

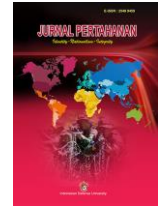


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### **THE INDONESIA DEFENSE DIPLOMACY TO SPAIN YEAR 2014-2018 TOWARD THE COOPERATION IN THE FULFILMENT OF DEFENSE AND SECURITY EQUIPMENT**

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#### **Abstract**

Indonesia and Spain have established diplomatic relations since 1958, mainly in the defense sector. However, in its implementation, several problems occur, are the budget limitation, the financial crisis in Spain, the lack of human and technological resources in Indonesia, and the presence of assembly problems on CN-295. This study aims to analyze the form of defense diplomacy that occurred and the results of cooperation in fulfilling defense and security equipment in 2014-2018. The study uses a qualitative approach with a case study in analyzing research. The results obtained show that the implementation of defense diplomacy carried out by Indonesia and Spain in 2014-2018 has been going well, proved by the bilateral dialogue forum, activities of visiting state officials, the production of nine units of CN-295 and KRI Bima Suci as defense weapon system products, and an exchange of military students to create a stronger national defense.

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## INTRODUCTION

Relations between Indonesia and Spain in the defense sector have been going on for a long time since the opening of diplomatic relations in 1958. The two countries started defense cooperation in 1972 when Indonesia needed a transport aircraft that could land on a short runway designated for the transmigration program, and Spain has an aircraft industry company name Construcciones Aeronáuticas SA (CASA) which can support the Indonesian program. B.J. Habibie, as the president of Indonesia at that time, considered C-212 aircraft made by CASA as an appropriate aircraft (Zaskya, 2019). CASA then helped to develop the Indonesian aerospace industry using a joint venture with PT. Nurtanio, PT. Dirgantara Indonesia nowadays (Dirgantara Indonesia, n.d.). The relationship between the two companies then developed and eventually produced CN-235 (Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia Madrid, 2013).

Bilateral diplomatic relations are getting better because Spain regards Indonesia as a 'Strategic Alliance' country in the Southeast Asia region. Meanwhile, for Indonesia, Spain is a country in the European Union that has the potential to assist the national development of Indonesia. The economic crisis in 2008 in Spain made Spanish investors invest in Indonesia by selling strategic industrial products at competitive prices to increase Spain's foreign exchange. This is also used by Indonesia as a Transfer of Technology (ToT) to develop strategic industries in Indonesia, especially in terms of human resources because Spanish human resources are more experienced than Indonesian human resources in producing defense and security equipment (Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia Madrid, 2013). However, Indonesia was unable to take full advantage of the economic crisis in Spain to buy defense and security equipment from Spain. This is a disadvantage that Indonesia has experienced in obtaining cheap but

high-quality defense and security equipment.

The existence of limited capital owned by Indonesia has an impact on the fulfillment of the sophisticated equipment to improve the quality of defense and security equipment and a lack of insight into this technology (Rivani, 2017). Meanwhile, between 2014-2015, in the process of procuring the CN-295, there was a fire problem in the CN-295 cockpit which had been completed and assembled at PT Dirgantara Indonesia. With this incident, the confidence of the Spanish then decreased.

Judging from the various problems that occurred, this study aims to further analyze how the forms of defense diplomacy were carried out by Indonesia and Spain in 2014-2018 and what was produced from the cooperation in fulfilling the defense and security equipment in those years. By analyzing those aspects, it is important to know about the defense diplomacy between Indonesia and Spain, whether it has gone well or it is not in line with the expectations by looking at the results of defense and security equipment produced.

## METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. The qualitative approach is used to explore and understand the meaning that comes from social or humanitarian problems (Creswell, 2016). Meanwhile, the descriptive method explains based on the data that has been taken objectively without any specific modification to give an accurate picture of a particular individual or group of conditions and symptoms that ensue (Koentjaraningrat, 1993). A case study is used as a research design, in which researchers collect information and develop an in-depth analysis of a case (limited by time and activity) in the form of programs, events, activities, processes, or individuals (Creswell, 2016).

