



Statement by

**The Delegation of Indonesia
before the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly
on**

Agenda item 79:

**“Criminal accountability of United Nations officials and experts on mission”
October 2021**

Mdm/Mr. Chair,

At the outset, my delegation would like to associate with the statement delivered by the Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.

We would also like to extend our appreciation to the Secretary General for his reports contained in documents A/76/208 and A/76/205.

Indonesia reiterates its view that this agenda item is always pertinent as it strongly relates to the fundamental principles of the rule of law, and affirms that impunity has no place in our world.

Mdm/Mr. Chair,

Before reflecting on the topic of criminal accountability of UN officials and experts, I acknowledge the dedication and courageous work of thousands of them on missions supporting development and peace processes, protect civilians, or delivering humanitarian assistance. My delegation also highly appreciates the outstanding contributions and sacrifices of peacekeeping personnel in the field.

Indonesia believes that serving in UN missions should not be an excuse for any wrongful behavior or criminal activities on the part of any officials. It is critical that all UN officials and personnel perform their duties in a manner that preserves the credibility of the UN.

With that in mind, we wish to make the following salient points.

First, we strongly support the zero-tolerance policy of the UN, especially matters of sexual exploitation and abuse.

Being the face of the UN in the community where they are deployed, all UN personnels must meet the performance and professional standards of the UN.

Where there are violations, the law must take its course, and Indonesia believes that there must be no exceptions concerning violators of established rules and regulations. Furthermore, states must ensure that they have the legal infrastructure to prosecute.

This leads to my **second point**, which we have highlighted in the last few years. In Indonesia, our penal code allows us to establish criminal jurisdiction over Indonesian nationals wherever they commit crimes.

Indonesia has also the necessary legal tools, such as extradition and mutual legal assistance legislation, for judicial cooperation with other states, allowing us to provide assistance in the absence of treaties, or on a reciprocal basis. Thus far, Indonesia has concluded or ratified at least twelve international instruments, from the bilateral to the multilateral nature.

We also have signed the Voluntary Compact, proposed by the Secretary General, as a firm demonstration of Indonesia's political will against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

Hence, we emphasize the importance of a strong coordination between the Secretariat, host countries, as well as T/PCCs in the implementation of the zero-tolerance policy, as mandated by SC Resolution 2436.

Third, my delegation wishes to underline the utmost importance of training or preparation for UN officials and experts, including peacekeeping personnel.

Against this backdrop, Indonesia has established an advanced training facility in Bogor, West Java, to provide pre-deployment training particularly for national and international peacekeepers in the protection of civilians, mission specific training, and the role of women peacekeepers.

This training underscores that an expert professionally deployed has the utmost obligation to respect the laws and must bear in mind that he or she represents the UN and its most fundamental ideals.

Additionally, I also wish to stress the importance to increase the role of women peacekeepers, including through the implementation of SC Resolution 2538. Indonesia firmly believes that women peacekeepers could enhance the effectiveness of community engagement, which would contribute in protection of civilian efforts as well as preventing criminal acts.

Thank you.

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