



**STATEMENT BY THE HEAD OF DELEGATION
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

**AT THE 30TH REGULAR SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON CRIME
PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
VIENNA, AUSTRIA, 17-21 MAY 2021**

AGENDA ITEM 3: GENERAL DEBATE

**Mr. Chair,
Distinguished delegates,**

Indonesia associates itself with the statement of the G-77 and China, as well as the Asia Pacific Group, and aligns itself with the statement made by the Group of Arab States. My delegation would like to add the following in its national capacity.

Last March, at the Fourteenth Crime Congress, the Kyoto Declaration was adopted to guide us in our global efforts to tackle transnational crime. The Declaration will only have a real effect through national and global actions. Indonesia, therefore, reiterates its commitment to the Kyoto Declaration.

On crimes related to the smuggling of migrants, the COVID-19 pandemic poses a challenge by increasing health and socioeconomic insecurity on a global scale, which became one of the drivers of the smuggling of migrants. Between June and September 2020, Indonesia rescued 400 distressed Rohingya refugees based on humanitarian principles, even though we are not party to the 1951 Convention. During the period of 2012 - 2021, Indonesia tried 144 cases related to the smuggling of migrants.

Indonesia also believes that there is an urgent need to establish international norms and standards under the CCPCJ that will provide holistic protection of children associated with terrorist and violent extremist

groups, focusing on prevention, rehabilitation, and reintegration, as well as upholding the rights of the child.

Transnational organized crimes keep evolving and becoming increasingly transnational, organized, and complex, including in cyberspace. Therefore, Indonesia supports the work of the open-ended ad hoc intergovernmental committee to elaborate a comprehensive international convention on countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes.

In the context of preventing and combating transnational crime, allow me to convey three salient points.

First, we need to identify and address the threats of emerging transnational crimes.

Emerging transnational crimes, including IUU fishing, need to be addressed at an early stage. Studies show that organized criminal groups are involved in IUU fishing operations, exacerbating existing challenges. IUU fishing is also heavily linked to other transnational crimes, such as migrant smuggling, trafficking in persons, and drug trafficking. It should be one of our global priorities and we urge further discussions under the framework of the CCPCJ.

Second, we need to be adaptive in our measures to prevent and combat transnational crimes.

These include exploring and mitigating new criminal methods and routes, as well as optimizing technology-based justice systems, and investing in training and equipment. In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, Indonesian courts have been employing virtual trials to provide access to justice while maintaining public health.

Third, we need to fortify international cooperation in all fora.

Collective efforts are key. The exchange of information and mutual legal assistance need to be afforded and technical assistance and capacity building should be extended to countries according to their specific needs.

To conclude, Indonesia presents its candidacy for CCPCJ membership for the years 2024-2026. We would greatly appreciate member states' invaluable support for Indonesia's candidacy.

Thank you.