International Journal of Science and Qualitative Analysis
2026, Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 41–48
https://doi.org/10.11648/j.ijsqa.20261202.13

SciencePG
Science Publishing Group

Research Article

Indonesia's Cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the Global Arms Trade 2019-2024

Maulana Fasha Aralea*

International Relations, Al-Ghifari University, Bandung City, Indonesia

Abstract

As the strongest military power in Southeast Asia and the 13th globally, Indonesia leverages international military diplomacy to safeguard its territorial sovereignty. Crucially, this diplomacy must continuously navigate the nation's foundational "independent and active" (bebas-aktif) foreign policy, which strictly rejects formal alignment with military blocs. This study examines the strategic dynamics and implications of Indonesia's defense cooperation with member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) within the global arms trade and joint military exercises between 2019 and 2024. The study employs a qualitative research design, utilizing descriptive-analytical methods to evaluate data from conditional observations of diplomatic interactions, academic literature, defense registers (SIPRI), and official institutional frameworks. The findings reveal that although Indonesia maintains no formal institutional ties with NATO as an alliance, it strategically engages key NATO member states, specifically the United States and France, to advance its defense infrastructure. Cooperation with the U.S. features extensive defense equipment procurement to fulfill Indonesia’s Minimum Essential Force (MEF) requirements, alongside vital joint tactical exercises like Garuda Shield and CARAT, despite navigating complex diplomatic pressures such as CAATSA. Concurrently, the partnership with France has culminated in the landmark Indonesia-France Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA), which facilitates the acquisition of Dassault Rafale fighter jets and secures critical Transfer of Technology (ToT) agreements for Indonesian defense industries like PT Pindad, PT PAL, and PT Dirgantara Indonesia.

Keywords

Indonesia, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Global Arms Trade

1. Introduction

According to general knowledge, such as the Global Arms Trade is a dynamic cooperation between countries where a small number of suppliers primarily focus on profits generated from arms sales and the security implications of those sales and there are a majority of buyers involved in global arms trade interactions who are concerned with increasing their security compared to their regional neighbors [12], including cooperation in technology transfer or purchasing a weapon needed to another country with an agreement between state actors such as state leaders and state ministers involved along with non-state actors such as arms company contractors from related countries by providing a market structure model in the global arms industry that links military procurement, international trade, concentration, and regional conflicts while from the economic aspects of the arms trade and an analysis of the relationship between arms transfers and foreign policy are

*Correspondence: Maulana Fasha Aralea (fashaaralea747@yahoo.com)

Received: 13 June 2026; **Accepted:** 26 June 2026; **Published:** 24 November 2026

Copyright: © The Author(s), 2026. Published by Science Publishing Group. This is an **Open Access** article, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

provided [1, 25].

Furthermore, regarding the development of the global arms trade, there are two main traditional sources for analyzing the arms trade market: the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) and the World Military Expenditure and the Arms Trade (WMEAT) [16], which is a facility of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Furthermore, the US Department of State updates, such as the Bureau of Verification and Compliance. SIPRI is tasked with providing annual data on the volume of major weapons system transfers, as well as a volume measure that takes into account the quantity paid multiplied by a trend indicator value (not the actual price). WMEAT then provides a transfer value that takes into account the actual price paid, including light weapons [20, 21].

Indonesia's contribution to global arms trade cooperation between 2019 and 2024, along with member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), could present an opportunity for the Indonesian defense industry. As stipulated in Law No. 16 of 2012 concerning the Defense Industry, it is a strategic national industry capable of producing defense and security equipment, also known as weapons. Article 4 of the Law explicitly states that one of the objectives of the defense industry is to increase national economic growth and employment, thus ensuring that the defense industry can be considered a sustainable industry within its business system [21].

Regarding the state of Indonesia's defense industry itself, PT. Pindad's ability to produce high-tech weapons for infantry needs, such as the Indonesian-made SS-2 rifle chambered in 5.56 mm, has gained extensive military training experience in international shooting competitions, including the ASEAN Army Rifle Meeting (AARM) and the Australian Army Skills at Arms Meeting (AASAM), thanks to the procurement of the SS-2 [21].

