



India-Indonesia Joint Statement on the State Visit by Prime Minister of India to Indonesia

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At the invitation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, H.E. Mr. Prabowo Subianto, the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, H.E. Shri Narendra Modi undertook a State Visit to Indonesia from 6-8 July 2026. Building on the State Visit of President Prabowo to India from 23-26 January 2025 as the Chief Guest for India's 76th Republic Day celebrations, the visit of Prime Minister Modi marked an important milestone reflecting the shared commitment of the two leaders to achieve a substantial upwards trajectory in the India-Indonesia Comprehensive Strategic Partnership.

2. During the visit, Prime Minister Modi was accorded a ceremonial reception at the Istana Merdeka, Jakarta. This was followed by bilateral talks between President Prabowo and Prime Minister Modi, in both tête-à-tête and delegation level formats. President Prabowo also hosted a state banquet in honour of Prime Minister Modi. At the invitation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Parliament of Indonesia, H.E. Dr. Puan Maharani, Prime Minister addressed the Indonesian Parliament. Prime Minister Modi and President Prabowo inaugurated the initiation of the restoration and conservation works at the UNESCO World Heritage Site Prambanan Temple Compounds in Yogyakarta. The two leaders also participated in a reception hosted by the Indian community in Indonesia, in honour of the visiting dignitary.

Political Cooperation

3. Prime Minister Modi and President Prabowo held official bilateral talks on 7 July 2026 at Istana Merdeka, Jakarta. The official talks covered the full spectrum of bilateral relations, including political engagement, defence and security cooperation, maritime cooperation, trade and investment, digital economy, science and technology, space, critical minerals, energy, agriculture, health, pharma, education, culture, tourism, youth exchanges and people-to-people ties, in addition to regional and global developments of mutual interest. They also witnessed the exchange of a number of bilateral documents, aimed at further strengthening the India-Indonesia Comprehensive Strategic Partnership.

4. Desirous of enhancing the intensity of two countries' strategic engagement, and acknowledging the importance of holding high level exchanges, both leaders agreed to hold regular Summit Meetings including on the margins of multilateral events.

5. Both leaders also affirmed the importance of strengthening existing Joint Working Group mechanisms and continuing regular bilateral consultations including the Joint Commission Meeting (JCM), Foreign Office Consultation (FOC) and other ministerial and senior officials' dialogues mechanisms and exchanges.

6. Both leaders welcomed the establishment of the India-Indonesia Parliamentary Friendship Groups in respective Parliaments and affirmed the need to enhance Parliamentary exchanges between the two democracies through regular visits of delegations between the two Parliaments.

7. Both leaders welcomed the deepening of mutual understanding and enhanced engagement between think tanks, academic institutions and policy experts between the two countries including through the 3rd India-Indonesia Policy Planning Dialogue held in Jakarta on 23 April 2025, the 2nd India-Indonesia Track 1.5 Dialogue held in Jakarta on 15-16 September 2025 and the Jakarta Futures Forum in Jakarta on 5-6 August 2025.

Defence and Maritime Cooperation

8. Recognizing that India and Indonesia are maritime neighbours and strategic partners with robust defence cooperation, and recalling the adoption of the "Shared Vision of India-Indonesia on Maritime Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific" in 2018, both leaders reaffirmed their strong commitment to further enhance and broaden the defence and maritime partnership.

9. Both leaders welcomed the convening of the 3rd Defence Ministers' Dialogue in New Delhi on 27 November 2025, and agreed to further strengthen cooperation and enhance engagements in both traditional and emerging areas of defence cooperation, including regular defence dialogue, joint exercises, staff talks, joint research and co-production of new defence technologies, port calls, peacekeeping activities, information sharing, hydrography, capacity building, cadet training and exchanges, and defence industrial cooperation. They welcomed the elevation of defence cooperation, including through cooperation on BrahMos Missile System, and the Air-to-Air Missile Cooperation Agreement.

10. The two leaders also welcomed the continued maritime cooperation, including in the field of maritime domain awareness (MDA), maritime connectivity, coastal surveillance, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR), pollution control and search and rescue (SAR) based on mutual interest and priorities of the two countries, that also contributes to delivering peace, security and prosperity in the region and greater stability in the wider Indo-Pacific region. Both leaders also welcomed the renewal of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Maritime Safety and Security Cooperation and the conclusion of the Implementing Arrangement between BAKAMLA RI and Indian Coast Guard.

