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DRAFT STATEMENT BY

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AMBASSADOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
TO THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY AND THE REPUBLIC OF ICELAND /
THE HEAD OF DELEGATION

AT THE THIRD MEETING OF STATES PARTIES TO
THE CONVENTION ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS

ON

GENERAL EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

OSLO, NORWAY
11 SEPTEMBER 2012

Mr. President,

First of all, allow me on behalf of my delegation, to express our congratulations to you on your election as the President of the Third Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions. We look forward to a successful meeting under your able leadership and guidance.

We would also like to convey our appreciation and gratitude to Norway for hosting this important event and for the warm hospitality accorded to us. We now meet again to continue the movement towards ending the suffering and casualties caused by cluster munitions. It is the time to assess the implementation of the Vientiane Action Plan since the Second Meeting of States Parties in Beirut last year.

The Third Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions that we are attending now is very monumental as the Signing Conference of the significant Convention on Cluster Munitions took place in this beautiful city of Oslo four years ago on 3 December 2008. It was H.E. Mr. Jonas Gahr Støre, the Norwegian Foreign Minister who launched an initiative to negotiate a ban on clusters outside of the weapons convention. The International Oslo Process has successfully led to conclude a new legally binding instrument to prohibit the use, production, transfer and stockpiling of cluster munitions.

Mr. President,

Indonesia, as a member of the United Nations, is fully committed to the UN Charter and is determined to help maintain international peace and security through collective measures to prevent and remove threats to peace. We are further committed to engage in international cooperation to solve problems impacting on human welfare anywhere.

A commitment which is enshrined and mandated in our Constitution; to participate actively in building a world order that is based on freedom, durable peace and social justice.

Until today in many parts of the world, cluster munitions have killed and injured thousands of civilians in the last 40 years. Long after the conflict has ended, the suffering of the victims of the cluster munitions continues. Cluster munitions pose a lasting socio-economic impact for years or decades. With these reasons, the Indonesian Government actively participated in the entire Oslo Process and was among the first signatories to the Convention in December 2008.

Indonesia strongly believes in the importance of this Convention in addressing disarmament aspects and humanitarian problems caused by cluster munitions. Indonesia continuously supports the aim of the Convention that establishes a categorical ban on cluster munitions and requires the elimination of stockpiles, the clearance of contaminated land as well as the provision of assistance to victims. This is a Convention which sets a standard as a disarmament measure as well as contributes to the strengthening of International Humanitarian Law. Indonesia always believes that application of international humanitarian law in the area of disarmament, as shown by this Convention, has been and should always be compatible with the legitimate rights of all states to self defense and to territorial integrity.

We acknowledge the importance of the Convention as a contribution to the strengthening of the international normative framework protecting civilians from the effects of

international armed conflicts, and as a preventive measure that has removed one specific category of weapons from what were considered to be acceptable as instruments of war.

Mr. President,

I am pleased to note that the Convention on Cluster Munitions has been working effectively. In the last couple of years alone since the Convention came into force on 1 August 2010, more than 68.2 million stockpiled sub munitions have been destroyed. Some State Parties will also be completing the stockpile destruction well in advance of their eight year deadline. This is indeed a progress that we should all be proud of.

I recall from the last Intersessional Meeting of the Convention on Cluster Munitions held in Geneva in April 2012, there is a substantial progress on the stockpile destruction by States which confirms a continuing dynamic trend as more and more States addressed their stockpile challenges in order to comply with Article 3 of the Convention on Storage and Stockpile Destruction. Furthermore, States that are not yet parties to the Convention also reported on plans and activities on stockpile destruction in line with the norm set by the Convention.

Indonesia believes that establishment of the Implementation Support Unit is vital to ensure continued progress in the implementation of the Convention. At the Intersessional Meeting last April 2012, there are still differing views between States Parties on the funding model, whether it will be assessed contribution, hybrid model or voluntary contribution. Indonesia will be in favor of voluntary contribution.

Mr. President,

As one of the first Signatory States to the Convention on Cluster Munitions, Indonesia has carried out and continues to perform activities promoting the Convention at our national and regional levels. At the regional level, in partnership with the Governments of Germany, Norway, Austria and Australia, as well as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Geneva International Center for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD), Indonesia hosted the "Regional Conference on the Promotion and Universalization of the CCM" in Bali in November 2009.

The Conference succeeded in rallying greater attention and support toward the Convention among countries throughout our region. It also discussed issues of relevance to the international community, and expressed a call for robust collective efforts to free humankind from the dangers of these weapons.

Mr. President,

To conclude, it is our fervent hope that our collective and active deliberation in this Third Meeting of States Parties of the Convention on Cluster Munitions will enable us all to monitor progress and identify salient challenges on different issues concerning the Convention. The Oslo Progress Report that we will be discussing and finalizing during this Meeting would be another achievement to contribute to an even better understanding on how to accelerate progress within all areas of the Convention. Indonesia is of the view that the universal acceptance and implementation of the Convention will pave a clear path to achieving the ultimate goal of a world free from cluster munitions.

I thank you, Mr. President.