This study uses an in-depth interview

method to collect the data and information. The interview method is a method to collect data using one-sided question and answer carried out systematically and based on research, generally two or more people are physically present in the question and answer process. There are six informants interviewed in this study, they are the Head of the Air Force Sector at the Defense Equipment Center for Defense Facilities at the Ministry of Defense, the Head of East-West Europe Sub Directorate Europe, and the Africa Directorate of International Cooperation in Defense Strategy Ministry of Defense, the Spanish Defense Attaché in Indonesia, the Head of Sub-Directorate IV Bilateral Europe I Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Head of Sub-Department for Equipment Procurement Headquarters of the Indonesian Navy, and the Indonesian Defense Attaché for Spain year 2012-2015.

In this study, the problems were analyzed by using defense science theory, national interest theory, diplomacy theory, defense diplomacy concept, collaborative governance theory, and defense cooperation concept. Defense science studies how to create and implement defense strategies into military campaigns and operations, mobilize all national power resources to defend a country's political interests or to win wars, and control post-war regional damage (Supriyatno, 2014). Hans J. Morgenthau (2010) states that the national interest is a means of pursuing the power to be able to control other countries which then has an impact on reciprocal relations influenced by expectations of profit, fear of loss, and respect for humans or institutions.

Diplomacy, which is an important element forming the national power of a country, is an art in combining different elements of national power into an integrated system and is reflected in the foreign policy of a country (Morgenthau & Thompson, 2010). Meanwhile, according to Supriyatno (2014) and Muthanna (2016), defense diplomacy is an international cooperation relationship using negotiations

aimed at building trust in the defense sector.

There are three types of defense diplomacy according to the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia (Defense Ministry of The Republic of Indonesia, 2015), namely:

- a. Defense diplomacy for confidence-building measures, which deals with building good relations with neighboring countries or friendly countries.
- b. Defense diplomacy for defense capabilities, which is related to the goal of increasing the country's military defense capability, such as joint war games, officer exchanges, etc.
- c. Defense diplomacy for the defense industry, which is related to the development and strengthening of a country's defense industry.

Collaborative governance is a condition in which the government and private sector strive to achieve a common goal for the benefit of society (Holzer, Mullins, Sun, & Wolley, 2012). In the collaborative governance process, three components become the collaborative process, are 1) collaboration dynamics, 2) collaborative actions, and 3) temporary impacts and temporary adaptation of the collaboration process (Arrozaaq, 2016).

According to Simamora (2013), three basic ideas underlie the formation of defense cooperation, namely:

- a. threat assessment;
- b. country situation; and
- c. development of weaponry technology.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Indonesia sees Spain as having the capability and strength of a fairly large and formidable armed force. As one of the countries under the NATO alliance, the perspective and strategic concept of developing the capabilities and strength of the Spanish defense and security equipment forces are derivatives of the general concept of NATO defense and security strategy. This factor is the reason why Indonesia chose Spain to carry out diplomacy in the

defense sector (Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Madrid, n.d.). Moreover, the sufficiently large personnel strength of the Spanish armed forces, those are 125,000 personnel with a general reserve of 274,000 and their readiness to be mobilized when war occurs is a supporting factor for Indonesia to look on Spain in carrying out defense cooperation (Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Madrid, n.d.).

Based on an interview with the Head of the Air Force Sector at the Defense Equipment Center for Defense Facilities at the Ministry of Defense, Spain has had success in defense and security technology as evidenced by the presence of approximately 262 infrastructure companies in the world or around 36% of the current number (Head of the Air Sector, personal communication, November 15, 2019). Considering the state of the Spanish defense industry, which is considered to have rapid progress in the world, is a factor why Indonesia chose to cooperate with Spain. Apart from that, Indonesia is also trying to be a strong country in its defense system. Thus, Indonesia is aggressively trying to further strengthen its defense and security equipment system by partnering with Spain to jointly develop its defense and security systems to be more sophisticated and modern.

