
REMARKS BY THE INDONESIAN DELEGATION ON THE STATUS of the IMPLEMENTATION OF AIPA RESOLUTIONS APPROVED IN THE 31ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF AIPA

**Mr. Chairman,
Honorable delegates,**

I would like to draw our attention that since the first AIPO General Assembly in 1978 until its 31st General Assembly, AIPO now called AIPA, has approved about 466 resolutions in the field of political, economic, social and WAIPA matters, excluding 262 resolutions of organizational matters.

Now, we realize that the resolutions seem so far from their implementations. I am pleased that the Secretary General of AIPA proposed to insert the item of implementations of AIPA resolutions into one of agendas in this AIPA Caucus meeting.

The last 31st AIPA General Assembly in Hanoi last year has adopted more fruitful resolutions, which AIPA hopes that the resolutions will be undertaken to implement by the ASEAN respective countries. It is a positive sign we have seen the actively participation of ASEAN in the last AIPA General Assembly. The annual meeting of AIPA leaders and ASEAN Heads of States /Governments will give us the hope that the resolutions adopted by AIPA would not be ignored.

In its mechanism, the Indonesian House of Representatives always informs the Governments of the resolutions adopted by AIPA General Assembly through its counterparts of each commission. Members of Parliaments who attended the AIPA General Assembly also raised pertinent issues and make recommendations at parliament sittings.

For the resolutions adopted at the 31st AIPA General Assembly in Hanoi in 2010, I would like to highlight the following:

Resolution on Climate Change, Disaster Management and Pandemic Disease:
In line with Indonesia's commitment in mitigating climate change, Indonesia has developed a National Climate Change Action Plan with emission reduction targets by 26% on 2020 and by 41% on 2050. Some of the priority issues are the development of Indonesia's forestry sector and maritime. Moreover, Indonesia has launched the Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF) to ensure the fulfillment aspects of funding, in order to address climate change impacts at the national level. Indonesia would also soon formulate an action plan to be submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat.

Indonesia fully supports the next Conference of the Parties (COP 17/CMP 7) to carry out the mandate of the Bali Action Plan (BAP) of generating a joint

commitment, which is fairer to the global effort to overcome the problems of climate change, with a fixed based on historical principles “common but differentiated responsibilities, and respective capabilities.” Indonesia underlines that the Bali Action Plan (BAP) explicitly distinguish between obligations of developed country commitments which are legally binding and actions of developing countries which are voluntary and must be supported by funding, technology and capacity building by developed countries.

Resolution on Strengthening Social Welfare and Development for Women and Children:

In applying the principle of non-discrimination, the Government of Indonesia, for example, has expedited the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography; expedited the revision of Law No. 3 of 1997 regarding Juvenile Justice System to focus on raising the minimum age of a person who can be held legally accountable before law, from the current 8 years old to 12 years old, and adopt a restorative justice system for children in conflict with the law;

In the measures to eliminate sexual harassment and abuse against children, the government of Indonesia ratified the Convention through a Presidential Decree in 1990. The Ratification of the Convention has inspired the amendment of Article 28 B paragraph (2) of the Indonesian Constitution in 2000. This Constitutional Mandate was operationally translated into Law No. 23 of 2002 regarding Child Protection. Specifically, Law No. 23 of 2002 regarding Child Protection specified the need to protect children from any kind of abuse, violence, harassment or mistreatment.

In the field of cooperation across border in term of trafficking in persons, the Government of Indonesia has made a close cooperation with other countries such as Australia, Hong Kong and Malaysia.

Mr. Chairman,

Relating to the resolution on Increasing of Women Representatives in Politics, Indonesia has set a regulation to support the representation of women in politics by encouraging a minimum 30% quota of women parliamentarians. The regulation addressed formerly in the National Constitution Number 8/2008 on Legislative election and Number 2/2008 on Political Parties.

Concerning the Resolution on Global and regional Security, at the national level, the Parliament of Indonesia has taken some measures of peace and regional security, some of which through supervision of the government’s take on several policies regarding related issues, recommendation to make some policies, or directly engage in parliament diplomacy to strengthen measures that have been taken by the government.

During the 18th ASEAN Summit, Speaker of the Indonesian House of Representative, Marzuki Alie, advised that the Cambodian-Thai border dispute be resolved in a peaceful manner.

For further information, the matrix of the Status of Implementation of the AIPA Resolutions will be submitted to the organizing committee for our perusal.

Thank you.