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Statement by
The Delegation of Indonesia
at the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly
on
Agenda item 76:
“Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and
experts on mission”
October 2019

Mr. Chairman,

Allow me to express the sincere appreciation of the delegation of Indonesia to the Secretariat for the comprehensive documents both numbers A/74/145 and A/74/142 made available to us on this agenda item.

Our delegation believes that, just like last year, this agenda item remains relevant and important for discussion in this forum as it is one of the fundamental principles of the rule of law, and we wish to reaffirm that impunity has no place in our world.

For Indonesia, UN officials and experts on mission, particularly peacekeeping personnel, are the guardian of peace, protecting millions around the globe.

It is for this reason, we fully believe in peacekeepers: in adequately preparing them, and in investing in their performance.

Currently Indonesia provides not less than 2700 military and police officers to 9 peacekeeping missions around the world, and we are very proud of them.

Mr. Chairman,

Indonesia perceives service in a peacekeeping mission as a noble duty. It should never be an excuse or justification for any wrongful act or criminal activities on the part of any official.

We cannot tolerate anyone violating laws, particularly in the area of sexual exploitation and abuse. All UN officials and experts on mission must adhere fully to the highest standards of conduct and integrity, and respect local laws and customs.

In this regard, it is of paramount importance to ensure that personnel and leadership are accountable for proper conduct including through support of the UN zero-tolerance policy.

Nevertheless, in the case of wrongful act or crimes committed by UN officials and experts on mission we have to certify that such occurrences are processed through due process of law.

In this connection, my delegation is pleased to point out that Indonesia's penal code does identify certain principles under which criminal jurisdiction may be established over Indonesians, wherever they commit certain crimes. Moreover, in a specific case that affects Indonesia's national interest, the criminal jurisdiction may be established over whomever, regardless of the nationalities of the offender.

Furthermore, Indonesia has the necessary legal tools, such as extradition and mutual legal assistance legislation, for judicial cooperation with other states. This allows which allowing us to provide assistance in the absence of treaties, or on a reciprocal basis.

Mr. Chairman,

As conflicts evolve, becoming increasingly multi-faceted and our challenges become more complex, our support to peacekeepers must keep pace with the challenges at hand, particularly in the capacity building aspect.

Equally important, Indonesia believes that high standards of conduct should be implemented for peacekeepers from all over the world, especially by means of effective pre-deployment training.

This requires investment, supported by partnerships, among Member States.

To that end, we warmly offer the Indonesian Peacekeeping Center to serve as an international training hub.

Indonesia also sees the benefit of more innovative approaches in training, such as triangular partnership. We therefore will host Triangular Partnerships Projects in 2020-2021 to provide quality training for peacekeepers in South East Asia and beyond.

Indonesia is keen to explore another possible area, among other, joint training, towards supporting co-deployment between contributing countries.

Rest assured that Indonesia stands ready to further enhance the cooperation in this matter.

I thank you, **Mr. Chairman.**