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Statement by
The Delegation of Indonesia
at the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly
on
Agenda item 86:
“The rule of law at the national and international levels”
October 2020

Mdm/Mr. Chair,

At the outset, Indonesia would like to align itself with the statements made by Cambodia on behalf of the ASEAN, and by the Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).

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

Indeed, it is the very essence of multilateralism because there can be no meaningful international relations without the rule of law, especially in a time of crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

Mdm/Mr. Chair,

Our delegation would also like to commend the continued efforts of the UN in further promoting the rule of law at the national and international levels through different policies as well as activities. Indeed, the efforts are of paramount importance particularly for developing States, and in the context of mitigating the coronavirus pandemic.

We also take note of the report of the Secretary General report contained in document A/75/284, which encompasses different programs and measures being taken to uphold the rule of law, including:

- Strengthening the administration of justice within the Organization
- Promotion of the rule of law at the international level, and
- Improving coordination and effectiveness of UN support

Nevertheless, my delegation would like to express its strong concern that in paragraph 74, the Report contains an unbalanced and inaccurate recommendation with regard to the relationships between effort to advance SDG 16, application of death penalty and sharing of evidence by UN accountability mechanisms.

Against this backdrop, Indonesia stresses that the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, particularly on Article 6, recognizes the legality of applying the death penalty.

Moreover, at this stage, there is no international consensus on the abolition of death penalty. Indeed, it is part of the state's sovereign rights in employing such punishment in its legal system with all relevant considerations.

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 people from falling victim of serious crimes.

Mdm/Mr. Chair,

Now we would like to turn to the subtopic, "Measures to prevent and combat corruption". This topic has always a priority agenda for Indonesia.

In this regard, we are pleased to point out a number of policies/measures taken by Indonesian Government, as follows:

- **Indonesia has completed the second review cycle of the implementation of Chapter II and V concerning Prevention and Asset Recovery respectively, of the UN Convention against Corruption.**
- **Indonesia has also enforced various rules and regulations, including the National Plan of Action on Prevention and Combating Corruption for 2012-2025, and Presidential Regulation on National Strategy on Prevention of Corruption.**
- **In order to enhance the effectiveness of prevention efforts, Indonesia recently enacted Law No. 19/2019 on Anti-Corruption Commission (KPK) to revise Law No. 30/2002.**

The revised Law of KPK includes new elements, such as: strengthening the preventive functions of the KPK; due process of law in accordance with criminal procedural law; and upholding the protection of human rights during the investigation process.

- **Last but not least, we place great importance on international cooperation and asset recovery, particularly through the Mutual Legal Assistance framework.** In this respect, we fervently believe that successful cooperation would only be possible if there is mutual understanding/trust and effective communication among States in assisting each other on the matter.

I thank you, **Mdm/Mr. Chair.**