

**STATEMENT BY
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**AT THE HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT DURING THE 14TH UNITED NATIONS
CONGRESS ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

KYOTO, 7-12 MARCH 2021

**Madame President,
Excellencies,
Ladies and gentlemen,**

Since the 1st Crime Congress in 1955, crimes continue to evolve and grow increasingly transnational, organized, and complex using new and emerging technologies, attacking every fabric of society.

It is crucial to ensure that the criminal justice system will continue to serve public despite those challenges. Indonesia's law enforcement, in this regard, have adapted to and responded for this challenge through creating *online court* to provide justice services while simultaneously ensure the health and safety of the public.

Furthermore, the current theme of the Congress is ever relevant, as we are less than a decade away from achieving the 2030 sustainable development agenda.

In line with the SDG's Goal 16, our commitment to justice reform is integrated into the National Medium Term Development Plan/RPJMN for 2020-2024. Within it, Indonesia sets the goal for an effective, transparent, and accountable justice system that is accessible and affordable.

Moreover, in the RPJMN, restorative justice becomes one of our key strategies. Through this approach, our criminal justice system will aim to restore the rights of the victims, rehabilitate the perpetrators and heal the society. To this end, in meeting the SDG Goal 16 point 2, on ending violence against children, particularly where children are associated with terrorist and violent extremist group, Indonesia proposes for the establishment of an international norm and standard in this area. Such rule will focus on three important aspects: prevention, rehabilitation, and reintegration and upholding the rights of child.

As an archipelagic country, Indonesia strongly believes that the international community should prioritize efforts in addressing challenges posed by IUU

fishing, in line with Goal 14 of the SDGs. Combating fisheries crimes requires strict law enforcement measures, as it is closely linked with other forms of transnational crimes, such as people smuggling, human trafficking, labor exploitation, and drug trafficking.

Madame President,

Allow me to offer three salient points:

First, there is no "one size fits all" policy to prevent and combat crimes.

Crimes can have different context and nuance that require different approaches. Differences like root causes of the crimes, legal system, or law enforcement officer's capacity. We believe that it is up to the States to make the necessary adjustment based on their domestic situation while bearing in mind the international obligation defined by specific Conventions and international norms.

Second, we must spare no effort towards achieving the Sustainable Development Agenda under the CCPCJ framework.

Sustainable development and the rule of law are interlinked and mutually reinforcing. Indonesia believes that our collective work in crime prevention and criminal justice will help achieve the Sustainable Development Agenda in 2030. On the other hand, achieving sustainable development is an enabling factor for States to prevent and combat crime effectively.

Third, we underscore the importance of international cooperation.

In this context, the transnational nature of crime dictates the need of a strong international cooperation. A better coordination through improved networks and technology as well as tailor-made capacity-building and technical assistance are of importance, while taking into account the specific dimensions of prevention and effective law enforcement of each States Party.

Madame President,

We encourage all Member States to enhance cooperation among us and other relevant stakeholders and to ensure that our children will not bear the brunt of our inaction in the next decade.

Thank you.