In the Australian Army Skills at Arms Meeting (AASAM) in Australia, Indonesia won seven times, winning the competition arena provided by the Australian government. Indonesia won decisively over other major powers, including other countries known for their firearms production. However, this victory received negative feedback, prompting calls for the SS-2 to be completely dismantled [19].

On the other hand, in the competition victory with evidence of Indonesian-made weapons being able to succeed in the international shooting competition arena, it turns out that it is not well-known enough in the global arms sales market, even though Indonesia is far behind in the list of exporting countries as Top Small Arms, including still far behind the Philippines [18, 21].

2. Research Methodology

The use of journal preferences in qualitative research, where this research method utilizes conditional research on natural objects, differs from quantitative research, which utilizes mathematically based social statistical calculations. This research utilizes sample data that can utilize existing theories to clarify research information, ultimately resulting in updated theories. Moleong (2005:6) states that qualitative research is research that understands phenomena experienced by a subject from a holistic perspective, encompassing perceptions, actions, and motivations, packaged in descriptive words and contextual language that benefit from various natural methods.

This method, in its intended meaning, continuously explores information through a scheme of data collection, organization, and matching or interpretation. This data can be used to analyze a phenomenon and the role of a country in carrying out related cooperation within the context of how diplomacy works. Information collected with a level of accuracy that can be accepted as factual includes identifying problems that arise during diplomatic interactions. Finally, for research by analyzing data through book references, news articles, journals, and social media that are relevant to the problem being studied, the aim is to collect precise information regarding Indonesia's role in collaborating with member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in the global arms trade [15].

3. Main Discussion

3.1. History of Indonesia's Cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Indonesia's status as a non-aligned or non-aligned country dates back to its early independence, alongside Egypt, Yugoslavia, and several other countries, amidst the formation of Western bloc movements, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and Eastern bloc movements, such as the Warsaw Pact [8].

Within both blocs, Indonesia maintained an independent and active foreign policy, grounded in the Pancasila ideology, allowing Indonesia to engage in diplomacy with both sides without having to join either side. This is particularly evident in the history of Indonesia's cooperation with the NATO through bilateral agreements with member states, unlike other non-aligned countries [8].

During the Cold War, during the Old Order era, Indonesia maintained close relations with the United States, both when President Sukarno met with President John F. Kennedy in a direct meeting with the United States in various diplomatic activities, and with the Soviet Union when he met with President Khrushchev in diplomatic activities of countries in the Eastern Bloc or Warsaw Pact [8].

This became a major concern for the United States towards Indonesia in its defense cooperation mission with military diplomacy after the Round Table Conference in 1948 after the Netherlands handed over the territory of the former Dutch East Indies to Indonesia as an independent nation. In 1950, the United States provided its first military aid to Indonesia, such as 50 walkie-talkies, 10 public address access systems, several

fingerprint camera technologies, 50 trucks, 50 jeeps, 50 motorcycles, 21,000 automatic rifles, 1,000 small automatic rifles, 10,000 pistols, 100 shotguns, 500 gas masks, and supporting ammunition for all supporting weapons compared to the results of the Dutch surrender [8].

All of these programs were intended to support the Indonesian government in facing rebellions, including the threat of communism that occurred during the PKI rebellion by Muso in Madiun two years ago. This was done by supporting Indonesian military strength, including training and military diplomacy programs. However, in the midst of the United States' mission, the Soviet Union, led by the newly elected Khrushchev, arrived in developing countries, including Indonesia, bringing communist ideological influence, including military influence [8].

3.2. NATO's 2022 Strategic Concept in the Asia-Pacific

The meeting of member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Madrid, Spain, at a crucial time for international security and stability and peace, revealed a new Strategic Concept, affirming the continued security of partner nations, including their respective resources, in preparation for the future. Over the past 70 years, NATO has ensured freedom and security for member states, based on the success of the dedication and sacrifice of both the men and women of its armed forces, embracing them and their families, for which it is a source of gratitude [14].