11. Both leaders noted the strategic and operational importance of joint exercises and defence training programmes, and towards further strengthening the existing naval cooperation. The two leaders noted the importance of exploring the possibility to continue constructive discussions on maritime issues of mutual interests, in accordance with the respective national laws and regulations, as well as the principles of international law, including 1982 UNCLOS.

12. Both leaders welcomed the positioning of an International Liaison Officer (ILO) from Indonesia at Information Fusion Centre-Indian Ocean region (IFC-IOR) Gurugram. They agreed to continue discussions to identify mutually beneficial areas of cooperation in maritime security.

13. Both leaders identified collaboration in defence industry and technology as one of the priority areas of cooperation and agreed to expand mutually beneficial collaboration between the defence industries for joint production of equipment, technology transfer, technical assistance and capacity building, sourcing of defence equipment including cooperation in ship-building, establishment of MRO facilities for similar defence platforms, exploring establishment of defence R&D, and strengthening defence supply chain ecosystem. Both leaders welcomed progress in pharmaceutical collaboration between Armed Forces Medical Establishments of India and Indonesia on supply of military medicines.

Counter Terrorism and Security Cooperation

14. The leaders unequivocally and strongly condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. They called for decisive and concerted international efforts to combat terrorism in a comprehensive and sustained manner and in accordance with international law, and in this context called for action against globally proscribed terrorists, and terror entities including those listed in the UNSC 1267 Sanctions Committee.

15. The leaders agreed to enhance cooperation in preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism conducive to terrorism, including through efforts to counter terrorist financing, promote internationally agreed anti money laundering and countering financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) standards, prevent the misuse of new and emerging technologies for terrorist purposes, and address terrorist recruitment, including online recruitment and radicalization through digital platforms, and strengthen cooperation on countering radicalization and prevention of violent extremism (PVE) programs.

16. The leaders called for a zero-tolerance approach to countering terrorism. They reaffirmed strong commitment to continue taking active measures to disrupt the terror financing channels and strengthen bilateral and multilateral cooperation including in the UN and FATF.

17. Recognising the linkages between terrorism and transnational organised crime, the two leaders agreed to enhance cooperation, in accordance with respective domestic laws and international obligations, including through sharing of information and best practices. The leaders also welcomed the early conclusion of the MoU on Cooperation in Counter Terrorism between the two countries, to be signed in the near future.

18. The leaders welcomed the planned convening of the 3rd India-Indonesia Security Dialogue (IISD) as a platform to discuss security-related issues in a comprehensive manner. Through the dialogue, the two countries resolved to significantly enhance bilateral cooperation in countering terrorism, organized and transnational crime, emerging technology and cyber security, and defence industry, maritime, and space cooperation.

19. Both leaders also agreed to further discuss potential cooperation in cyber domain, including through policy dialogue, capacity building, sharing of best practices and exchanges of expertise on digital public infrastructure, financial technology, digital economy, artificial intelligence, digital forensics and Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT) cooperation, protection of critical information infrastructure and capacity building on digital skills.

Economic and Trade Cooperation

20. The leaders highlighted that economic and trade cooperation remains a key pillar of the dynamic India-Indonesia ties. Both leaders acknowledged the vast economic and developmental synergies between India's vision of 'Viksit Bharat 2047' and 'Indonesia Emas 2045', and the role of broader and deeper economic integration between the two countries for unlocking greater economic opportunities. Towards this, the leaders expressed desire for a timely conclusion of ASEAN India Trade in Goods Agreement (AITIGA) review for a balanced, mutually beneficial and facilitative trade environment, followed by a comprehensive deeper bilateral trade engagement to enhance bilateral trade.

21. Both leaders emphasised the need to fully utilise and strengthen the existing bilateral economic mechanisms, including the convening in 2026 of the 2nd meeting of the Working Group on Trade and Investment (WGTI), the 4th Biennial Trade Ministers' Forum (BTMF), and the 1st meeting of the Joint Economic and Financial Dialogue (EFD). They noted that these mechanisms should work towards achieving concrete and business-oriented outcomes in addressing outstanding tariff and non-tariff issues, improving market access, facilitating trade and investment, and advancing cooperation in finance, digital economy, industry and supply chains, while respecting each country's domestic regulations and development priorities.

22. The two leaders underscored the importance of further strengthening collaboration in critical minerals and rare earths with a focus on building diversified and resilient supply chains essential for the growth of domestic manufacturing industries towards reducing vulnerabilities and strengthening economic security.

