

Indonesia–Singapore Defense Cooperation through the Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA), 2022–2025

Gracella Desnita Gulo¹, Anggun Dwi Panorama¹

Email: gulogracella@gmail.com, anggun.panorama@lecture.unjani

¹International Relations Department, Jenderal Achmad Yani University, Indonesia

Abstract. Defense cooperation between Indonesia and Singapore through the 2022–2025 Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA) represents a bilateral strategy grounded in rational calculations to fulfill Indonesia's national interests. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the DCA as a defense cooperation instrument that supports the strengthening of territorial sovereignty, enhancement of defense strategy, and improvement of Indonesia's military operational efficiency. Drawing on K.J. Holsti's concept of international cooperation, the state is understood as a rational actor operating within an anarchic international system to preserve its existence and national interests. Using a descriptive qualitative method, this research examines the implementation of the DCA through joint military exercises, defense technology transfers, Flight Information Region (FIR) management, and military personnel exchanges. The findings indicate that the DCA directly contributes to Indonesia's national interests by reinforcing territorial sovereignty, increasing military capability and operational efficiency, and supporting defense modernization through technology transfer. Thus, the DCA serves as a strategic instrument that supports Indonesia's defense needs in a measured and sustainable manner.

Keywords: Indonesia–Singapore Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA), national interest, defense cooperation, territorial sovereignty, military modernization, Flight Information Region (FIR), technology transfer.

INTRODUCTION

In the last two decades, the international security landscape has undergone significant transformation due to increasing non-traditional threats, rivalries between major powers, and geopolitical uncertainty. Countries in various regions have responded to these dynamics by strengthening defense cooperation as an adaptive strategy to maintain stability and national interests (Kawab, 2023). Amidst an anarchic international system, bilateral cooperation has become a rational instrument for countries to maintain their existence and strengthen their strategic position (Pierre, 2024).

Southeast Asia, as a strategic region vulnerable to global geopolitical shifts, is experiencing complex security pressures. Cross-border threats such as terrorism, maritime conflicts, and tensions in the South China Sea have prompted ASEAN countries to develop more integrated defense mechanisms (Arianto, 2020). In this context, bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Singapore is one response to the region's need for stability and military interoperability.

Indonesia, as a country with a large geographical area and a central position in ASEAN, has a strategic interest in strengthening its territorial sovereignty and military operational efficiency (Milia et al., 2018). Meanwhile, Singapore, with its high technological capabilities and geographical limitations, needs regional partners that

can support military exercises and capability development (Febriansyah, 2024). The 2022–2025 Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA) is a rational calculation by both countries in facing these challenges.

The DCA not only reflects the intensification of bilateral relations, but also indicates a paradigm shift in defense cooperation from merely technical to strategic. The agreement covers joint military exercises, personnel exchanges, Flight Information Region (FIR) management, and defense technology transfer (Sabilla, 2023). Thus, the DCA is an important instrument in supporting Indonesia's national interests, particularly in strengthening territorial sovereignty, improving defense strategy, and military operational efficiency (Anugerah & Endiartia, 2017).

With the increasing need for countries to strengthen their defense capabilities in a rational manner, Indonesia and Singapore have chosen the path of strategic cooperation through the Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA) for 2022-2025 (Kominfo, 2023). This agreement not only reflects the intensification of bilateral relations, but also responds to the dynamics of the international system that demands efficiency, interoperability, and adaptation of military technology. Therefore, this study was conducted to answer the question: How will Indonesia-Singapore cooperation in the field of defense through the DCA be carried out during 2022-2025?

METHODOLOGY AND THEORY

In the study of international relations, cooperation between countries is seen as a rational response to systemic pressures and the strategic needs of each actor. This study uses K.J. Holsti's approach to international cooperation, which places states as the main actors in an anarchic international system. In such conditions, states do not have supranational authorities that guarantee security, so they tend to build alliances and cooperation to maintain their existence and achieve their national interests (Holsti, 1983).

