



**Statement by**

**Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia**

**at**

**the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly**

**on**

**Agenda Items 79:**

**Report of the International Law Commission on the Work of its  
Seventy-Fifth Session**

**Cluster 3:**

**Prevention and Repression of Piracy and Armed Robbery at Sea  
(Chapter VI)**

**Wednesday, 30 October 2024**

**Mr. Chair,**

My delegation will take this opportunity to focus our comments on the topic of “*Prevention and Repression of Piracy and Armed Robbery at Sea*” under consideration in Cluster 3 of this Agenda Item.

We welcome the Second Report of the Special Rapporteur and commended the richness of material provided in the report.

We also thank the Secretariat for its Second Memorandum concerning the topic.

Allow me to highlight three key points.

**FIRST, UNCLOS remains the compass for all activities in the ocean.**

As the “Constitution of the Oceans,” UNCLOS should serve as the foundational framework for addressing this issue.

Articles 100 to 107 of UNCLOS provide clear directives for State Parties on the prevention and repression of piracy on the high seas.

While the Convention does not explicitly address armed robbery at sea, its preamble reaffirms that matters not covered by UNCLOS are governed by general international law principles.

Therefore, UNCLOS must be our starting point in developing and complementing the norms required to address piracy and armed robbery at sea.

**SECOND, the need for a careful approach to state practices.**

While resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council can reflect state practice, they should not be construed as altering the norms established by the Convention.

Additionally, it is essential to distinguish clearly between piracy and armed robbery at sea when analyzing state practices.

Given the distinctions between these offenses, my delegation recommends that the Commission adopt separate approaches for each, addressing them in distinct articles or sections.

**LASTLY, international cooperation and engagement are keys.**

Last month, we adopted the Pact for the Future, which emphasizes the urgency of countering threats to maritime security and safety.

In this spirit, we committed to enhancing international cooperation, promoting information-sharing, and building capacity to combat such threats.

The ILC Draft Article is a vital step in translating the Pact into concrete action.

It is therefore incumbent upon all of us to engage constructively in these discussions, supporting the Commission's work in establishing an effective international norm to prevent and suppress piracy and armed robbery at sea.

**Mr. Chair,**

Indonesia remains firmly committed to preventing and repressing piracy and armed robbery at sea.

Our legal framework aligns with UNCLOS obligations and criminalizes these offenses under national legislation.

Law No. 1 of 2023 on the Penal Code, particularly Chapter 31, explicitly defines and penalizes acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea with stringent penalties.

Furthermore, our Penal Code sanctions violence, threats, or unauthorized seizures of ships and property, reinforcing the rule of law within our waters.

In addition, Indonesia has established a Maritime Security Agency under Presidential Regulation No. 178 of 2014, which enforces maritime security

and safety regulations, underscoring our proactive role in safeguarding regional maritime stability.

Through these measures, Indonesia contributes to peace, security, and stability across the Asia-Pacific region.

Thank you.

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