The leaders commended the growing collaboration between the two countries on rare earths, and in this regard welcomed the signing of the MoU between Non-Ferrous Materials Technology Development Centre (NFTDC), Midwest Ltds., and PT. Perusahaan Mineral Nasional (PERMINAS).

23. The leaders also welcomed the signing of the MoU in cooperation in the field of Minerals and Technology of Steel Supply Chain. They also welcomed the Strategic Joint Venture between Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) and PT. Krakatau Steel to explore the establishment of Stainless-Steel Slab Manufacturing Facility in Indonesia.

24. Both leaders welcomed the progress towards the operationalisation of guidelines on Local Currency Transaction (LCT) between the Reserve Bank of India and Bank Indonesia and noted that this would further promote trade and investment between India and Indonesia and deepen financial integration between the two economies.

Health, Pharma, Food and Energy Security

25. Both leaders noted the importance of the Red and White Cooperative Network as a potential logistical distribution platform in Indonesia, to deliver, among others, pharmaceuticals and medical products from both countries, in accordance with respective domestic laws and regulations.

26. The two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening health sector cooperation and welcomed the signing of the Implementation Arrangement on Professional Health Workforce Development. The Arrangement will strengthen cooperation through facilitation of fellowship programmes and skill enhancement programmes for professionals, hands-on clinical training in specialized medical fields, exchanges of health professionals and experts, sharing of best practices in medicine and health services, and other mutually agreed collaborative activities. They urged early conclusion of the MoU between BPOM and FSSAI on Regulatory Cooperation in the Field of Processed Food products.

27. The leaders also agreed to deepen cooperation in food security and nutrition, while respecting each country's domestic policies. They welcomed efforts to enhance cooperation in agriculture and food security, including through food and agriculture trade, joint studies, innovation, and knowledge sharing to support sustainable and resilient food systems, as mutually agreed. The leaders looked forward to the early conclusion of the MoU on cooperation in the field of Agriculture and Allied sectors, and the early renewal of MoU in the field of Marine and Fisheries Cooperation.

28. The leaders welcomed the ongoing collaboration in the field of pharmaceuticals and medical products. They welcomed the signing of the MoU between CDSCO and BPOM on cooperation in the field of Medical Products Regulation.

29. The leaders agreed to strengthen cooperation in the fertilizer sector and underscored the importance of ensuring stable, affordable and reliable fertilizer availability amid evolving global market conditions.

30. The two sides reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening cooperation, joint studies, and capacity building in the field of energy security, including conventional, new and renewable energy, as mutually agreed, and welcomed enhanced collaboration in areas such as LNG, green hydrogen, bioenergy, solar energy, and energy efficiency technologies.

Infrastructure and Connectivity

31. Both leaders emphasised the importance of enhanced maritime and air connectivity between the countries and encouraged greater air connectivity and port-to-port connections. Both leaders look forward to the 3rd Joint Task Force Meeting on Andaman-Aceh Connectivity to be convened in the second half of 2026 and for a plan of action to be implemented expeditiously.

32. President Prabowo welcomed India's interest in partnering on the integrated development of the Sabang Port. Both leaders recognized that such a partnership —spanning cruise and marine-tourism facilities, maritime industries (ship-repair and shipbuilding), and shore-based services supporting offshore energy activities in the Andaman Sea — would foster institutional, physical, digital and flow of people and commodities between Andaman and Nicobar Islands of India and Provinces in Sumatra Island, that contribute to generating investment, employment, transfer of technology and shared regional prosperity. Both leaders encouraged their concerned authorities to work out the scope, modalities and financing of the project, consistent with Indonesia's development plans and applicable regulations, in a time-bound and mutually beneficial manner.

33. Both leaders welcomed the launch of Indonesia Open Network (ION), based on Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) architecture in India, to increase the participation of Indonesian MSMEs in the digital economy through digital networks.

34. The two leaders welcomed the progress towards the implementation of the Cross-Border QR Payment Linkage between India and Indonesia as agreed between the Reserve Bank of India and Bank Indonesia. This initiative marks an important milestone in strengthening bilateral payment connectivity between Indonesia and India. The linkage will enhance transaction efficiency, strengthen financial resilience, and promote inclusive economic growth, particularly by supporting MSMEs, tourism, and students.

35. Both leaders welcomed the conclusion of the MoU on Cooperation in the Field of Telecommunications Technologies and Services between India and Indonesia which will further strengthen cooperation in telecommunications technologies and digital connectivity to support inclusive economic growth and digital transformation.

Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development

36. President Prabowo acknowledged the pivotal role played by India in the field of biodiversity conservation and appreciated Prime Minister Modi's initiative of International Big Cat Alliance (IBCA). Prime Minister Modi welcomed the intention of Indonesia to joining IBCA in accordance with the relevant domestic procedure while noting Indonesia's initiatives, namely the World Mangrove Center (WMC) and the International Tropical Peatland Center (ITPC), reflecting a shared commitment to strengthening global cooperation on biodiversity, mangrove, and peatland conservation.

37. Recognising the vulnerability of both countries to natural and man-made disasters, the leaders stressed on the need to strengthen disaster management cooperation. Both leaders welcomed the signing of the MoU on Cooperation in Disaster Management between the National Disaster Management Authorities of both countries aimed at enhancing cooperation through exchange of information, experiences, and best practices, as also capacity building and training for disaster response, recovery, mitigation and preparedness, data application for effective disaster mitigation and disaster resilient infrastructure. The leaders also noted the importance of the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) in promoting international cooperation in disaster risk reduction and resilience.

Science & Technology, Space including Critical and Emerging Technologies

38. The leaders welcomed the convening of the inaugural Joint Commission Meeting on Science and Technology (S&T) on 12 August 2025, and the signing of the MoU on Research, Technology and Innovation Cooperation between India and Indonesia.

39. The two leaders expressed satisfaction at the ongoing space cooperation between Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) as well as the 6th Joint Commission Meeting on Outer Space Cooperation held in Bengaluru, India on 24th - 25th June 2026. They also welcomed the signing of the Extension of the Framework Agreement on Cooperation in the Exploration and Uses of Outer Space for Peaceful Purposes between India and Indonesia.

40. Prime Minister Modi expressed his appreciation to President Prabowo for Indonesia's continued cooperation in support of India's satellite and launch vehicles programmes and to India's Gaganyaan Mission through collaborative arrangements between BRIN-ISRO and the Biak Telemetry, Tracking and Command (TTC) Facilities. President Prabowo appreciated India's support for the launch of Indonesian satellites and for the training of Indonesian officials including through the Center for Space Science Technology Education in Asia and the Pacific (CSSTEAP), and ASEAN-India space cooperation. President Prabowo welcomed space ecosystem-level collaboration between both countries on space port project in Indonesia.

41. The two leaders noted the ongoing discussions for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy between the two countries, which would further strengthen collaboration in research, capacity building, and nuclear safety. They welcomed efforts to promote the use of civil nuclear energy, including the related regulatory and technological advancements and applications in industry, nuclear medicine, agriculture, and water management.

Culture, Tourism and People - to - People Exchanges

42. Both leaders welcomed the inauguration of the India-supported project towards restoration and conservation of the UNESCO World Heritage Prambanan Temple Compounds in Yogyakarta by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Indonesia also appreciated the gifting of a replica of the original Nalanda Copper Plate, dating to approximately 860 CE engraved in Devanagari script and in Sanskrit language, by National Museum of India, now exhibited, in the new museum at Muara Jambi. They recalled the principles contained in the "Kashi Cultural Pathway" as adopted at the G20 Culture Ministers' Meeting in Varanasi, August 2023, and noted the importance of continued consultations between the two Governments on cultural heritage matters, in accordance with their respective laws and procedures, and in the spirit of friendship and mutual respect.

43. Both leaders recognised the enduring intellectual legacy and shared educational vision of Rabindranath Tagore and Ki Hajar Dewantara, whose exchanges helped lay an important foundation for the shared cultural and educational vision ties between India and Indonesia, and agreed to commemorate 2026–2027 as the "Tagore–Dewantara Year of India–Indonesia Cultural and Educational Diplomacy." The commemoration will mark the centenary of Rabindranath Tagore's visit to Indonesia in 1927 through a year-long programme of joint cultural, educational, academic, and people-to-people initiatives in both countries.

44. Underscoring the potential of tourism as driver of people-to-people ties, both leaders expressed their shared commitment to further deepening tourism cooperation and enhancing two-way visitor flows between the two countries. They agreed to further discuss ways to streamline ease of travel and visa facilitation on each side.

45. The leaders noted the ongoing cooperation in the field of education sector and encouraged both sides to work towards greater academic and institutional collaborations including student exchanges. The leaders encouraged the early conclusion of the MoU on Cooperation in the field of Primary and Secondary Education.

