers. Iran's military superiority over Israel also applies to the number of tanks and armed vehicles (Novia, 2024). Based on data from the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) and various sources, CNBC Indonesia compared the military strengths between Israel and Iran.

Table 1. Comparison of Israeli VS Iranian Weapons Strength

Army Comparison	Israel	Iran
-----------------	--------	------

Active Personnel	170.000	610.000
Reserve Personnel	465.00	350.000
Available For Military Service	3.156.142	41.167.710
Tank	1.370	1.996
Armored Fighting Vehicle	6.135	3.555
Total Artillery	1.000	4.873
Self-Propelled Artillery	650	1.030
Rocket Artillery	48	1.755
Air Power Comparison		
	Israel	Iran
Number Of Aircraft	612	551
Fighter Aircraft	241	186
Multirole Aircraft	23	10
Attack Aircraft	39	23
Helicopter	146	129
Air Tanker	14	7
Comparison Of Naval Strengths		
	Israel	Iran
Number Of Naval Assets	67	101
Aircraft Carrier	0	0
Destroyer	0	0
Fregat	0	7
Korvert	7	3
Submarine	5	19

Source: CNBC Indonesia

This data illustrates the two countries' different defense strategies. Iran relies on a large number of personnel and conventional weapons, while Israel focuses more on advanced technology and air power (Iftha, 2024).

Not only focusing on traditional weapons, the missile attack launched by Iran on Israel in October 2024 was also the first to use the Fattah 1 hypersonic missile. This missile is the first hypersonic weapon produced domestically in Iran, and it was launched in 2023. The Iranian military revealed that the missile can travel up to 15 times the speed of sound. In addition, the missile is also capable of targeting enemy defense systems. A video has been verified that a missile hit less than a kilometer near the Mossad headquarters on the outskirts of Tel Aviv (Detik News Sulsei, 2024).

Head of Iran's Strategic Council for Foreign Relations Kamal Kharrazi Iran stated that Iran, through the True Promise II operation, has demonstrated its capabilities by launching hundreds of ballistic missiles at Israel. If Israel chooses to continue their actions, Iran will respond appropriately (Amalia et al., 2023). Iran also has the technical capability to produce nuclear weapons and has not encountered significant obstacles (Nashih Nasrullah, 2024). In recent years, Iran has also assembled many drones with a range of around 1,200 to 1,550 miles and can fly low to avoid radar. Iran also imports small submarines from North Korea while expanding and modernizing its domestically produced fleet (CNBC Indonesia, 2024).

Iran's weapons modernization has had a significant impact when attacking Israel and has been proven to damage many Israeli public facilities. The Iranian military is currently considered one of the strongest in the Middle East in terms of equipment, experience, and quality of personnel. The increasing power of Iran affects not only Iran's national security but also regional stability. Conflicts between countries in the Middle East region greatly affect government stability, public support and domestic political dynamics, including Israel and Iran. As is known, Iran and Israel are two countries that are very influential in the context of regional security in the Middle East, and both compete to control the region (Kaye et al., 2012).

Iran's Domination Efforts in the Middle East. International Relations Lecturer at the University of Indonesia, Broto Wardoyo, assessed that the conflict between Iran and Israel is part of the competition between the three dominant powers in the Middle East, namely Israel, Iran, and Saudi Arabia. This competition is also mixed with the involvement of major countries with different motivations. The United States is a security guarantor, Russia is a limited partner, and China is an economic profit seeker for hydrocarbon politics and global trade routes (FISIP, University of Indonesia, 2024). The conflict between Iran and Israel competing in Middle Eastern geopolitics certainly affects security in this region. The tension between the two countries has raised concerns among some international observers about the possibility of World War III. In Aditya & Rastika (2024), Professor of International Law at the University of Indonesia, Hikmahanto Juwana, warned of the risk of World War III if tensions in the Middle East continue to increase with the support of developed countries such as the United States against Israel. If the US continues to help Israel, Hikmahanto estimates that other countries, such as North Korea and Russia, may help Iran. Finally, this worsens the situation and leads to a worldwide conflict that is detrimental to humanity (Rahmatulummah & Anugrah Resky, 2024). Iran and Israel are equally dominant countries in the Middle East. However, they are at opposite poles and are in conflict. Israel is a close ally of the US and other European countries. With US support, Israel maintains its pro-Western status.

Meanwhile, Iran is allied with Russia and close to China. Iran is also close to militant Islamic groups such as Lebanon's Hezbollah and Syria's Houthi, who form the axis of resistance to US and Israeli interests. This external support balances one camp against the other. Tensions between Iran and Israel often cause greater tensions in the Middle East and ultimately influence the decisions of other countries in the region.