Furthermore, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's dedication to protecting its 1 billion citizens, defending its territories, ensuring its independence, and upholding its democratic ideology is demonstrated by strengthening unity, cohesion, and solidarity, building a transatlantic network of ties between member states based on democratic values. This ensures that NATO member states' commitments can be implemented in a mature and integrated manner to protect both fellow member states and countries outside NATO from all threats, regardless of their origin. Therefore, all member states can work together for inclusive peace and continue their role as a bulwark for the international order based on international rules, including maintaining a global peace perspective and working closely with partner member states, other countries, and other international organizations such as the European Union and the United Nations to contribute to international peace and security [14].

Based on this concept, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was formed for the independence and security of member states, with a major responsibility to ensure collective defense against threats from all directions. Therefore, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization defense pact is a defensive alliance with transatlantic connectivity among member states, which is essential for collective security in the context of peace. A bond of shared values among its members, such as a strong rule of law, individual freedom, democratic ideology, and human rights, with a strong commitment to the goals and principles of the United Nations Charter [14].

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization itself can serve as a unique, crucial, and irreplaceable transatlantic forum for defense consultation, coordination, and action on all matters relating to individual and collective security, thereby strengthening the bonds between member and partner nations based on indivisible security, solidarity, and a strong commitment to mutual protection, as stipulated in Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty. The commitment to shared deterrence and self-defense is a commitment of the North Atlantic Treaty as the backbone of this organization [14].

Furthermore, the three core tasks of preventive defense management, preventive crisis management, and cooperative security generate complementary cooperation and ensure both collective security and defense for all member states, including enhancing the collective resilience of member states based on the technological superiority of each active member state. Furthermore, with the support of promoting good governance and system integrity, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) implements climate change, human and women's security, peace, and security agendas among all core tasks, and continues to support gender equality as a reflection of these values [14].

The South China Sea issue, dominated by China's ambitions and coercive policies, poses a threat to ASEAN countries, particularly the Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam, and Indonesia, yet to be taken seriously. The United States, whose territory is home to the island of Guam, the main Pacific Naval base, views China's claims to the South China Sea as a serious threat, not only to the China-Taiwan tensions but also to the security values and regional interests of ASEAN as a non-interventionist organization [11].

China's dominance utilizes various political strategies, including economic and military growth, with a projection of power faster than the global average. This development, such as China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) cooperation with developing countries participating in China's projections, aims to build regional economic cooperation. Without transparency about China's intentions, China could potentially claim territory, as seen in the Spratly and Paracel Islands, which have been developed into multi-role military bases by the Chinese Liberation Army (PLA) [11].

This phenomenon of simultaneous development and unilateral claims has led to tensions between several ASEAN member states and China, such as China's tensions with the Philippines, due to China's continued unilateral claims to the Philippines' outermost islands, despite having already lost a lawsuit filed by the Philippines under the UNCLOS agreement. Therefore, this Chinese threat has become a major concern for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, where China has engaged in direct confrontational rhetoric, using cyber technology to spread disinformation targeting partner countries and even posing a threat to ASEAN regional alliances. Furthermore, China's actions are striving for regional dominance in

technology and industrialization, including strategic infrastructure for materials in the busy global supply chain market in the South China Sea [10, 11].

3.3. Military Defense Cooperation

Cooperation between two or more countries in military diplomacy is a necessity for a country to defend its territorial sovereignty from external threats. In the context of Indonesia's cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, through active member states without joining the alliance, aims to strengthen regional and global security as long as Indonesia adheres to the same democratic system as its member states [4].

This form of cooperation starts from the agreement of purchase or sale contracts for weapons from both Indonesia and active member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, including joint military exercises, exchange of intelligence information, to the procurement of adequate defense equipment, even cooperation in counter-terrorism, allowing Indonesia to establish close relations with military alliances, especially the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, in the interests of between countries.

Therefore, establishing these relations requires close military diplomacy, as Indonesia's delegation to member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) serves as a crucial tool for cooperation, including while maintaining its free and active political policy. Indonesian representatives can also conduct official state visits for bilateral meetings and participate in international forums discussing security issues, particularly regarding Indonesia's military strength, which ranks first in the Southeast Asian region and 13th in the world [5, 6].

The United States' status in defense relations, characterized by complex political dynamics based on national interests, necessitates the practice of military statecraft based on hard power diplomacy. The defense diplomatic relationship between Indonesia and the United States is not far from the potential for counterproductive coercion within the ongoing cooperation, due to two indicators, namely coercive instruments and the use of armed military force [2].

