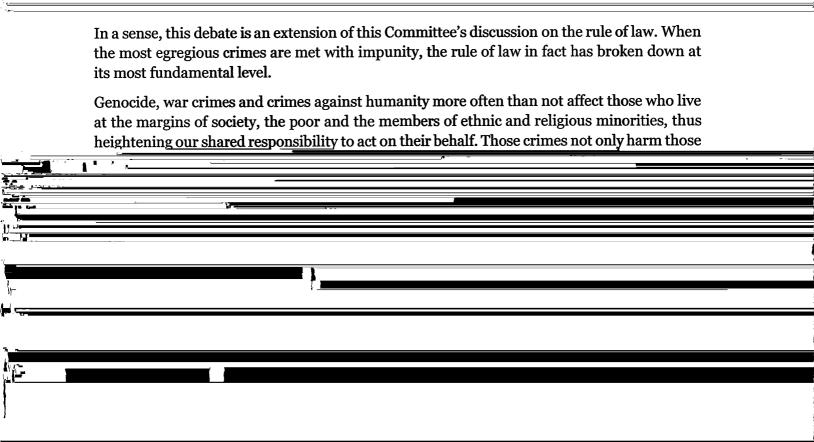


## Statement by H.E. Archbishop Bernardito Auza Anostolic Nuncio. Permanent Observer of the Holv See

## Seventy-third Session of the United Nations General Assembly Sixth Committee, Agenda Item 87: The scope and application of the Principle of universal jurisdiction New York, 9 October 2018

Mr. Chair,

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of redressing genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity.
performs in furthering the cause of justice in the world, particularly as it relates to the issue
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alleged perpetrator. To the extent that they are willing and able to prosecute those crimes, the community of nations ought to defer to them.

Moreover, in order to exercise universal jurisdiction, the State of the forum should have some concrete link to the facts or to the parties in the case, such as the presence of the accused or of the victims in its territory. Universal jurisdiction should not justify prosecutions in absentia, forum shopping or the unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of other States. In addition, in light of the principle of the Sovereign equality among States, particular attention must be given to the procedural conditions that must be met in order to set aside the jurisdictional immunities of public officials. While universal jurisdiction might be an effective method for punishing crimes of international significance, it is indispensable to develop mechanisms to prevent that the exercise of that jurisdiction generates inter-State conflicts.

Naturally, universal jurisdiction should also comprehend the threat and the attempt to commit war crimes and crimes against humanity, particularly when they force the displacement of micronta and reference

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