



GLOBAL EYE  
INTELLIGENCE

STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT



# PUTIN MEETS SUBIANTO

INDONESIAN PRESIDENT-ELECT  
IN KREMLIN

## OVERVIEW :

- Date : 31st July 2024
- Meeting between President Putin and President-elect of Indonesia Subianto.

President-elect Subianto stressed on the affirmation of relations. President-elect Subianto emphasized his desire to enhance relations with Russia, describing it as "a great friend" of Indonesia. He expressed readiness for increased Russian involvement in the Indonesian economy. He extended an invitation to a Russian delegation to attend a defense exhibition scheduled for November 2024. He mentioned discussions with the Russian firm Rosatom regarding potential cooperation in the nuclear sector.

President Putin emphasized on friendship and defense ties. President Putin acknowledged Subianto as a friend of Russia and highlighted the existing defense ties between the two nations. He expressed optimism about the continuation and expansion of the partnership between Moscow and Jakarta, looking forward to new developments in their bilateral relations.



## HISTORY :

- The diplomatic relationship between Russia and Indonesia dates back to the Cold War era. The Soviet Union established diplomatic relations with Indonesia in 1950, shortly after Indonesia gained independence. This period marked a significant phase of cooperation, with the Soviet Union providing support to Indonesia in various developmental and military aspects.
- Post-Soviet Russia has maintained and built upon this historical relationship, transitioning from Soviet-era engagements to modern bilateral relations. The partnership has evolved with a focus on mutual interests in various domains, including defense, trade, and regional security.



## MILITARY COOPERATION:

During the Cold War, Soviet military aid and training played a key role in Indonesia's defense modernization. This included the provision of military equipment and advisory support. In recent years, Russia and Indonesia have expanded their military cooperation. Notable areas include:

- Arms Sales: Russia is a major supplier of military equipment to Indonesia. This includes advanced fighter jets (such as the Su-27 and Su-30), submarines, and other defense technologies.
- Joint Exercises: The two countries engage in joint military exercises to enhance interoperability and address shared security concerns.
- Training and Exchange Programs: There are ongoing programs for training Indonesian military personnel in Russia, focusing on various aspects of military skills and technology.



## ECONOMIC COOPERATION :

- In 2023, bilateral trade between Russia and Indonesia reached approximately USD 3.2 billion. This trade encompasses various goods, including energy products, machinery, and agricultural products. Russia primarily exports oil, gas, and military equipment to Indonesia, while importing palm oil, rubber, and other commodities from Indonesia.
- Russia has expressed interest in participating in Indonesia's energy sector, including oil and gas exploration and development. Both countries have engaged in various agreements to enhance energy cooperation.
- Infrastructure Projects: There are ongoing discussions about collaborative projects in infrastructure development, including transportation and industrial facilities.
- Technology Transfer: Russia has been involved in technology transfer agreements, particularly in the field of energy and defense.



## POLITICAL RELATIONS

- **High-Level Visits:** Both countries have conducted high-level visits to strengthen diplomatic ties. These visits often focus on enhancing bilateral cooperation and addressing regional and global issues.
- **Shared Interests:** Russia and Indonesia share common views on various international issues, including support for a multipolar world order and non-interference in domestic affairs.
- **ASEAN-Russia Dialogue:** Indonesia, as a key member of ASEAN, engages with Russia through the ASEAN-Russia Dialogue Partnership. This platform facilitates discussions on regional security, economic integration, and other mutual interests. Russia supports ASEAN's centrality in regional security and economic architecture and has participated in various ASEAN-related meetings and initiatives.
- **Multilateral Forums:** Both nations participate in multilateral forums such as the G20, where they collaborate on global economic and security issues.



- **Strategic Partnership:** In 2013, Russia and Indonesia upgraded their relationship to a strategic partnership, which emphasizes deepening cooperation across various sectors.
- **Treaties and Agreements:** The two countries have signed numerous agreements covering trade, defense, and cultural exchanges.
- **Cultural and Educational Exchanges:** There are ongoing cultural exchanges between Russia and Indonesia, including art exhibitions, cultural festivals, and academic collaborations. Scholarships and educational exchanges are facilitated to promote mutual understanding and cooperation between the people of both nations.



## WAY AHEAD

Russia's approach to the South China Sea is characterized by a balanced and strategic stance. Russia has maintained a policy of neutrality in the South China Sea disputes, advocating for diplomatic resolutions and respect for international law. Moscow's position aligns with its broader strategy of strengthening ties with various regional players while avoiding direct involvement in contentious territorial disputes.

For Indonesia, Russia's neutral stance and focus on multilateral diplomacy provide a framework for cooperation that respects the sovereignty of ASEAN nations. As Indonesia seeks to deepen its strategic and economic ties with Russia, this diplomatic balance offers a stable environment for expanding bilateral relations. Both countries benefit from a cooperative approach to regional security and economic development, which aligns with their mutual interests in promoting stability and growth in the Indo-Pacific region.







**GLOBAL EYE  
INTELLIGENCE**