CONCLUSION

Iran's attack has an impact on geopolitical stability. Iran's attack on Israel has caused Middle Eastern countries to feel the impact. Other Middle Eastern countries have even temporarily closed their airspace. Countries like Saudi Arabia and Qatar have warned to exercise restraint and guard the region. Saudi Arabia is committed to protecting its citizens. Iran's invasion of Israel has also had an impact on rising world oil prices. Many countries import oil from the Middle East and depend on oil supplies from the Middle East. Fluctuations in oil prices not only affect the price of gasoline and diesel but also other commodities. The Iran-Israel arms conflict has also had a significant impact on the economy in the region and its surroundings. For example, Iran's economy has slowed down, and growth targets are not expected to be achieved. However, Middle Eastern countries had slumped previously. Iran's recent evolution in weapons modernization and the hypersonic missile launched at Israel have caused Israel to suffer losses of up to IDR 827 billion. Iran is trying to remain dominant in the Middle East and is not afraid of Israel, even though it has weapons that are no less modern.

The findings in this study have implications for international relations theory regarding geopolitics and complex interdependence. Practically, the results provide insight for stakeholders in Middle Eastern countries in formulating more comprehensive policies to respond to changing dynamics in the region.

Suggestions. This paper provides space for further research, namely studying and reviewing more deeply the impact of Iran's attack on Israel in the Middle East region. Iran's modernization of weapons can also be studied

further. Research with more complete data and a longer time frame will be very useful for researchers who want to continue this research, strengthen these findings, and explore other aspects that have yet to be revealed.

REFERENCE

- Aisyah, N. (2024, April 19). Kekuatan Militer Iran Vs Israel, Siapa Unggul? Detik Edu. <https://www.detik.com/edu/detikpedia/d-7300150/kekuatan-militer-iran-vs-israel-siapa-unggul>
- Alifia El Shidiq, R. (2021). Kemajuan Nuklir Iran Semakin Pesar di Tengah Konflik Iran dan Israel, Siapakah yang Terkuat? *Jurnal Lino*, 2. <https://ojs.unsulbar.ac.id/index.php/lino/article/download/1255/783/>
- Andrianto, R. (2024a, October 3). Israel Mau Balas Dendam ke Iran, Harga Minyak Melejit 1%. CNBC Indonesia. <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/market/20241003075321-17-576543/israel-mau-balas-dendam-ke-iran-harga-minyak-melejit-1>
- Andrianto, R. (2024b, October 4). Cobaan Belum Usai! Inflasi Global Rawan Naik Lagi, Awas Gejolak Pasar. CNBC Indonesia. <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/research/20241004023132-128-576852/cobaan-belum-usai-inflasi-global-rawan-naik-lagi-awas-gejolak-pasar/3>
- Amilia, S., Zati, M. R., & Rosalina, D. (2023). Evaluation of Consumer Attitudes: Attributes of Langsa Hutun Lindung Park Tourism Services. *International Journal of Social Science and Business*, 7(3), 569–578. <https://doi.org/10.23887/ijssb.v7i3.50247>
- Annissa, Y. N., & Djuyandi, Y. (2020). Analisis Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Minimum Essential Force (MEF) dalam Pengadaan Alat Utama Sistem Senjata (Alutsista) Tentara Nasional Indonesia (TNI). *Scripta: Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa*. <https://www.scripta.fisip.ubb.ac.id/index.php/scripta/article/download/115/42/>
<https://doi.org/10.33019/scripta.v3i1.115>
- Arbar, T. F. (2024, August 13). Perang Arab Besar-besaran Tinggal Sejengkal, Apa Dampak Ekonominya? CNBC Indonesia. <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20240813123242-4-562644/perang-arab-besar-besaran-tinggal-sejengkal-apa-dampak-ekonominya>
- Aris. (n.d.). Teori Modernisasi: Pengertian, Syarat dan Contoh-contohnya. Gramedia. Retrieved November 18, 2024, from <https://www.gramedia.com/literasi/teori-modernisasi/>
- BBC News Indonesia. (2024, April 14). Iran meluncurkan lebih dari 300 drone dan rudal ke Israel - Tensi meningkat di Timur Tengah. BBC News Indonesia. <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/articles/cprgdg2zl3eo>
- CNBC Indonesia. (2024, November 8). Mau Perang Lawan Israel, Ternyata Begini Kekuatan Militer Iran. SPBE Pesawaran. <https://spbe.pesawarankab.go.id/artikel/halaman/Mau%20Perang%20Lawan%20Israel,%20Ternyata%20Begini%20Kekuatan%20Militer%20Iran/2024-06-24%2007:57:08>
- CNN Indonesia. (2024, October 8). Takut Kena Serang, Negara Arab Janji ke Iran Tak Akan Bela Israel. CNN Indonesia. <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/internasional/20241008030016-120-1152671/takut-kena-serang-negara-arab-janji-ke-iran-tak-akan-bela-israel>
- Darmadjati, D. (2024, April 14). Sikap Negara-negara Timur Tengah Terkait Serangan Iran ke Israel. DetikSumbagsel. <https://www.detik.com/sumbagsel/berita/d-7292495/sikap-negara-negara-timur-tengah-terkait-serangan-iran-ke-israel>
- Detik News. (2024, April 14). Reaksi China, Jepang, Eropa, dan AS setelah Iran Serang Israel. Detik. <https://www.detik.com/bali/hukum-dan-kriminal/d-7292085/reaksi-china-jepang-eropa-dan-as-setelah-iran-serang-israel>
- Detik News Sulsel. (2024, October 2). Iran Serang Israel Pakai Rudal Hipersonik Buatan Sendiri, Begini Kekuatannya. Detik News. <https://www.detik.com/sulsel/berita/d-7567951/iran-serang-israel-pakai-rudal-hipersonik-buatan-sendiri-begini-kuatannya>