Starting with coercive diplomacy as a rational alternative approach to traditional armed force, the purpose of non-interventionist coercive diplomacy is to influence the policies of other countries to comply with or follow their own policies (Wolfley, 2021). This encourages a country to exploit its potential power through military diplomacy, a method often used by threatening sanctions against the target country [3].

An example is the use of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (CAATSA) of the United States, passed by Congress in 2017, as an instrument of coercive diplomacy aimed at US defense partners, both within and outside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, who have relations with countries listed as potential enemies of the United States, including Indonesia, which has bilateral relations with Russia and China [26].

In 2017, Indonesia planned to upgrade its Su-35S fighter jets from Russia, but in the same year, this was canceled following the announcement of the F-15EX as the latest alternative, following the decision of the Chief of Staff of the Indonesian Air Force (KSAU), Air Chief Marshal Fadjar Prasetyo, who officially declared that Indonesia had ended its interest in the Sukhoi aircraft transaction. Indonesia will continue its defense cooperation with the United States for military equipment or defense equipment, in the context of a strategic partnership in the security aspect for Indonesia as a neutral country with the principle of an active and independent policy [2].

Table 1. *Defense Equipment Exporting Countries to Indonesia in 2020-2021.*

Exporter	2020	2021	Total
US	88	91	179
S. Korea	6	151	157
France	48	23	71
Swiss	61	-	61

Reference: SIPRI Trade Register (2022)

Table 2. *List of Indonesian Defense Equipment Procurement from the United States.*

Recipient (R)/ Supplier (S)	Order Quantity	Weapon Name	Weapon Description	Order Year	Year Delivery	Already Send
R: Indonesia	18	C13	Diesel Engine	2019	-	1

Recipient (R)/ Supplier (S)	Order Quantity	Weapon Name	Weapon Description	Order Year	Year Delivery	Already Send
S: United States	6	F404	Turbofan	-	2021	1
	76	CT7	Turboprop	1990	1993-2019	54
	2	HELRAS	ASW Sonar	2014	2019-2020	2
	160	F414	Turbofan	2016	-	-
	20	6V-53	Diesel Engine	2017	2020	20
	16	AAQ-33 Sniper	Aircraft Radar System	2017	2019-2021	12
	36	AIM-120C AMRAAM	Radar-Guided Missile	2017	2019-2020	36
	200	AIM-120C AMRAAM	Radar-Guided Missile	2017	2020-2021	200
	2	MPQ-64 Sentinel	Search Radar	2017	2020-2021	2
	9	Bell-412	Helicopter	2018	2020-2021	5
	6	ScanEagle	UAV / Drone	2018	2021	3
	5	C-130J Hercules	Cargo Aircraft	2019	-	-
	23	ISC	Diesel Engine	2019	2021	5
	8	ScanEagle	UAV / Drone	2019	-	-
	4	Bell-505 Jet Ranger	Light Helicopter	2020	2021	2

Reference: SIPRI Trade Register (2022), Ar-Rasyid, T. P., & Wiswayana, W. M. (2023)

Forms of cooperation between Indonesia and the United States, as the leader of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, include the transfer of weapons or defense equipment, both direct transactions and grants, such as those related to the provision of defense equipment in cooperation between the two countries regarding the physical development of the Minimum Essential Force (MEF). According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Arms Transfer Database for 2022, the United States ranks first as a country exporting defense equipment, amounting to 179 million Trend-Indicator Values (TIV) to Indonesia over two years. This research reflects the military capability index and is not intended as a real payment value [7, 17].

The data demonstrates that the United States maintains its top position among various countries as a weapons exporter for Indonesia's MEF development needs, a reliable reflection of the increasing defense cooperation between the two countries. This allows both Indonesia and the United States to potentially procure contracts totaling $1.88 million in state-to-state sales under the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) program, including $14 million in direct assistance from Foreign Military Financing (FMF) in 2020 [22].

In addition to transactional cooperation, joint military exercises, also known as Joint Exercises, are conducted within the scope of military diplomacy, tailored to the specifics of military elements, from the army, navy, and air force. These adjustments allow military personnel from Indonesia and the United States to jointly develop combat and tactical capabilities appropriate to the needs of their respective elements [23].

