



**Statement by
Mr. Andy Rachmianto,
Director for International Security and Disarmament,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
On Agenda Items
108 on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and
109 on International Drug Control**

New York, 10 October 2013

Mr. Chairman,

I wish to begin by aligning my statement with the statement delivered by the distinguished Permanent Representative of Malaysia on behalf of the ASEAN countries.

I thank also the Secretary-General for providing the three reports on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and for his report on international cooperation against the world drug problem; and commend the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) for its continued commitment to the implementation of its important mandate.

On agenda item 108, crime prevention and criminal justice, Indonesia reiterates its commitment to combating transnational organized crimes, including, economic crime and money laundering. As member of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), Indonesia cooperates with other countries through exchanging expertise, experience and information in order to develop national and international strategies, and to identify priorities for combating crime.

Indonesia is also committed to seeking stronger measures and closely cooperating with the international community in combating “emerging crimes” such as cybercrime; the illicit trafficking of cultural properties; illicit international trafficking in forest products, such as timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources; and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing practices.

As an archipelagic state, Indonesia has been globally known for its rich and unparalleled marine resources. Regrettably, Indonesia is also prone to crimes committed at sea within its territory or as a transit point for such crimes, including, but not limited to, sea armed robbery, people smuggling and illegal fishing. We therefore welcome, in this connection, the thematic discussion during the twenty-second session of the CCPCJ entitled “*The challenge posed by emerging forms of crime that have a significant impact on the environment and ways to deal with it effectively*”. We also commend the series of environment-related resolutions adopted by the CCPCJ in the last several years.

Mr. Chairman,

The fight against corruption remains one of the highest priorities of the Indonesian Government. At the national level, preventive measures and legal enforcement mechanisms have been in place.

Law Number 20 of 2001 on the Eradication of Corruption criminalizes corruption in the public sector. The Corruption Eradication Commission, which was established in 2003, has led to successful prosecution of major corruption cases in the past decade.

We have also launched long and medium National Strategies for Corruption Prevention and Eradication respectively (2012-2025) and (2012-2014), aimed at strengthening the synergy, among the legislative, judicative, and executive institutions.

At the international level, through our membership in the G-20, we have introduced initiatives that will hopefully reform the international financial system, making it more transparent and accountable. In 2011, Indonesia and France Co-Chaired the G-20 Anti-Corruption Working Group that led to the formulation of guidelines in preventing corruption.

Furthermore, Indonesia underlines the need for capacity building and technical assistance in the developing countries, and in this light, last September, Indonesia ratified the International Anti-Corruption Academy agreement.

We also are fully participating in all of the cycles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption review mechanisms. Such participation is carried out through the full participation of all national stakeholders including civil society. As Vice President of the UNCAC, we are ready to lead and actively contribute to the Fifth Meeting of the State Parties to the UNCAC in Panama, next month.

Mr. Chairman,

With reference to trafficking in persons, we attach great importance to a variety of global and regional efforts, including the United Nations Global Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons. Indonesia has adopted numerous laws and regulations to prevent and detect transnational organized crimes that originate in, transit through, or end in its territory. Indonesia has also ratified the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime along with its two protocols.

We believe that international efforts to address this problem should focus on enhancing law enforcement against international networks of traffickers. It is also of great importance to provide protection for the victims. In this light, we continue our effort through the Bali Regional Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crimes, or known also as the Bali Process, which Indonesia chairs jointly with Australia.

In response to the growing challenge of irregular movements that are costing hundreds of lives at sea every year, ministers and senior officials from 13 countries of origin, transit and destination met in Jakarta in August 2013. The meeting endorsed the Jakarta Declaration to address irregular movements in the Asia-Pacific.

Mr. Chairman,

Indonesia reiterates that counter-terrorism efforts must be conducted with full respect for human rights and the rule of law. Of no less importance, however, is the need to eliminate its root causes.

Indonesia will in this regard continue to assert the policy of promoting moderation and tolerance, along with strengthening law enforcement measures which respect human rights and the rule of law. Early this year, Indonesia enacted the Law on the Prevention and Suppression of Terrorist Financing, providing the foundation for the implementation of the 1999 International Convention on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, which was ratified in April 2006.

Enhanced regional cooperation is crucial in dealing with the transnational nature of terrorist activities. This is why, among others, Indonesia continues to facilitate numerous regional capacity-building and information-sharing programs within the framework of the Jakarta Center for Law Enforcement Cooperation. I am delighted to inform this august meeting that since its establishment in 2004, JCLEC has trained more than 13,000 participants from 68 countries.

In addition, Indonesia and other ASEAN Member States have strengthened cooperation on counter-terrorism, among others through the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism, which was completely ratified by all ASEAN Member States in January this year.

Furthermore, Indonesia supports the technical assistance program developed by UNODC for Member States through the facilitation of the ratification and implementation of the universal conventions and protocols relating to terrorism.

Mr. Chairman,

Let me now turn to **Agenda Item 109**, concerning international drug control. My delegation believes that the productive way to address the world's drug problems is through enhanced cooperation at all levels, and which encompasses various stakeholders.

Indonesia supports the efforts of the United Nations to combat these kinds of threats. This support is continuously reaffirmed through our vigorous participation in various narcotic control mechanisms, including the recent re-election of an Indonesian Expert by the ECOSOC, nominated by WHO.

Among our preventive measures, Indonesia in 2009 established a multi-stakeholder National Narcotics Board. In the same year, we also updated the narcotics law; in addition to law enforcement, the law now serves medical and research purposes.

Like others, we are also facing a new challenge – the New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) – the designer drugs.

The limitation of awareness and capability of officials towards this new drug, as well as the incompatibility of the regulation in prosecuting the abuse of this drug is still haunting our efforts. To that extent, we commend the INCB for their report on this trend and would like to encourage further international research and cooperation to deal with this new challenge.

Mr. Chairman,

The government is working closely with civil society to combat drug abuse among Indonesian youth, we believe that law enforcement, is necessary, but it is insufficient to combat this problem among the youth.

Without doubt, Mr. Chairman, the keys to our success in response to these important issues is the willingness to work together and the political will to take the concrete actions necessary.

Thank you.

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