



**Statement**

**H.E. Mr. Muhammad Anshor**  
**Chargé d'affaires ad interim**  
**Permanent Mission of the**  
**Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations**

**at the**

**Informal interactive dialogue on the responsibility of states to protect  
their populations by preventing genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing,  
and crimes against humanity**

**8 September 2015**

**PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS**  
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**Mr. President,**

Let me begin by thanking the President of the General Assembly for convening this informal interactive dialogue, and the Secretary General for his elaborative and forward-looking Report.

I would also like to appreciate the works of the two Special Advisers, Mr. Adama Dieng and Ms. Jennifer Welsh.

**Mr. President,**

Responsibility to Protect is borne out of a shared ethical belief that innocent civilians should be protected from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity, in a manner consistent with the UN Charter.

In this respect, Indonesia takes note of the fact that the UN systems have come a long way in their efforts to strengthen adherence to the three pillars of responsibility to protect; at national, regional, and global levels.

However, all of us must continue to be mindful. Violence against civilian population is still an everyday norm in many parts of the world. Indonesia underlines the view highlighted in the Report, that crimes that fall under the principle of responsibility to protect may have been committed, in a number of conflict areas.

That fact reiterates not only the importance and relevance of responsibility to protect, but also the future projection of our common efforts to ensure its implementation.

**Mr. President,**

Indonesia welcomes Secretary General's ideas on the six future priorities in advancing the principle of responsibility to protect; and emphasizes on the importance of atrocity crime prevention.

In this respect, I wish to share Indonesia's views on how we should devote more of our national preventive efforts.



**First**, putting in place a strong normative framework is a key. Pursuant to the human rights provisions in the Indonesia's constitution, we develop legal frameworks which include enactment of Law of Human Rights of 1999 and accession on all core human rights convention. We also developed and implemented national human rights action plans which translate human rights norms and standards into government's program.

**Second**, strong institutional framework is an important part of national human rights protection system. In this regard, a government's Ministry is mandated to be the focal point of mainstreaming human rights into national priorities by all government's institutions. In addition, human rights courts were created on the basis of Law 2000 to adjudicate cases of gross violations of human rights. Robust national human rights institutions were continued to evolve since 1993 which include an independent National Human Rights Commission which deals with human rights issues in general as well as a number of National Commissions dealing with specific and thematic human rights issues, such as Commission on the Protection of Children and Commission for the Elimination of Violence against Women.

**Third**, we continue to invest more on building community resilience. We are of the view that severe crimes that fall under the principle of responsibility to protect emanate from bigotry; sense of superiority over, or hatred towards, people from different background. This starting point again underlines the importance of instilling respect and tolerance among people. And the necessity of inclusive engagement of all stakeholders in the community.

Building community resilience also calls on the Governments to strengthen adherence to good governance. From our own experience, good governance, as well as its overarching principles of supremacy of law and equality before the law, is an effective tool to govern in multi-cultural setting. Of no less importance is nurturing public participation, in particular through maintaining conducive political climate for continued engagement with civil societies.

**Mr. President,**

Indonesia remains of the view that systematic and effective international measures are important in promoting the principles of responsibility to protect. We must give equal focus on the second pillar of the responsibility to protect, that is on delivering necessary assistance to States.





Pertinent to this effort, is the exchange of knowledge and experience, as well as best practices, in all related aspects: legal framework, human and institutional capacity, community resiliency, and early warning.

On a different note, regional organizations should also play a more important role in strengthening responsibility to protect, as suggested by the Secretary General in his previous Report.

In 2007, Indonesia and other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, concluded an ASEAN Charter, which contains among others, commitment to strengthen democracy, good governance, rule of law, and the promotion and protection of human rights.

Following this Charter, ASEAN established an ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights in 2009. The Commission is mandated to enhance regional cooperation on human rights issues, to complement national and international efforts.

Along this framework, Indonesia would also like to underline cooperation between ASEAN and UN in areas relevant to responsibility to protect. In 2013, ASEAN and UN convened a workshop on lessons learned and best practices in conflict prevention and preventive diplomacy, in Jakarta. This workshop was followed by another workshop in 2014, which facilitate discussion on conflict prevention and maintenance of peace and stability in multi-cultural and pluralistic societies.

**Mr. President,**

Before concluding my statement, I wish to point out the critical role of the Security Council in preventing the occurrence of atrocities, and in resolving conflicts. Indonesia is very much in line with the assertion of the Secretary General in this year Report, that the growing international acceptance of the responsibility to protect should provide more solid basis for the Council to take action in the face of various atrocities.

Accordingly, I wish to use this opportunity to underline the responsibility of the Security Council in this regard and support the call for Council's Permanent Member not to use veto rights in the face of potential occurrence of genocide, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

I thank you.

