Thank you Chair,

We would like to extend our gratitude to UNFPA and UNESCAP for organizing this conference, which has been taking place successfully.

1) Indonesia reaffirms our support in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the 2013 Asian Pacific Ministerial Declaration in the efforts to achieve SDGs 2030.

2) Indonesia emphasizes that the recommendation and report of the conference must be consistent with the agreed term and language of the Programme of Action of the ICPD, and that its content in its entirety must not go beyond what has been mandated by the Programme of Action.

3) In this regard, Indonesia considers that the words “sexual and reproductive health (and rights)” must be understood as “sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights,” in order to be consistent with what had been agreed in the Programme of Action and the outcome documents of the Commission on Population and Development.

4) Indonesia expresses strong objection to the insertion of the words “sexual orientation, gender identity, and intersectional approach” reflected in any part of the report of this conference in its entirety. However, we agree and strongly support any individuals, as human beings, should be protected their civil rights and are entitled to get any basic services.

5) We believe that fulfilling sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights can be done in accordance with the religious norm, morality, local values, and national regulations.

6) We have raised the minimum age of marriage from 16 years old for women to 19 years old, and it applies for both male and female through the amendment of the
Marriage Law. We also have already issued Law on Sexual Violence which includes child marriage as part of sexual violence, which is subject to maximum imprisonment of nine years and/or maximum fine of IDR200 million.

7) These two laws have contributed to the successful efforts in reducing child marriage from 13.59 percent in 2013 to 8.06 percent in 2022, as well as providing more access to Indonesian young girls to reproductive health, quality education, and economic opportunity, so that they can develop their full potential.

8) We also believe that gender equality and reproductive health targets will not be achieved unless all parties work collaboratively, including male involvement. We note that raising awareness among men and boys how gender equality benefits them. Thus, educating them on sexual and reproductive health, and encouraging them to abstain from all form of violence against women and girls are among the important strategies.

9) Finally, Indonesia is strongly committed to ensuring gender equality and universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights in accordance with the mandate of ICPD, and taking into account the specific context that applies within our communities.

Thank you Chair