### **Form of Defense Diplomacy between Indonesia and Spain Year 2014-2018**

According to Hans J. Morgenthau (2010), one of the important elements of forming a country's national power is the quality of diplomacy. So far, the diplomacy carried out by Indonesia and Spain has been going quite well, especially in the diplomacy in the defense sector. From 2014 to 2018, both countries conducted diplomacy by producing some defense and security equipment that was able to support their defense, especially for Indonesia itself. In article 7 paragraph (1) chapter 2 points (d) and (f) Regulation of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2018 concerning the

Defense, Diplomacy Implementation Mechanism explains that the form of defense diplomacy activity is the procurement and/or grant of defense equipment or technical cooperation as well as research and development in the defense sector. The form of diplomacy between Indonesia and Spain refers to the procurement of defense and security equipment as well as technical cooperation in terms of joint production.

According to Solihan (personal communication, December 15, 2019) as the Head of East-West Europe Sub Directorate Europe and Africa Directorate of International Cooperation in Defense Strategy Ministry of Defense, this form of defense diplomacy was carried out by holding a bilateral dialogue forum, that is in 2014 the 1st Joint Commission Meeting (JCM) meeting was held. The forum is a bilateral activity held between both countries every two years. Then from December 10 until 14, 2018 the 2nd Joint Commission Meeting (JCM) was held in Spain. The delegation participating in those forums was the Director of International Cooperation of the Directorate General of Defense Strategy of the Ministry of Defense who was accompanied by representatives of the Indonesia Armed Forces (TNI)/Forces Headquarters and related Ministries or Institutions. The delegation from Indonesia visited Indra Sistemas, the Spanish defense industry facility, during the JCM-2.

In JCM-2 Forum, one of the important points discussed was about defense and security equipment and the defense industry. It was also conveyed in the forum regarding Law No. 76 of 2014 concerning the Trade Fee Mechanism in the Procurement of Defense and Security Equipment Tools from Abroad. The obligation to implement trade returns, local content, and offsets in the procurement of defense and security equipment from abroad, including from Spain, is also included in the law.

As can be seen, when the JCM-2 in 2018

took place, related to the Head of East-West Europe Sub Directorate Europe and Africa Directorate of International Cooperation in Defense Strategy Ministry of Defense's statement, it was Spain which was approaching Indonesia, and some of the activities agreed upon in the meeting were mostly proposals from Spain. Spain sees Indonesia as an attractive partner because the current world political and security situation focuses on the cases of the South China Sea and the Indo Pacific. The diplomatic initiatives carried out by Spain were aimed at proposing programs and cooperation or simply holding meetings, but not all of them could be fulfilled by Indonesia considering the limited budget.

This indicates that the diplomacy carried out by Indonesia so far has been going well and has even provided benefits for Indonesia because the big countries in Europe are looking to Indonesia as a significant partner in the defense sector. The aims of defense diplomacy are confidence-building measures, capacity building, and defense industry cooperation. Cooperating with friendly countries is embraces the principles of equality and mutual benefit, builds mutual trust, and respects the safety of each party. Spain offers cooperation that meets the aims of the development of the Indonesian defense industry on the principle of mutual benefit (Solihan, personal communication, December 15, 2019).

The statement above is in line with the theory of diplomacy put forward by Hans J. Morgenthau (2010) where one of the important elements that make up the national strength of a country is the quality of diplomacy. The quality of diplomacy between Indonesia and Spain is considered well because both countries are mutually benefited. In addition, the statement regarding defense diplomacy is also in line with the concept of defense diplomacy conveyed by K.A. Muthanna (2016) stated that it is a sustainable cooperative relationship to build trust, prevent conflict, introducing transparency in defense

relations, building perceptions of public interests, changing the mindset of partners, and introducing cooperation in other fields.

