

Sixth Committee , 78<sup>th</sup>



circumstances where the territorial State is unwilling or unable to exercise jurisdiction.

Canada, New Zealand and Australia have all incorporated universal jurisdiction into our respective domestic legislation, and we continue to encourage Member States that have not already done so to do the same in accordance with international law. By doing so, States contribute to strengthening the international accountability framework and ensuring that perpetrators of grave international crimes do not receive safe haven anywhere in the world.

We welcome the updates on relevant judicial practice as set out in the Secretary-General's annual report. These efforts demonstrate that universal jurisdiction continues to be a critical tool in delivering justice and accountability where the territorial State is unwilling or unable to exercise jurisdiction.

We note, in particular, the recent judgments delivered by Austrian criminal courts against nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic for terrorism-related acts committed abroad. This demonstrates the importance of universal jurisdiction in advancing the fight against impunity where the International Criminal Court (ICC) does not have jurisdiction, including in the absence of referral by the Security Council, to complement the role of the ICC as a court of last resort.

We look forward to continuing collaboration with other States on this important issue in particular through consideration next session of the sub