- Deutsche, W. (2024, April 18). Gempar Serangan Iran ke Israel: Apa Dampaknya bagi Ekonomi Global? Detik.Com.
- Fatima, E., Siregar, S. V., & Diyanty, V. (2022). Auditors' Communication with Audit Committee: Evidence from Indonesia. *JIA (Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi)*, 7(2), 312–328. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jia.v7i2.42482>
- FISIP Universitas Indonesia, H. (2024, April 30). Diskusi Eskalasi Konflik Iran-Israel: Masihkah Ada Asa Perdamaian di Timur Tengah? FISIP Universitas Indonesia. <https://ir.fisip.ui.ac.id/en/diskusi-eskalasi-konflik-iran-israel-masihkah-ada-asa-perdamaian-di-timur-tengah/>
- Humas FISIP Universitas Indonesia. (2024, April 30). Diskusi Eskalasi Konflik Iran-Israel: Masihkah Ada Asa Perdamaian di Timur Tengah? FISIP Universitas Indonesia. <https://ir.fisip.ui.ac.id/en/diskusi-eskalasi-konflik-iran-israel-masihkah-ada-asa-perdamaian-di-timur-tengah/>
- Ilham, A. P. D. (2023). Relasi Interdependensi Kompleks Indonesia terhadap Tiongkok dalam Visi Poros Maritim Dunia tahun 2019-2023. <https://dspace.uin.ac.id/bitstream/handle/123456789/49004/20323035.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>
- Ilham, M., Adab, F., Humaniora, D., Imam, U., & Padang, B. (2019). Status Quo Konflik Iran-Israel (2005-2018). *Majalah Ilmiah Tabuah UIN Imam Bonjol*, 8. <https://doi.org/10.15548/tabuah.v23i1.213>
- Koloay, J. S., Pengkajian, M. P., Penelitian, S., & Pengembangan, D. (2024). Pengaruh Konflik Israel-Iran terhadap Keamanan Kawasan Regional dan Global. *Journal Syntax Idea*, 6, 8. <https://jurnal.syntax-idea.co.id/index.php/syntax-idea/article/view/4490/2427> <https://doi.org/10.46799/syntax-idea.v6i9.4490>
- Lawler, R. H., & Ahmad, G. (2024, April 14). Oil Seen Opening Up After Iran's Attack on Israel. Reuters.
- Lutfiana, P. D., & Naufal, D. A. (2024, April 14). Iran Serang Israel, Begini Respons Negara-negara Timur Tengah. Kompas.com. <https://www.kompas.com/tren/read/2024/04/14/160000565/iran-serang-israel-begini-respons-negara-negara-timur-tengah?page=all>
- Muhaimin. (2024, October 14). Nilai kerugian mencapai sekitar USD53 juta atau lebih dari Rp827 miliar. Sindo News. https://international.sindonews.com/read/1472419/43/terungkap-serangan-rudal-iran-merusak-10-lokasi-israel-kerugian-rp827-miliar-1728875459#goog_rewarded
- Muslim, A. S. (n.d.). Persaingan Drone Iran-Israel dan Pengaruhnya terhadap Stabilitas Timur Tengah. Retrieved October 13, 2024, from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/371732045_Persaingan_Drone_Iran-Israel_dan_Pengaruhnya_terhadap_Stabilitas_Timur_Tengah
- Nancy, Y. (2024, October 2). Awal Mula Iran Serang Israel dan Dampak Perang Terbaru 2024. Tirto.id. <https://tirto.id/awal-mula-iran-serang-israel-dan-dampak-perang-terbaru-2024-g4lk>
- Nano Setiawan, V. (2024, April 22). Kapal RI Aman Mondar-Mandir di Selat Hormuz, Ternyata Ini Alasannya. CNBC Indonesia. <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20240422110451-4-532192/kapal-ri-aman-mondar-mandir-di-selat-hormuz-ternyata-ini-alasannya>
- Nasrullah, N. (2024, November 2). Iran Tegaskan tak Ragu Hancurkan Israel dengan Rudal Canggihnya, Gunakan Senjata Nuklir? Republika. <https://news.republika.co.id/berita/smaxk8320/iran-tegaskan-tak-ragu-hancurkan-israel-dengan-rudal-canggihnya-gunakan-senjata-nuklir-part2>
- Nikmatul, K. I. (2024, October 2). Panas! Iran Balas Dendam Israel, Kekuatan Militer Mana Lebih Unggul? CNBC Indonesia. <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/research/20241002153325-128-576410/panas-iran-balas-dendam-israel-kekuatan-militer-mana-lebih-unggul>
- Rahmatulummah, A., & Anugrah Resky, S. (2024). Eskalasi Konflik Iran-Israel di Damaskus: Implikasi terhadap Stabilitas Keamanan Regional dan Global. 9. <https://jurnal.kemlu.go.id/jurnal-hublu/article/view/49/24> <https://doi.org/10.70836/jh.v9i1.49>

