

STATEMENT BY THE INDONESIAN DELEGATION
at the 9th ASEAN Regional Forum Inter-Sessional Meeting
on Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime”

Kuala Lumpur, 29-31 May 2011

SESSION I
“Assessment of the situation pertaining to terrorism and
transnational crimes in the region”

Thank you Mr. Co-Chairs, for the opportunity given to my delegation.

Since this is the first time for *my Delegation* to take the floor, allow me at the outset to convey my delegation’s high appreciation to our host and co-chair, the Government of Malaysia, and our co-chair the Government of Japan in organizing this important meeting. We also wish to extend our great appreciation for the kind and warm welcome and facilitation accorded to us here in Kuala Lumpur.

Mr. Co-Chairs and distinguished delegates,

It is clear that we are all in agreement that terrorism is an extremely serious challenge confronting the international community as a whole. It remains a persistent, evolving and long term threat to the security and stability in the region. The rise of terrorism has generally been driven by ethnic, religious and political fissures. Several terrorist groups have been regarded to having links with Al-Qaeda. Several have links with other movements in the region.

We are pleased to observe a declining trend of terrorist incidents in the South East Asian region, particularly in Indonesia. Yet, there is somehow a shift of trend of operation, from big scale to small scale targets. Terrorism in Indonesia is now taking the form of small groups acting independently.

Since the Bali Bombing in 2002, the Indonesian Police has successfully captured and arrested 588 terrorist suspects. Among them all, they have been brought to court, convicted, undergoing investigation process, imprisoned, and sentenced by death penalty. The success in the area of law enforcement also includes the arrests of key leaders of various terrorist organizations and high profile terrorist suspects.

This achievement, however, does not necessarily mean that we can now be at ease. The threat of terrorism in the region remains far from over due to a number of factors. This would include such as key terrorist figures still at large, unresolved domestic conflicts, spread of violent

extremist and radical ideology, misuse of internet by terrorists, flow of financing of terrorism, and external factors.

In Indonesia, terrorist organizations conduct various related criminal activities by exploiting religious dogma. While in this regard, Indonesia reaffirms the principles that terrorism should not be associated with any religion.

The activities of several active organizations in Indonesia have been a major concern of Indonesia. In recent years, their activities have expanded and linked with other crimes, such as robbery, use of internet for terrorism purposes, money laundering, terrorist financing and arms smuggling. There are several cases of terrorist organizations involvements in criminal activities while they were also committing terrorist attacks. Recently, terrorists also tend to shift their targets. They are now targeting high ranking government officials and especially police officers and other law enforcement officials. Until 2010, there had been 10 police officers killed by terrorist attacks.

Mr. Co-Chairs,

As a multi-ethnic, multi-religious, and multi-lingual country, Indonesia has its own characteristics in implementing specific measures to counter terrorism. Indonesia underlines the importance of addressing the roots, underlying causes of terrorism and conditions conducive to terrorism. In this context, besides taking law enforcement measures, Indonesia also stresses the importance of using soft power strategy in combating terrorism, including through interfaith dialogues, and de-radicalization programs.

We believe that medium and long term achievements in combating terrorism depends on the success of empowering and mainstreaming moderate believes, perhaps perceived as the “silent majority”, in order to strengthen their voice of moderation. It is for this reason that Indonesia has been actively taken the lead by encouraging, hosting and participating in a variety of interfaith dialogues and cooperation at the national, bilateral, regional, inter-regional and global levels. We are confident that these dialogues would eventually create a better climate for nurturing mutual understanding and tolerance. Including, countering radical propaganda that justifies violent means to attain religious and political ends.

Furthermore, it is equally critical for countries of the region to strengthen measures to counter violent extremism and radicalism by involving non-government actors. In this connection, active approaches and collaboration have been undertaken with former terrorists, family, moderate religious leaders, academia and the media.

De-radicalization programs in Indonesia are not only intended for the police to uncover the terrorist network. It is also expected to prevent radicalization, provocation, spread of hatred, enmity between religions, prevent the community from radical indoctrination, and enrich the society understanding on refusing the ideology of terrorism.

Therefore, it should be underscored by all that the threat of terrorism is not over yet. It is particularly due to the fact that we still have to overcome several fundamental problems.

Mr. Co-Chairs,

A number of key terrorist figures are still at large and extremely dangerous. They are still capable of planning and executing mass casualty terrorist attacks. They can still wage ideological propaganda campaigns and recruit new members, including by using the medium of internet. It is essential to redouble our efforts. To track them down, before they launch new destructive terrorist attacks.

It should also be taken into account that in order to maximize the effectiveness of their operations, terrorists in the region continue their collaboration in the areas of arms and explosives procurements, financial assistance and the creation of safe havens.

Mr. Co-Chairs,

On the subject of reviewing the strategies and implementation of measures to counter regional terrorism,

Indonesia strongly condemns every act of terrorism and reiterates that it must be firmly suppressed. Such suppression, however, should be conducted without violating human rights and fundamental freedoms. It is of Indonesia's firm belief that the denial of human rights while countering terrorism would only foment more violent radicalism and incite more acts of terrorism.