International cooperation, including in the field of defense, is not merely a form of solidarity or symbolic diplomacy, but rather a calculated strategy designed to strengthen a country's position in the face of global dynamics. Holsti emphasizes that the cooperation established by countries is instrumental—countries will choose partners and forms of cooperation that are most beneficial politically, economically, and in terms of security (Pierre, 2024). In the context of the Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA) between Indonesia and Singapore, this cooperation can be understood as Indonesia's rational effort to strengthen its territorial sovereignty, improve military operational efficiency, and expand its defense capabilities through technology transfer and personnel exchanges (Hamdan, 2008).

To examine the implementation of the DCA in depth, this study uses a descriptive qualitative method. This approach allows researchers to understand the phenomenon of defense cooperation in a contextual and interpretive manner (Creswell, 2019), in line with the dynamics of Indonesia-Singapore bilateral relations. Data collection techniques were carried out through document studies and semi-structured interviews, with data sources including: official documents from the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia and Singapore's MINDEF, academic literature related to defense cooperation and international relations theory, and interviews with the Directorate General of Defense Strategy of the Indonesian Ministry of Defense.

Data analysis was conducted using the Miles and Huberman approach, which includes data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (Bakry, 2016). The validity of the results was strengthened through source triangulation and theoretical consistency, so that the interpretation of DCA implementation could be compiled systematically and academically accountable.

DISCUSSION

Military Exercises and Joint Operations

Amidst the increasingly complex security dynamics in Southeast Asia, ASEAN countries are required to build defense cooperation that is not only symbolic but also operational and strategic. Cross-border threats such as terrorism, cybercrime, and maritime territorial violations have prompted countries to strengthen their military capabilities through joint exercises and inter-institutional coordination (Prihandoko et al., 2022)

The Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA) for 2022–2025 provides the legal and strategic basis for joint military exercises between the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and the Singapore Armed Forces (SAF). (Ministry of Defense Singapore, 2025) Exercises such as Saffar Indopura for the Army, Eagle Indopura for the Navy, and Elang Indopura for the Air Force have been conducted regularly and have become a means of enhancing the professionalism and combat readiness of both countries (AD, n.d.). These exercises not only strengthen technical capabilities, but also build cross-cultural communication and strategic trust, which are important in maintaining regional stability.



Figure 1. 1 Singapore Military Training Areas Based on Defense Cooperation (DCA)

Source: jurnalpatrolinews 2022

The implementation of the DCA also includes the establishment of jointly agreed military exercise areas, namely Area Alpha 1, Alpha 2, and Bravo. Area Alpha 1 covers land and airspace around the Riau Islands, which is used for combat maneuver training and air attack simulations. Area Alpha 2 covers sea and airspace in the eastern part of Indonesia, which borders Singapore, and is used for maritime patrol training and radar system testing (Febriansyah, 2024). Meanwhile, Area Bravo is a joint training zone covering the air and sea areas around Natuna and the South China Sea, which is strategic for joint operation simulations and strengthening border surveillance (Hidayat et al., 2024).

Exercises in these three areas are conducted under the full supervision of the TNI and based on operational protocols agreed upon in the Defense Cooperation Committee (DCC) forum (Ministry of Defence Singapore, 2025). These activities demonstrate that defense cooperation not only strengthens military capabilities but also serves as an instrument of defense diplomacy that maintains sovereignty and control over national territory. In the context of Flight Information Region (FIR) management, these exercises also serve as technical simulations to strengthen Indonesia's capabilities in managing its own airspace, particularly in areas that were previously under Singapore's authority (Rabbani, 2023).

With a rational approach based on national interests, the implementation of joint military exercises within the framework of the DCA reflects Indonesia's adaptive defense strategy toward the anarchic structure of the international system. Countries act not solely because of geographical proximity, but because of the need to strengthen their strategic position and maintain their existence in a competitive security environment (Wardoyo, 2015). Therefore, this cooperation not only strengthens bilateral relations, but also strengthens the foundations of Indonesia's national defense in a measurable and sustainable manner.

