STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF THE

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Preparatory Committee for the Conference to Review Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects

New York, 19-23 March 2018

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Mr. President,

Indonesia associates with the statement delivered on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, but I would like to say a few things in my national capacity.

Mr. President,

Indonesia underlines the importance of cooperation at regional levels and international assistance to address illicit trade of SALWs. We underline the importance of arranging adequate, effective and sustainable international capacity building and assistance to developing countries as a compelling requirement in assuring the effectiveness of the PoA.

Indonesia feels that there is a need to intensify joint efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate illicit trade of SALW by involving various cross-country and inter-agency stakeholders. The exploration of possible international cooperation in tackling the illegal traffic of SALW and ensuring the full and effective implementation of the UNPoA and ITI should be designed under the common view of respecting national sovereignty as well as prioritizing the demand-driven challenges owned by each country.
Additionally, each state needs to take advantage of regional and sub-regional initiatives in developing and sharing best practices and standards as a basis to enrich national regulatory instruments and technical conduct that are needed to accelerate the realization of the full and effective implementation UNPoA and ITI. Since both illegal supply of SALW and factors of conflicts often involve regional dynamics, the role of regional and sub-regional organizations is crucial. Indonesia underlines the importance of effective regional mechanisms in this regard.

In terms of tracking cooperation, at the global level, NCB-Interpol Indonesia has currently established two international cooperation programs in information exchange of stolen SALWs with Interpol and, at the regional level, with ASEAN Association of Chiefs of Police or ASEANAPOL.

Capacity building and technology transfer to implement the PoA and ITI, at the request of concerned states, need to be supported adequately by the international partners. Systems to strengthen end-user certification, stocks management, reducing diversion risk to unauthorized users, and border controls are among important aspects. It is vital that there be clear identification of needs in the national reports with a timely UN matching to resources and programs. International cooperation and assistance should also entail an active sharing of experiences, best practices and lessons among countries and relevant entities from public and private sectors, including civil society and NGOs.

Our policies and tools must correspond to threats, both emerging and traditional. Indonesia views that technological advancement in producing and manufacturing SALW has posed a significant adverse impact for developing countries in safeguarding the full and effective implementation of UNPoA ITI, and further complicate the tracking and detection of illegal SALW. We encourage capacity-building programs in matching up the latest technological developments in the field of stockpile management and security, tracing technology, surplus
destruction and disposal, and should be focused on areas that are relevant to the unique condition and needs of each country. Capacity building efforts on emerging threats and new technologies may include: assistance in devising systems and procedures, equipment, infrastructure and technology, training, coordination among government agencies, as well as funding.

It should not be forgotten that the fight against illicit SALW is not just about robust systems, regulation and law enforcement. Success also depends on governance.

Both PoA and ITI are important enablers of not just Goal 16 and its sub-goals, their contribution in creating societies free from illegal arms reinforces other efforts for development. We thus welcome an integration of PoA and ITI in national development plans.

Indonesia has accommodated these sustainable development goals into our national action plans through the issuance of a Presidential Decree in 2017 regarding the implementation of the SDGs.

At the global level, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has worked with Indonesia to consider relevant approaches to implement a pilot project aimed to enhance the readiness of participating countries in assessing both our capacity needs and measure progress to deliver Target 16 of the Sustainable development agenda 2030.

Indonesia also supports discussion on the impact of illicit trade of SALWs on women, children, and men – as it enriches the process in ensuring the full and effective implementation of the UNPoA and ITI as well as in achieving targets 16.1.1 and 16.1.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Thank you.