The Ministry of Defense (2015) agrees with this, explaining that there are three types of defense diplomacy: defense diplomacy for Confidence Building Measures (CBM), defense diplomacy for defense capability, and defense diplomacy for the defense industry. Defense diplomacy for CBM is illustrated by the long-standing and excellent relations between Indonesia and Spain that even both countries consider each other as partners. This is evidenced by the existence of a Defense Attaché in each country. Also, there are visiting activities between state leaders or state officials which indicate that friendly relations have been well established.

Defense diplomacy for defense capability is aimed to increase the national defense capability militarily. It is evidenced by the cooperation in the fulfillment of the defense and security equipment CN-235 and CN-295 by using joint production and the purchase of KRI Bima Suci from Spain as a substitute for KRI Dewa Ruci, as well as the military student exchange that took place from 2014 to 2018. Meanwhile, defense diplomacy for the defense industry is related to the development and strengthening of the national defense industry, such as the Transfer of Technology (ToT) conducted by Indonesia and Spain in the process of fulfilling the defense and security equipment which is still ongoing today (Defense Ministry of The Republic of Indonesia, 2020). The Head of East-West Europe Sub Directorate Europe and Africa Directorate of International Cooperation in Defense Strategy Ministry of Defense in an interview (The Head of East-West Europe Sub Directorate Europe and Africa Directorate of International Cooperation in Defense Strategy Ministry of Defense personal communication, December 15, 2019) said that CN products were the success of ToT and joint production

program. In theory, the ToT contains a rule on how much percentage and the entire defense industry is involved in purchasing. This is because ToT is one of the requirements for the implementation of diplomacy in the defense sector.

The evidence of the explanation regarding the next form of defense diplomacy is in terms of mutual visits where the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, Purnomo Yusgiantoro, visited the office of the Spanish Ministry of Defense, in Madrid in February 2014 to meet Spanish Defense Minister, Pedro Morenes Eulate, as stated by the Head of the Air Force Sector at the Defense Equipment Center for Defense Facilities at the Ministry of Defense. They agreed to cooperate in the field of human resource development through the exchange of military cadets and peacekeeping operations personnel under the auspices of the United Nations (UN). This collaboration took advantage of the United Nations Peace Keeping Operations (UN PKO) Training Center in Jakarta because Indonesia and Spain are countries that are active in sending personnel to the UN PKO in quite a large number (Hutabarat, 2014).

Indonesian and Spanish ministers also discussed the mutually beneficial cooperation in the defense industry in which there was the transfer of technology activities. During this visit, the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, accompanied by the Secretary of State for the Defense of Spain, Pedro Arguelles Salaverria, visited the Airbus Military aircraft industry in Seville on 5 February 2014 to review preparations for the launch of the next production of CN-295 which is ready to be flown to Indonesia in early March 2014. (Ministry of law and Human Rights, 2017). This visit continued on March 12, 2015, where the Indonesian Minister of Defense, Purnomo Yusgiantoro, visited Spain to increase cooperation in the construction of the CN-295 aircraft which then produced nine

aircraft (Saragih, 2014).

Other visits were from the officials representing the Spanish Ministry of Defense attending the Jakarta International Defense Dialogue in March 2014, the Multilateral Naval Exercise "Komodo 2014" in March 2014, and the Indo Defense Expo & Forum in November 2014. Then from 14 to 15 October 2014, the Director of International Cooperation of the Ministry of Defense of Spain, Luis Antonio Ruiz de Gordo Perez de Leceta, visited Indonesia to discuss cooperation related to the transfer of knowledge for communication systems that can be integrated into Leopard main battle tank and Anoa Armoured Personnel Carrier (APC) fighting vehicles (Ministry of Law and Human Rights, 2017).

The Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia and the Ministry of Defense of the Kingdom of Spain on Cooperative Activities in the Field of Defense which was signed on February 13, 2013, in Jakarta which was later ratified by Law No. 2 of 2019 on January 10, 2019, is a form of defense diplomacy. The existence of the MoU has become a 'door' for cooperation to run between Indonesia and Spain as evidenced by the existence of mutual visits between government officials, sharing information related to issues that occur, and also the transfer of technology to improve the defense industries of both countries.

The next form of defense diplomacy carried out by Indonesia and Spain is the sharing of information. The information shared by them was related to the fulfillment of defense and security equipment produced through joint production. The form of sharing information conveyed by the Head of Sub-Directorate IV Bilateral Europe I (Ariadi, personal communication, October 9, 2019) is not always official but can also be done informally through conversations or dialogues. Each defense attaché with a close relationship intensively exchanges information about the defense system

technology owned by each country. Besides that, there was also sharing knowledge about military emergency units to overcome disasters in December 2019 (Solihan, personal communication, December 15, 2019). The sharing of information and sharing knowledge benefit both countries in carrying out defense diplomacy as partners in establishing cooperation in fulfilling defense and security equipment.

However, some parties feel that the cooperation that took place in 2014-2018 was not optimal. This was conveyed by the Head of Sub-Department for Equipment Procurement Headquarters of the Indonesian Navy who stated that the role of Spain as a producer was deemed less active in delivering production results. If the Spanish government is more active in conveying information, Indonesia will be able to improve its cooperation in the field of defense and security equipment by observing the needs according to information data which is also adjusted to its size (Tjahyono, personal communication, October 8, 2019). The current Spanish Defense Attaché in Indonesia, Colonel Antonio Alvaro Gonzalez (personal communication, October 22, 2019), also thought that the defense diplomacy carried out between Indonesia and Spain is not that great. This is due to the products produced are only limited to the aviation sector, they are CN-235 and CN-295 as well as one high mast training sailing ship KRI Bima Suci.

The explanation of the diplomacy is in line with the collaborative governance theory put forward by Holzer et al (2012), wherein collaboration there are three main components:

a. The dynamics of collaboration. It is clear that there are various forms of defense diplomacy between Indonesia and Spain that result in diplomacy running well, but there are some obstacles that are felt by some sources, such as the lack of optimal diplomacy and the lack of budget factors or inadequate experts.

b. Collaborative action. Given the constraints that occurred, there are actions taken by both the government and the private sector, such as holding joint production.

c. Temporary impacts and adaptations of the collaborative process. With the existence of joint production that is carried out, it will have an impact on the better and closer bilateral relations between both countries, especially in the cooperation in fulfilling defense and security equipment.

### **The Cooperation in the Fulfilment of Defense and Security Equipment**

In analyzing the results of cooperation in the fulfillment of defense and security equipment, the Researcher used the theory of national interests proposed by Hans J. Morgenthau and the theory of defense science described by Supriyatno. Morgenthau's national interest theory in Sitepu (2011) explains that a country depends on countries that are partners in diplomatic relations. Indonesia, in this case, collaborates with Spain which is appointed as a partner in fulfilling defense and security equipment. The independence and the progress of the defense industry are currently in Indonesia's national interest so that it is fought for it using relations or cooperation with Spain which is considered to have a strong and sophisticated defense industry.

Supriyatno (2014) in defense science theory explains that national resources and strength are used to face threats to realize national security. The defense and security equipment as a national power was then updated to make it more sophisticated so that Indonesia collaborated with Spain to realize the security of the Indonesian state and Indonesia could compete with other countries in the sophistication of the defense industry. The cooperation for the fulfillment of defense and security equipment carried out by Indonesia and Spain from 2014 to 2018 produced several products. Most of the defense and security

equipment products produced based on joint production are:

a. Aircraft

The first thing to know is to differentiate the aircraft types by code. Agus Adriyanto (personal communication, October 2019) as the Indonesian Defense Attaché for Spain year 2012-2015 explained that C is a code that refers to CASA which indicates that the aircraft was produced in Spain, while N refers to Nurtanio (Dirgantara Indonesia, n.d.), so that the aircraft is produced in Indonesia. In the period 2014 to 2018 Indonesia and Spain only produced nine CN-295s. The CN-295 aircraft is used by the Indonesian Air Force for various types of assignments, including for military duties, logistics delivery, humanitarian missions, and also for medical evacuation when a disaster occurs wherein 2014 this aircraft has been used for search and evacuation operations for accidents of Air Asia (Solihan, personal communication, December 15, 2019).