Technology Transfer and Defense Equipment Modernization

In the evolving security landscape of Southeast Asia, the modernization of defense equipment has become a strategic necessity for countries seeking to maintain their military relevance and deterrence capabilities. Technological disparities among countries in the region underscore the importance of defense cooperation

that is not only tactical in nature but also oriented toward enhancing structural capabilities. For Indonesia, as a country with a vast geographical area and high threat complexity, defense equipment modernization is not merely an option, but a necessity (Ramadhan, 2024).

The 2022–2025 Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA) between Indonesia and Singapore opens a strategic path for practical and sustainable military technology transfer. Singapore, with its more advanced weaponry and high-tech military approach, is an ideal partner in the process of enhancing the technical capabilities of the TNI (Milia et al., 2018). Through technical training, combat simulations, and exposure to advanced weaponry systems, TNI personnel gain access to operational and technological knowledge that was previously limited (RI, 2023).

This training covers the operation of radar systems, tactical communications, and sensor integration in modern combat platforms. In several sessions, TNI personnel were also introduced to the command and control (C2) systems used by the SAF, including interoperability between units in joint combat scenarios. Simulations conducted in Area Alpha 1 and Alpha 2 allow the TNI to test its adaptability to the navigation and weaponry systems used by the SAF, while also identifying areas for improvement in domestic systems (Brahmana, 2023). This technology transfer is not one-way. Indonesia also utilizes this cooperation to evaluate and develop national defense equipment through reverse engineering and capacity building of the domestic defense industry. In some cases, technical training provided by the SAF has become the basis for the development of local prototypes that are more adaptive to Indonesia's geographical and operational needs (Yiwen et al., 2024).

This cooperation reflects the country's strategy to increase its capabilities in facing an anarchic international structure. The country does not only rely on alliances, but also seeks to strengthen its internal capabilities through technology acquisition and increased military professionalism. In the context of non-traditional threats such as cyber attacks and satellite communication disruptions, technological mastery is a key element in maintaining sovereignty and the effectiveness of national defense. Thus, the DCA is not only an instrument of defense diplomacy, but also a catalyst for the structural transformation of the Indonesian military (Samy & Kusumadewi, 2021). The technology transfer that occurs through this cooperation strengthens the competitiveness of the national military and paves the way for the integration of a more modern, adaptive, and future-oriented defense system.

FIR Management and Strengthening Sovereignty

In an anarchic international system, countries are required to maintain sovereignty and control over their strategic territories, including airspace. Flight Information Region (FIR) management is an important indicator of a country's institutional and technical capacity to maintain aviation safety, national security, and the rule of law (Rabbani, 2023). In Southeast Asia, FIR management is not only a matter of technical air navigation, but also a symbol of sovereignty and bargaining power in regional diplomacy (Indonesia, n.d.).

Indonesia and Singapore have long been involved in discussions regarding FIR management, particularly in the airspace of the Riau and Natuna Islands, which have been under Singapore's authority for decades. This imbalance stems from a 1946 decision by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), which at the time deemed Singapore to be more technically prepared to manage the region (Puteh et al., 2024). However, with the improvement of Indonesia's institutional capacity and navigation technology, the demand to regain control of the FIR has become part of the national strategic agenda.

The 2022–2025 Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA) marked a turning point in resolving the FIR issue. Through a package deal approach that integrated the DCA, extradition agreement, and FIR transfer, Indonesia successfully regained management rights over this strategic airspace (Sutrisno & Romdoni, 2022). Technical exercises and coordination conducted within the framework of the DCA, including air traffic control simulations and navigation personnel training, demonstrate that defense cooperation can be directed toward strengthening institutional aspects and national sovereignty.

