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Statement by

**The Delegation of Indonesia
at the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly
on
Agenda item 83:
“The rule of law at the national and international levels”
October 2019**

Mr. Chairman,

First of all, allow me to express our sincere appreciation to the Secretary General for the report number A/74/139 made available to us on this agenda item.

Hence, Indonesia would like to align itself to the statement of Cambodia on behalf of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and of the Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of the Non-Align Movement (NAM).

Mr. Chairman,

Indonesia reaffirms its view that the rule of law at the national and international levels has always been a fundamental item on the agenda of the UN.

Indeed, it is at the hub of multilateralism because there can be no meaningful international relations without rule of law. The rule of law is a solution to the world problems.

In this regard, we commend the roles of the United Nations in capacity-building and technical assistance in upholding the rule of law at the domestic level.

We also welcome and support the UN continues effort to assist the rule of law and security institutions in various settings, in particular in contexts of conflict and post conflict situation.

Indonesia believes that the Organization’s contribution in restoring accountable and inclusive national rule of law and security institutions will provide a better and a wider understanding of rule of law.

Mr. Chairman,

In order to uphold the rule of law, we continue to reject any enmity, dangerous act and assault to rule of law in international level.

In this regard, the occupation in Palestine is a flagrant example of such misbehavior that threatened the rule of law. Undoubtedly, the international community needs to ensure accountability and respect to international law of the occupying power as prerequisite to establish peace.

Mr. Chairman,

At the national level, I am pleased to point out that since last year at least there are two major updates with respect to the relations between national and international laws.

First, Indonesian constitutional court has provided new interpretation on the definition of treaty within the Law on International Treaties. The Court has expanded the classifications of treaty, which requires involvement of parliament.

Second, the Government has been working closely with various stakeholders in the deliberations of a national legislation to address international organization's decision, including UN Security Council decision. This is in order to strengthen the promotion of international law through domestic laws.

Mr. Chairman,

In relation to the application of death penalty as mentioned in paragraph 8 of the Secretary General report, Indonesia would like to stress that the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights recognizes the legality of applying the death penalty.

As for the terms "most serious crimes" cited in the end of paragraph 8 of the report, we believe that it shall be read in parallel with the following sentence in Article 6 (2) of the Covenant, which I quote:

" ... in accordance with the law in force at the time ... and not contrary to the provisions of the present Covenant and to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide."

In the context of Indonesia, the death penalty is applied only as a last resort and through rigorous due process of law. As a positive law, the death penalty remains significant and relevant to protect the society and to prevent more falling victims to serious crimes.

Simultaneously, we continue to review our laws with regard to the death penalty and its options, including to the commutation of death penalty into long-term sentence.

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