Table 3. *List of Joint Exercise Names with the United States.*

Exercise Codename	Initiate Date	Exercise Placement	Element Force
JCET Arrow Iron	March 2020	Medan	Air Force
Garuda Shield-14	September 2020	Sentul, Bogor	Army
PLATEX-A	November 2020	Hawaii	Army
JRTC Rotasion	December 2020	Fort Polk, Lousiana	Army

Exercise Codename	Initiate Date	Exercise Placement	Element Force
Reconex 21-II	June 2021	Banyuwangi	Navy, Marines
AMX Cope West	June 2021	Pekanbaru	Air Force
Garuda Airborne	July 2021	Fort Bragg, North Carolina	Army
Garuda Shield-15	September 2021	Baturaja	Army
Bomber Exercise	September 2021	Madiun, Balikpapan, Makasar	Air Force
CARAT	November 2021	Surabaya	Navy

Reference: Ar-Rasyid, T. P., & Wiswayana, W. M. (2023)

The benefits of this joint training agenda reflect increased defense capabilities, along with a unified vision and mission to address any potential threat from the perspectives of Indonesia and the United States. These include the annual Garuda Shield exercise, along with a series of tactical training activities, military academy workshops, and institutional strengthening. On the maritime side, the routine Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training (CARAT) exercise accommodates training activities to improve diving capabilities, medical training, joint aviation information flights, and build maritime awareness [24].

France's status as a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has been collaborating with Indonesia since the 1950s, including through a Letter of Intent (LoI) on increasing defense cooperation between Indonesia and France, signed by the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, Ryamizard Ryacudu, and the Minister of Defense of the Republic of France, Jean-Yves Le Drian. The military defense cooperation includes an agreement between the two countries to advance mutually beneficial military diplomacy within the scope of the Indonesia-France Defense Dialogue (IFDD), as well as a defense diplomacy dialogue forum between Indonesia and France in 2017 as a follow-up to the Letter of Intent agreement. The meeting was attended by Indonesian delegates from the Ministry of Defense, the Directorate General of Defense Strategy, the Director of International Cooperation, including Brigadier General Rizerius Eko Hadi Sancoko, and Guillaume de Garidel, a representative of the International Directorate-DGA of the Republic of France RDML [13].

In January 2020, military diplomacy between Indonesia and France continued during the era of Defense Minister H. Prabowo Subianto with a visit to the French Ministry of Defense in Florence Parly to commemorate the 70th anniversary of diplomatic relations. This meeting discussed ways to strengthen Indonesia-France defense cooperation, including the inclusion of Indonesian-made weapons production in the global defense equipment supply or Global Amry Trade. In June 2021, the two Defense Ministers of the two countries met for the second time at the invitation of the French delegation in the Indonesia-France Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA). An agreement was signed by both Defense Ministers and Indonesian representatives, such as the Indonesian Ambassador to France, Arrmanatha Nasir, the Defense Attaché, and the Special Assistant to the Minister of Defense at the French Defense Office. The purpose of this agreement is to strengthen defense cooperation between Indonesia and France in the fields of military education, military knowledge and technology courses, peacekeeping cooperation, handling the threat of terrorism, and joint growth and research in the military industry [9].

The contents of the Indonesia-France Defence Cooperation Agreement (DCA) between Indonesia and France include: (1) a purchase transaction agreement between the Head of the Defense Facilities Agency (Kabaranahan Kemhan) and the French aviation company Dassault Aviation for the purchase of six Dassault Rafale fighter jets, which is the initial stage of the subsequent agreement; (2) a cooperation agreement between PT. Pindad and Nexter Munition for the production of large-caliber ammunition; (3) three major Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) agreements, such as in the telecommunications industry between PT. Lembaga Elektronika Nasional and the French technology company Thales Group; in the maritime sector and submarine development between representatives of PT. PAL and the French maritime company Naval Group; and cooperation between PT. Dirgantara Indonesia and Dassault Aviation within the Offset and Transfer of Technology Program [13].