Apart from producing CN-295, Indonesia and Spain also signed two contracts containing a license agreement for the NC-212-400M aircraft and a purchase agreement for additional structural components and spare parts for the aircraft. Then, Indonesia through PT. Dirgantara Indonesia also became the only company that could produce the NC-212-400M aircraft because all production facilities were moved from EADS CASA to PT. Dirgantara Indonesia. Transport aircraft with the NC-212 type by the Indonesian Air Force is used for maritime patrols in Indonesia, as same as CN-235 (Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional, N.D).

In fulfilling defense and security equipment by producing aircraft, it is certainly inseparable from the ability of human resources who manage and produce them. The Indonesian technicians are considered quite well and equal to the technicians from Spain.

Lots of Indonesian technicians have lived in Getafe, Sevilla, and Cadiz long enough to study the aeronautical trade. On the other hand, Spanish technicians also stayed in Bandung to support the development of the modern Indonesian aviation industry towards self-sufficiency in the defense industry (Zaskya, 2019).

This shows that Indonesia and Spain are working together to achieve the common goal of developing the defense industry, sharing experiences, sharing technical expertise, and also building strong relationships by cooperating to fulfill defense and security equipment. This is in line with the concept of defense diplomacy put forward by Cottey and Forster (Cottey, 2013) which explains that defense diplomacy consists of ten activities, including activities regarding the provision of expertise and advice on democratic control of the armed forces, defense management, and military-technical fields, and the provision of military equipment and other military assistance.

b. Ship

In addition, to produce airbus, Indonesia and Spain are also working together to produce a tall ship, Bima Suci, to replace KRI Dewa Ruci. The ship was made at the Construction Naval P. Freire SS Spain shipyard, as the winner of the tender, with contract Number TRAK/931/PLN/XI/2013. The ship was built in early 2014, then the first steel cutting was carried out on November 16, 2015. Keel laying was carried out on January 27, 2016, and the last one was launched on October 17, 2016, which was then inaugurated on September 12, 2017 (Tjahyono, personal communication, October 8, 2019).

The contract value of the schooner-type sailing ship is 52 million euros or approximately 808 billion rupiahs. The ship with a length of 112.2 meters and a width of 13.65 meters was inaugurated as part of the Western Fleet Command.



There is also a specification for the KRI Bima Suci, which is a ship length of 111.2 meters and a width of 13.65 meters. The draft of the ship is 5.95 meters and the mast height is 49 meters. As a training ship weighing 2,346 tons, the KRI Bima Suci has high acceleration where the maximum engine speed reaches 12 knots. When sailing, this training ship can go up to a speed of 15 knots. On the ship, there are three main masts, 26 sails, and an area of 3,353 meters (Munir, 2017).

KRI Bima Suci is a training ship adapted to current modernization, especially for cadets of the naval academy. It is also used for several assignments, such as national ambassadors, tourism, culture, and information facilities about Indonesia. The most important thing is that the KRI Bima Suci is used as a diplomatic tool to foster international fellowship relations. The specialty of this ship lies in its more sophisticated navigation instruments, instrument for purifying seawater into freshwater, and its digital communication and data tools (Munir, 2017).