Indonesia supports the efforts of the region to take necessary measures to strengthen regional and sub-regional capacities to prevent trans-border movement of individuals and materials involved terrorist operations. Countries of the region must help one another in ensuring transport security and in addressing such challenges as illegal migration, document and identity fraud.

Indonesia and Australia have been working together in strengthening capacity building through the Jakarta Law Enforcement Center (JCLEC). JCLEC as a regional training center for law enforcement officers has been actively engaged in the fight against transnational crime with the special focus on counter-terrorism. The establishment of JCLEC was a strategic step towards building the capacity of countries in the region to deal with terrorism. We are pleased to note that since its establishment in 2004, JCLEC has conducted more than 364 courses and trained more than 8400 participants from the Asia Pacific region. Furthermore, based on the assessment of the dynamics of terrorism, Indonesia has also established the National Counter-Terrorism Agency/NCTA (BNPT) on 16 July 2010.

Mr. Co-Chairs and distinguished delegates,

Now, I would like to draw your attention to Indonesia's review on transnational crime, particularly trafficking in persons.

Trafficking has been a serious human rights violation, depriving the rights of individuals and even risking their lives. Poverty, lack of education, determination to have a better life, rendered vulnerable people to fall into this modern slavery.

The modus operandi of trafficking has evolved. A number of them have been identified. They involved migrant workers, cultural missions, child adoption, false document, visa abuse, religious missions, forced labour, prostitution, and debt bondage. Trafficking in persons that involves organized crime networks exacerbate the situation. This is not only a threat to individuals, but also to the security of nations.

Mr. Co-Chairs,

I would like to take this opportunity to share with you on one of the results of the 18th ASEAN Summit held recently in Jakarta, in early May 2011. ASEAN Leaders adopted an ASEAN Leaders' Joint Statement in Enhancing Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons in South East Asia. The Statement is considered as a concrete implementation of the ASEAN Political Security Community Blueprint which needs to be further strengthened by having an ASEAN Convention on Trafficking in Persons. Under the ASEAN mechanism, the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) will have the mandate to further discuss this issue.

Mr. Co-Chairs,

Allow me to give an overview of the problems of trafficking in Indonesia. Indonesia has been categorized as the country of origin and transit of trafficking in persons. To some extent, as the country of destination. This situation creates the urgency to deal with the problem nationally and internationally. In Indonesia, the official data shows that thousands of victims have been trafficked, mostly fall into prostitution and forced labour. From 2006 to 2010, there had been 650 cases of trafficking involving 918 traffickers, 2171 victims of trafficking, mostly women and children.

Recognizing the seriousness of the problems of trafficking, Indonesia has been initiating a number of policies which conducting activities in the field of legislation, prevention, prosecution and protection to combat trafficking in persons.

Indonesia has already a comprehensive anti-trafficking law. The law also provides mechanism to ensure the protection to the victims of trafficking in persons. A special task force on anti-human trafficking has also been established. Indonesia's policy on anti-trafficking is also centered on prevention, prosecution, and protection.

As stipulated in the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Supplementary Protocol, international cooperation is the core of countries efforts in preventing and combating trafficking in persons. My delegation believes that our cooperation through the Bali Process will contribute to strengthening coordination to prevent and combat trafficking.

Mr. Co-Chairs,

The Indonesian delegation views that trafficking in persons should be observed from two points of view: trafficking as a side effect of migration and development and trafficking as a crime. In this regard, our responses in dealing with the problems should cover both: a broad migration and development approach, and a more specific approach of crime prevention and law enforcement.

We encourage countries and international organizations to carefully manage the problems that are likely to cause trafficking in persons. High rates of poverty, unemployment and school dropout, low education levels and huge economic disparities between countries make women and children more vulnerable to trafficking. This is proven from the increased number of trafficking victims, which regardless of the fact that no exact figures are available on the actual number of victims, is clearly more of the iceberg phenomenon, meaning the real condition is likely to be greater than what has been reported.

The Indonesian delegation fully supports the Bali Process initiative in developing a consistent approach in dealing with irregular people movement, covering also trafficking in persons. We believe that it should cover the prevention, victims' protection, and severe punishment to the traffickers. We highly appreciate the evolving nature of the Bali Process, and its progress towards more practical and concrete outcomes.

Mr. Co-Chairs,

Lately, let me now turn to the issue related to illicit drugs.

Indonesia has great concerns in drugs crime. Indonesia has yet to implement the non-conviction based forfeiture approach. However, measures to seizure all assets that related to drugs crime have already been taken. This approach is consistent with the supply reduction principles.

Indonesia synchronizes its efforts with the implementation of the international drug control treaties, such as:

Reviewing and changing the scope of control of substances;

Regular report submissions to the INCB;

Promoting international cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes, while preventing their diversion.

On the Demand reduction approach and related measures, Indonesia conducts the methods of preventive education, treatment and rehabilitation as well as regular coordination meeting in the field of rehabilitation.

I thank you, Mr. Co-Chairs.