The contents of the cooperation agreement in the Indonesia-France Defence Cooperation Agreement (DCA) use the understanding of the term Balance of Power which is a strategy or a system that is capable of defending stable security conditions without having to face aggression or being dragged into war events as is an international political problem, this requires the condition of (1) a country having a community that builds diplomatic relations along with a common view that determines the direction of the balance mechanism against certain hegemony so that an example of the procurement of Dassault Rafale aircraft along with other cooperation agreements is part of the Indonesia-France Defence Cooperation Agreement (DCA) which can realize the development of an attitude of mutual trust between countries which has an impact on increasing the country's defense strength, especially in the air

defense system for Indonesia's own defense [13].

4. Conclusion

Indonesia's cooperation with member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in the global arms trade has been ongoing since Indonesia's independence. The United States played a key role in supporting the country's independence, from pressuring the Netherlands to halt its two military aggressions, to the modern era, adhering to the principle of an independent and active policy. Indonesia enjoys a strategic position in Southeast Asia as the strongest country in the ASEAN region, trusted by member states of the NATO, especially the United States and France, in maintaining regional security and stability in both Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific.

The history of Indonesia's cooperation with NATO can be traced back to the post-independence Cold War era, when Indonesia sought to balance relations with both major blocs: the West, led by the United States, and the East, led by the Soviet Union. Through military diplomacy, Indonesia secured support from the United States and the Soviet Union, which helped strengthen the country's defense capabilities. This cooperation reflects Indonesia's need to protect its sovereignty and territorial integrity amidst existing threats.

With these two collaborations, an agreement was made in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding between Indonesia and the member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization through a series of technology transfers, purchases that have been agreed upon by the producing countries, to Indonesia's role in holding joint training such as Garuda Shield to CARAT in 2021 which aims to ensure that Indonesia's military diplomacy to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization through member countries gets the best image to the world in the note that Indonesia continues to adhere to an active free policy and does not join any military alliance so that Indonesia is able to improve the country's defense equipment that can be trusted by the member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, especially countries that produce weapons in purchase agreements to other military diplomacy cooperation.

Abbreviations

AARM	ASEAN Army Rifle Meeting
AASAM	Australian Army Skills at Arms Meeting
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASW	Anti-Submarine Warfare
BRI	Belt and Road Initiative
CAATSA	Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act
CARAT	Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training
DCA	Defense Cooperation Agreement
FMF	Foreign Military Financing
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
IFDD	Indonesia-France Defense Dialogue
KSAU	Kepala Staf Angkatan Udara (Chief of Staff of the Indonesian Air Force)
LoI	Letter of Intent
MEF	Minimum Essential Force
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
PKI	Partai Komunis Indonesia (Indonesian Communist Party)
PLA	People's Liberation Army (Chinese Liberation Army)
SIPRI	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
TIV	Trend-Indicator Values
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
WMEAT	World Military Expenditure and the Arms Trade

Author Contributions

Maulana Fasha Aralea: Conceptualization, Data curation, Formal Analysis, Investigation, Methodology, Project administration, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares no conflicts of interest

References

[1] Anderton, C. H. (1995). Economics of arms trade. *Handbook of Defense Economics*, *1*, 523–561.

[2] Ar-Rasyid, T. P., & Wiswayana, W. M. (2023). Upaya kerja sama pertahanan Indonesia-Amerika Serikat dalam mencapai target Minimum Essential Force. *Jurnal Hubungan Luar Negeri*, *8*(1), 140–158. https://jurnal.kemlu.go.id/jurnal-hublu/article/view/9

[3] Crystal, S. (2015). Coercive diplomacy: A theoretical and practical evaluation. *Glendon Journal of International Studies*, *8*(1), 1–29. http://gjis.journals.yorku.ca/index.php/gjis/article/view/38941/3630

[4] Drab, L. (2018). Defence diplomacy – an important tool for the implementation of foreign policy and security of the state. *Security and Defence Quarterly*, *20*(3), 57–71. https://doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0012.5152

[5] Global Firepower. (2025a). *2025 military strength ranking*. https://www.globalfirepower.com/countries-listing.php

[6] Global Firepower. (2025b). *Southeast Asian military powers ranked (2025)*. https://www.globalfirepower.com/countries-listing-southeast-asia.php

[7] Holtom, P. (2012). Measuring international arms transfers. *SIPRI Fact Sheet*, 1–2.

