



**STATEMENT BY  
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**CHARGE D'AFFAIRS OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS**

**AT THE**

**SIXTH COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**ON**

**AGENDA ITEM 80  
CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY**

**Wednesday, 9 October 2024**

**Mr. Chair,**

Crimes against humanity is one of the most serious crimes of concern to the international community.

Alongside genocide and war crimes, crimes against humanity represent gross violations of human dignity and fundamental rights.

However, unlike genocide and war crimes, crimes against humanity lack a dedicated international legal instrument.

Such an instrument, not only will provide tools for prevention and accountability, but also promote greater cooperation and harmonization of national laws.

It would help ensure that offenders are denied sanctuary, and accountability is maintained, thus deterring future atrocities.

The 2019 ILC Draft Articles on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Humanity offers a constructive starting point for moving forward.

In this context, allow me to convey **three key points**:

**FIRST**, ending impunity and upholding accountability... matter.

When crimes against humanity go unpunished, justice is denied, and cycles of violence and repression continue.

Selective application of justice undermines the credibility of the international legal framework and damages the global resolve to prevent these crimes.

A consistent and impartial approach is needed, holding all perpetrators accountable to a uniform standard.

This is not only a moral obligation, but also a practical necessity to deter future violations, maintain international peace, and prevent further escalation of conflicts.

**SECOND**, everyone must do their part.

On our part, Indonesia has taken concrete steps based on our principle on the primary responsibility of States to exercise their jurisdiction over crimes against humanity committed within their territory.

National ownership is critical to ensure that such crimes are effectively deterred and prosecuted.

Last year, Indonesia moved to explicitly incorporate crimes against humanity into our Penal Code, punishable by up to 20 years imprisonment.

Our Law on the Human Rights Court also grants jurisdiction over crimes against humanity, even when committed by Indonesian citizens outside the country.

This demonstrates Indonesia's commitment to ensuring that these grave crimes are met with justice, while empowering national courts as the first line of defense against impunity.

**LASTLY**, consensus is key in crafting authoritative and effective international norms.

Our Sixth Committee is unique.

Its mandate, which includes the codification and progressive development of international law, is special.

We can develop texts that could one day become norms of international law.

However, it must be said that this is only possible if we strictly adhere to the long-standing practice of consensus.

Only by doing so, we can ensure that our decisions would receive universal acceptance and effective implementation.

Thank you.

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