Thank you Mr. Chairman,

I would like to associate my delegation with previous speakers in congratulating you upon your assumption as Chairman. Let me also assure you my delegation cooperation during this meeting.

Mr. Chairman,

Before answering to your questions in the discussion paper, allow me to describe the frame of reference of Indonesia in this issue of small arms and light weapons.

For Indonesia, as an archipelagic state, the smuggling and illicit trafficking of SALW have posed threats to its territorial integrity and sovereignty. In the last few years, there are some cases in which non-state actors took the advantage of those illegal activities to serve their political purposes by fostering separatist movements and promoting criminal activities. Hence, the illicit circulation of SALW is no longer tenable, and in fact, would be detrimental to its national security and stability.

In order to combat the illicit trade and trafficking of SALW, the Government of Indonesia acknowledges that a comprehensive legislation is required. There is also a need to promote and to strengthen cooperation among bordering countries, taking into account that one individual country can not combat the illicit trade of SALW.

In order to combat the illicit trade and trafficking of SALW, Indonesia fully realizes the need to have international cooperation and assistance with other countries, the UN and international organizations. Thus, it has become our priority. Potential areas of cooperation that has been and can be further pursued, among others, are (I) training for law enforcement officers and security forces in border security, (ii) record-keeping and stockpile management, (iii) capacity building in marking and tracing, (iv) raising the public awareness through workshops/seminars and (v) disseminating information related to aspects of illicit trade of SALW in the media, (vi) joint-operation with bordering countries and (vii) disposal of confiscated weapons.

In view of the above, Indonesia supports the recommendations made by the UN Secretary-General that an international instrument to address the issue of the Illicit trade of SALW is to be multilaterally negotiated. Indonesia believes such an instrument must not hamper the transfer of SALW from Government to Government. In the absence of such an instrument, states should fully implement the UN Program of Action to prevent, combat and eradicate the Illicit trade of SALW.

In manufacturing SALW, PT PINDAD (Indonesian Armed Forces Industry) uses its own marking as identity of weapons which consists of serial number, model, year of production and country of origin. It is a unique marking to identify and trace the weapons.

In order to do tracing of SALW, for the domestic prevention, every weapon owned by the
Indonesian Armed Forces and Indonesian National Police must have license and is approved through ballistic test.

To do tracing of other kinds of weapons, Indonesian National Police also applied ballistic test conducted at the Police Forensic Laboratory Center (PUSLABFOR). Information as a result of the test is recorded as part of the details/specification/characteristics of the weapons.

With regard to record keeping, as a standard practice based on the ISO 9001-9002, PT. Plndad will keep the records on its production and transfer for a 10 (ten)-year term. The records provide information on the type, quantity of production, and the recipient. The term of year is also applicable in the record keeping system in Department of Defence and National Police.