[8] Hutton, R. W. B. (2018). *Jakarta knows best: US defense policies and security cooperation in 1950s Indonesia* [Master's thesis, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College].

[9] Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia. (2021, Juni 29). *Indonesia dan Prancis tandatangani persetujuan kerja sama pertahanan*. https://kemlu.go.id/portal/id/read/2648/berita/indonesia-dan-prancis-tandatangani-persetujuan-kerjasama-pertahanan

[10] Kementerian Pertahanan Republik Indonesia. (2020, Januari 13). *Kunker Menhan RI ke Perancis, tandai 70 tahun hubungan diplomatik RI*. https://www.kemhan.go.id/2020/01/13/kunker-menhan-ri-ke-perancis-tandai-70-tahun-hubungandiplomatik-ri-perancis.html

[11] Kimball, P., O'Hara, N., & Quinby, I. (2024). *Allies, partners, and prospects: Global perspectives on the Indo-Pacific* (Task Force Report 2024). Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies, University of Washington.

[12] Levine, P., & Smith, R. (1995). The arms trade and arms control. *The Economic Journal*, *105*(429), 471–484.

[13] Mardhika, R., de Fretes, C. H. J., & Simanjuntak, T. R. (2023). Kepentingan Indonesia dalam hubungan kerja sama pertahanan Indonesia – Perancis: (Studi kasus: Pembelian pesawat tempur Dassault Rafale tahun 2020 – 2022). *Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin*, *2*(4), 43–55. https://doi.org/10.56127/jukim.v2i04.757

[14] North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (2022, June 29). *NATO 2022 strategic concept: Adopted by Heads of State and Government at the NATO Summit in Madrid*. https://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2022_06/20220629_220629-strategic-concept.pdf

[15] Rosyidin, M. (2019). *Metodologi penelitian hubungan internasional*. Episentrum Books.

[16] Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. (2022a). *Arms transfer database 2020–2021*. https://www.sipri.org/databases/armstransfers

[17] Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. (2022b). *Trade register 2020–2021: Transfer of major weapons from U.S. to Indonesia*. https://www.sipri.org/databases/armstransfers

[18] Sumarlan, S., Widodo, P., & Akbar, F. V. (2019). Kebijakan politik penjualan senjata api kecil & ringan Indonesia dalam perdagangan senjata global. *Jurnal Industri Pertahanan*, *1*(1), 1–16. https://jurnalprodi.idu.ac.id/index.php/IP/article/view/456

[19] Susanti, R. (2015, Mei 22). Kalahkan Eropa dan AS, senjata Pindad diburu lima negara. *Kompas*. https://regional.kompas.com/read/2015/05/22/17154211/Kalahkan.Eropa.dan.AS.Senjata.Pindad.Diburu.Lima.Negara

[20] United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. (1995). *World military expenditures and arms transfers, 1983–1993* (Version 1) [Data set]. Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. https://doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR06516.v1

[21] United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. (2000). *World military expenditures and arms transfers 1998* [Fact sheet]. U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Verification and Compliance.

[22] United States Department of State. (2021). *U.S. security cooperation with Indonesia*. Bureau of Political-Military Affairs. https://www.state.gov/u-s-securitycooperation-with-indonesia/

[23] United States Embassy Jakarta. (2021a). *U.S. and Indonesia strengthen partnership with Garuda Shield 2021 military exercise* [Press release]. https://id.usembassy.gov/u-s-and-indonesia-strengthen-partnership-with-garuda-shield-2021-military-exercise/

[24] United States Embassy Jakarta. (2021b). *U.S., Indonesia commence bilateral maritime exercise CARAT Indonesia* [Press release]. https://id.usembassy.gov/u-s-indonesia-commence-bilateral-maritime-exercise-carat-indonesia/

[25] Van Lieshout, J., & Beeres, R. (2022). Economics of arms trade: What do we know?. In R. Beeres, R. Bertrand, J. Klomp, J. Timmermans, & J. Voetelink (Eds.), *NL ARMS Netherlands Annual Review of Military Studies 2021* (pp. 13–35). T.M.C. Asser Press. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-6265-471-6_2

[26] Wezeman, S. T. (2019). *Arms flows to South East Asia*. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.