Besides, there is also the implementation of the enhancement in the ability of ships when they are half-aged. It was found in MLM KRI Malahayati with contract Number TRAL/1050/PLN/X/2014/AL to install a weapon command system made by Indra Navantia Spain with the SEWACO system on October 22, 2014. The installation of these weapons had a significant effect on warships (Tjahyono, personal communication, October 8, 2019)

Apart from producing defense and security equipment, based on an interview with Antonio Alvaro Gonzalez as the Spanish Defense Attache in Indonesia (personal communication, October 22, 2019), there is cooperation in the Exchange Student Military School in the field of education. This is evidenced by the

existence of the Spanish National Defense Agency under the Spanish Ministry of Defense and the Indonesian National Defense Agency under the President. Language courses in Spain also prove that cooperation in the fulfillment of defense and security equipment is not only focused on products but also on Human Resources (HR) produced to support the national defense industry. Then there is also an agreement that allows the exchange of documents in terms of security.

The existence of defense and security equipment produced jointly by Indonesia and Spain, as well as the exchange of military students that took place, confirms that Indonesia is trying to build defense cooperation. According to Simamora (2013) based on the concept of defense cooperation, three basic ideas underlie the formation of defense cooperation, one of them is related to the development of weapons technology.

The defense and security equipment produced is one of the determinants of Indonesia's military strength. In the Regulation of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2018 article 7 paragraph (1) chapter 2 point (d) regarding the Defense Diplomacy Implementation Mechanism, it explains that the procurement of defense and security equipment, as well as technical cooperation, is a form of defense diplomacy activity. The existence of the defense and security equipment that has been produced is proof that the defense diplomacy between Indonesia and Spain has been going well. Therefore, modernizing defense and security equipment is something that must be done by Indonesia to achieve its national interests, which includes the independence of the defense industry.

## **CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATION AND LIMITATION**

This study found that the implementation of defense diplomacy carried out by Indonesia and Spain in 2014-2018 toward the

cooperation in the fulfillment of defense and security equipment has been going well. The form of defense diplomacy that occurred in 2014 to 2018 by both countries, namely:

- a. Bilateral dialogue forum by holding a Joint Commission Meeting
- b. Activities of visiting state officials such as honorary visits of Ambassador and Minister of Defense of each country
- c. Sharing knowledge about the military emergency unit
- d. Transfer of technology of CN-295 and KRI Bima Suci

From the cooperation process in the context of fulfilling defense and security equipment in 2014-2018, Indonesia and Spain carried out joint production producing nine CN-295 units and one high mast training ship KRI Bima Suci replacing KRI Dewa Ruci. Both types of products are used by the Indonesian Air Force and Navy. In addition, there is also an exchange of military students to make the country's defense stronger and leading to the independence of the defense industry.

This study recommends several things so that the defense diplomacy carried out between Indonesia and Spain in cooperation to fulfill the defense and security equipment can be better continued. The recommendations include:

- a. There needs to be an active role from both the Indonesian government that is the Ministry of Defense and from the Spanish government in the defense diplomacy process so that it does not only include activities of mutual visits and dialogue, information sharing, and transfer of technology but also to expand other diplomatic activities in the fulfillment of defense and security equipment.
- b. Strengthen the synergy between the Ministries and related institutions in Indonesia, such as the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and TNI so that there is an understanding in carrying out defense diplomacy with the Spanish state.

- c. There needs to be active participation from the private sector, both PT Dirgantara Indonesia, PT PAL, and other companies to turn on private companies in Indonesia in developing defense and security equipment production.
- d. There is a need for a match between the existing budget and the defense and security equipment that want to be fulfilled based on the needs of TNI.
- e. It is necessary to increase the means and infrastructure to support cooperation in fulfilling defense and security equipment to realize the independence of the defense industry by the Ministry of Defense.

This study can be used as a reference for further research related to defense diplomacy especially toward the cooperation in defense and security equipment fulfillment. However, further research may use different scopes not only focus on defense diplomacy between Indonesia and Spain in the year 2014-2018 but in the other years to find the modernization in fulfilling the defense and security equipment. Also, further research can use a different approach, that is quantitative approach, to find the empirical data so that could analyze and describe the realities in the field.

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