- Rakhmayanti Dewi, I. (2024, April 15). Iran-Israel Memanas, Begini Proyeksi Harga Minyak Dunia dan BBM di RI. CNBC Indonesia. <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/market/20240415193802-17-530490/iran-israel-memanas-begini-proyeksi-harga-minyak-dunia-dan-bbm-di-ri>
- Respati, A. R., & Rakhma Diah Setiawan, S. (2024, April 16). “Skenario” Konflik Iran dan Israel yang Bakal Pengaruhi Harga Minyak Dunia. Kompas.com. <https://money.kompas.com/read/2024/04/16/112500526/-skenario-konflik-iran-dan-israel-yang-bakal-pengaruhi-harga-minyak-dunia?page=all>
- Santika, E. F. (2024, October 2). Harga Minyak Dunia WTI dan Brent (2 Oktober 2020-2 Oktober 2024). Kata Data. <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/pasar/statistik/66fd4eeceafad/harga-minyak-dunia-naik-setelah-iran-serang-israel-rabu-2102024>
- Sipayung, R. (2024, April 26). Menghadapi Dampak Konflik Iran-Israel: Strategi dan Implikasi bagi Indonesia. Humas Sekretaris Kabinet Republik Indonesia. <https://setkab.go.id/menghadapi-dampak-konflik-iran-israel-strategi-dan-implikasi-bagi-indonesia/>
- Shamim, A. (2024, August 12). Seberapa besar kekuatan militer Iran jika dibandingkan dengan Israel? BBC News Urdu dan BBC News Persian. <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/articles/cgm7vw9m9j4o>
- Sihbudi, M. R. (1991). *Bara Timur Tengah*. Mizan.
- Syarifudin. (2024, October 2). Yordania, Irak, Lebanon Tutup Wilayah Udara setelah Serangan Rudal Iran ke Israel. Sindo News.com. <https://international.sindonews.com/read/1466177/43/yordania-irak-lebanon-tutup-wilayah-udara-setelah-serangan-rudal-iran-ke-israel-1727831436>
- Yar, F. G. M., Zahid, S., & Miakhil, J. M. (2023). Afghanistan's Geopolitical and Geo-Economic Significance in Regional Connectivity and Development. *Journal of Political and Legal Sovereignty*, 1(2), 78-86. <https://doi.org/10.38142/jpls.v1i2.86>
- Zulfikar, F. (2021, June 26). Apa itu Geopolitik? Ini Pengertian, Teori, dan Unsur Pembangunan Geopolitik. DetikEdu. <https://www.detik.com/edu/detikpedia/d-5620524/apa-itu-geopolitik-ini-pengertian-teori-dan-unsur-pembangunan-geopolitik>