The management of FIRs in the context of the DCA is not only a matter of operational efficiency, but also a representation of the success of Indonesia's defense diplomacy. By regaining control of the airspace above the Riau and Natuna Islands, Indonesia has strengthened its control over vital international flight routes, while demonstrating that the country is capable of managing its strategic territories independently and

professionally. This has also had an impact on increasing state revenue from the air navigation sector, as well as strengthening Indonesia's position in regional forums such as ASEAN and ICAO (Febriyanti et al., 2024).

From the perspective of international cooperation theory according to K.J. Holsti, FIR management through the DCA reflects a meeting of strategic interests between two complementary countries. Singapore gains security guarantees and operational continuity for aviation through technical coordination, while Indonesia gains recognition of its sovereignty and institutional capacity (Holsti, 1983). Within the framework of neorealism, control of the FIR is part of a country's strategy to strengthen its position in a competitive and not entirely cooperative international system (Burchill, 2019).

Thus, the management of the FIR through the DCA is not only a technical achievement, but also a symbol of Indonesia's success in integrating diplomacy, defense, and sovereignty into a rational and sustainable framework of cooperation. This cooperation strengthens Indonesia's strategic foundation in facing regional challenges, while demonstrating that the country is capable of acting as a rational actor that effectively manages its national interests in a dynamic international system.

Human Resource Development and Personnel Exchange

In an increasingly complex regional security environment, strengthening military human resources (HR) has become an integral strategic element in efforts to maintain national capabilities. Countries in Southeast Asia face multidimensional challenges, ranging from traditional threats to non-traditional ones such as cybercrime and cross-border terrorism. Amid budget constraints and technological disparities, improving personnel quality is a rational strategy for maintaining defense competitiveness and effectiveness. In this context, bilateral cooperation in military education and training is an important instrument for building professionalism and cross-border interoperability (Kemhan, 2023).

The 2022–2025 Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA) between Indonesia and Singapore provides ample opportunity for military human resource development through personnel exchange programs, technical training, and strategic higher education. TNI personnel regularly attend training at Singaporean military facilities such as the SAFTI Military Institute, which is known for its combat simulation-based approach and high technology (Yiwen et al., 2024). Conversely, Singapore also sends its military officers to pursue master's programs at the Indonesian Defense University (Unhan RI), which offers disciplines such as defense diplomacy, conflict management, and national security strategy. This interaction not only broadens strategic insights but also strengthens bilateral defense networks based on a shared understanding and values of professionalism (Abke, 2023).

Personnel competency evaluations are conducted systematically through benchmarking and technical forums such as the Joint Training Working Group (JTWG), which allows both countries to develop joint training standards and objectively measure program effectiveness. In this forum, training success indicators include not only technical and tactical aspects, but also analytical skills, leadership, and adaptability to dynamic threat scenarios. This approach reflects that defense cooperation does not only focus on defense equipment and military operations, but also on human capacity building as the main foundation of strength (L. Surata, interview, March 12, 2025).

From the perspective of international cooperation theory according to K.J. Holsti, the improvement of military human resources through DCA reflects a form of mutually beneficial cooperation rooted in the national interests of each country. Indonesia utilizes this cooperation to strengthen the professionalism of the TNI and expand its strategic influence through educational diplomacy, while Singapore gains a regional partner that can support cross-regional training and strengthen interoperability. Within the framework of neorealism, strengthening military human resources is part of a country's strategy to maintain its existence and bargaining power in a competitive international system.

Thus, cooperation in the field of military education and training between Indonesia and Singapore through the DCA not only strengthens bilateral relations but also reinforces the foundations of national defense in a sustainable manner. Increasing personnel capacity is a long-term investment that enables the state to respond to threats in a more adaptive, professional, and strategic manner.

Policy Dialogue and Strategic Coordination

In an anarchic and competitive international system, countries rely not only on military strength, but also on building strategic communication mechanisms to maintain stability and national interests. In the Southeast Asian region, the ever-changing security dynamics – ranging from non-traditional threats to rivalries between major powers – require countries such as Indonesia and Singapore to establish cooperation structures that are not only technical in nature, but also diplomatic and institutional. In this context, defense policy dialogue is an important instrument for aligning interests, managing sensitive issues, and formulating policies that are adaptive to changes in the strategic environment (Suyanto, 2019).