46. The two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening bilateral cooperation in higher education, science and technology. They encouraged the expansion of mutually beneficial partnerships through academic mobility, joint research, knowledge exchange, capacity building, institutional collaboration, and other initiatives that support human capital development. They looked forward to the early conclusion of the MoU on Cooperation in the Field of Higher Education, Science, and Technology. President Prabowo welcomed growing interest of reputed Indian institutes of higher education towards setting up branch campuses in Indonesia. The two leaders welcomed the proposed setting up of a campus by Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore in Indonesia.

47. The leaders took note of the ongoing collaboration between the Election Commission of India and the General Election Commission (KPU) of Indonesia towards human resources development, improved management, and use of technology in the field of elections. They welcomed the signing of an MoU between ECI and KPU on Cooperation in the Field of Management and Technology Utilisation in Elections.

48. The leaders welcomed the proposed cooperation between the the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), India and Statistics Indonesia (BPS) and in the field of official statistics, capacity building, and strategic collaboration.

Regional and Multilateral Cooperation

49. Taking note of the current geopolitical situation, economic and supply chain disruptions, and global issues of mutual concern, both leaders underscored the need for greater strategic convergence and close coordination between India and Indonesia in multilateral and regional forums, including in the United Nations and its specialised agencies, towards a more balanced and representative world order based on international law, grounded in peace, stability, cooperation and prosperity in the region and beyond. The two sides reaffirmed their common respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and underlined the importance of upholding cultural and religious diversity, pluralism, and the rule of law as foundations for peace, stability and mutually beneficial cooperation in the region and beyond. Towards this, both leaders acknowledged the increasing role of South-South Cooperation and agreed to enhance cooperation on strengthening the voice of the Global South.

50. Both leaders agreed to work towards meaningful reforms of international institutions reflective of the contemporary geopolitical realities and responsive to the aspirations of the Global South. Both sides reiterated the need for comprehensive reform and expansion of the United Nations Security Council, both in permanent and non-permanent categories of membership, through inclusive and member state-driven intergovernmental negotiations, including text-based negotiations. Reflecting the strong spirit of mutual support in multilateral forums, the two leaders discussed mutual support for various international candidatures.

51. The leaders also acknowledged the need for reforms in global financial architecture as well as the importance of a rules-based, fair, open and inclusive international trading system with WTO at its core, responding to challenges of non-market practices, concentration of supply chains and uncertain market access.

52. Indonesia reaffirmed full support to India's 2026 BRICS Chairship and India expressed its commitment to supporting Indonesia's role as a BRICS Member country. Both leaders agreed to step up engagements through key platforms including BRICS, G20, IORA to contribute constructively to equitable global governance and sustainable development.

53. Recalling the Shared Vision of India-Indonesia Maritime Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific announced in 2018, both leaders reaffirmed their commitment towards a free, open, transparent, rules-based, peaceful, prosperous and inclusive Indo-Pacific region.

54. The leaders underscored the importance of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, adherence to international law, including the 1982 UNCLOS, freedom of navigation and overflight, while refraining from the threat or use of force and promoting dialogue and cooperation.

55. President Prabowo appreciated India's consistent support for ASEAN Unity and ASEAN Centrality in the evolving regional architecture for regional peace, stability and prosperity. The two sides supported further strengthening of the ASEAN-India Comprehensive Strategic Partnership, which complements

bilateral relations with respective Member States. Both leaders encouraged deepening of synergies, including through concrete initiatives, between ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP) for Peace, Stability and Prosperity in the Region' and India's Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative (IPOI).

56. Both leaders welcomed cooperation through effective trilateral mechanism of India-Indonesia-Australia trilateral and explore opportunities for collaboration including in the areas of maritime domain awareness, marine pollution, blue economy and also under the frameworks of East Asia Summit (EAS), Indo-Pacific Oceans' Initiative (IPOI) and Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA).

57. The leaders expressed deep concerns over the situation in West Asia/Middle East and its global effects. They welcomed the Memorandum of Understanding signed on 17 June 2026. They underlined the importance of de-escalation and reiterated that all issues must be resolved through dialogue and diplomacy. They also share the same view to respect freedom of navigation and global flow of commerce and the implementation of transit passage through the Strait of Hormuz, in accordance with international law including the provisions of UNCLOS.

58. Prime Minister Narendra Modi conveyed his sincere appreciation to President Prabowo Subianto for the warm welcome and excellent hospitality extended to him and his delegation during the visit. Wishing the friendly people of Indonesia prosperity and progress, Prime Minister Modi extended a cordial invitation to President Prabowo Subianto to pay a visit to India at a mutually convenient time.

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