The 2022–2025 Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA) between Indonesia and Singapore not only covers military exercises and technology transfer, but also emphasizes the importance of policy coordination through formal forums such as the Defense Cooperation Committee (DCC) and the Combined Annual Report Meeting (CARM-INDOSIN) (Ermawan, 2025). These two forums serve as strategic communication platforms that enable both countries to systematically discuss the direction of defense cooperation, evaluate program implementation, and formulate follow-up measures in line with the needs of each party. At DCC meetings, for example, issues such as the development of joint training facilities, airspace management, and the strengthening of military interoperability are discussed. This forum also serves as a space for negotiations to align perceptions of regional threats and design collective responses that remain rooted in national interests (L. Surata, interview, March 12, 2025).

For Indonesia, the existence of the DCC and CARM-INDOSIN is highly strategic because it allows the country to maintain control over the training areas used by Singapore, while ensuring that all activities remain within the corridor of national sovereignty (Ministry of Defence Singapore, 2025). This dialogue also serves as a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the DCA, thereby minimizing potential imbalances in benefits or procedural violations. In addition, these forums strengthen Indonesia's diplomatic position in the face of regional pressure, as they demonstrate that defense cooperation is carried out in a transparent, measurable, and institution-based manner (Simbolon, 2025).

With a structured and sustainable approach, bilateral policy dialogue between Indonesia and Singapore reflects the logic of international cooperation according to K.J. Holsti, in which countries act as rational actors that build strategic alliances to maintain their existence and achieve national interests (Yiwen et al., 2024). Within this framework, the DCA is not only a technical agreement, but also a platform for defense diplomacy that allows both countries to collectively manage the uncertainties of the international system while still being based on their respective calculations. Therefore, policy dialogue and strategic coordination are the main foundations in ensuring that Indonesia-Singapore defense cooperation is effective, sustainable, and mutually beneficial for both parties (Kemhan, 2023).

CONCLUSION

Defense cooperation between Indonesia and Singapore through the Defense Cooperation Agreement (DCA) for 2022–2025 is a form of bilateral strategy built on rational calculations in response to the dynamics of an anarchic international system. The DCA is not only a technical instrument in the military field, but also serves as a defense diplomacy platform that supports the strengthening of sovereignty, operational efficiency, and modernization of Indonesia's military capabilities. Through the implementation of joint military exercises in the Alpha 1, Alpha 2, and Bravo regions, this cooperation has succeeded in increasing the interoperability and combat readiness of the Indonesian National Armed Forces, while strengthening control over strategic training areas. The technology transfer carried out within the DCA framework has made a real contribution to the modernization of defense equipment and the improvement of Indonesia's military competitiveness in facing traditional and non-traditional threats. The transfer of Flight Information Region (FIR) management from Singapore to Indonesia is a diplomatic achievement that strengthens national airspace sovereignty and demonstrates Indonesia's institutional capacity to independently manage its strategic territory.

Conversely, military education and personnel exchange programs between the two countries play an important role in building professionalism, broadening strategic insights, and strengthening bilateral defense networks. Technical forums such as the Defense Cooperation Committee (DCC) and the Joint Training Working Group (JTWG) serve as coordination mechanisms that ensure this cooperation is structured,

sustainable, and aligned with the national interests of each party. Using K.J. Holsti's theory of international cooperation, this study shows that the DCA is a form of rational cooperation established to maintain the existence of the state and fulfill its strategic interests. The DCA not only strengthens bilateral relations between Indonesia and Singapore, but also reinforces Indonesia's position in the security architecture of the Southeast Asian region. Therefore, this cooperation can be seen as a model of adaptive, measurable, and sustainability-oriented defense diplomacy.

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