Statement on Item 84 ʹ The Rule of Law at the National and International levels
Sixth Committee, 77
th
 Session of the UNGA
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Thank you Mr. Chair,
Georgia aligned itself with a statement delivered by the European Union and I
would like to make the following remarks in my national capacity.

Let me start with thanking the Secretary-General for his Report on “Strengthening
and coordinating United Nations rule of law activities” (A/77/213) and welcoming
the UN’s coordinated efforts towards promotion of the rule of law.
Mr. Chair,
As duly noted in the SG’s report, “challenges to the rule of law remain on almost
every front” including with “violations of international humanitarian law and
international human rights law.”
Rule of Law is key for maintaining International peace and Security and rules based
international order. Russia’s unjustified and unprovoked full-scale military
aggression against Ukraine has once again demonstrated grave violation and
disregard of international principles that we are all bound to uphold. Most recent
clear example of these were the illegal “referenda” held by Russia on the Ukrainian
territories and their illegal annexation, which are temporarily under the Russian
occupation. We condemn them in a strongest terms and do not recognise their
legitimacy, as we are confident that a blatant violation of the international law and
their outcome has no legal force and implication.

Mr. Chair,
We share the view of the Secretary-General that “the rule of law is the foundation
of a fair and just society, a guarantee of responsible government and independent,
accessible justice, and a core component of peace, security and sustainable
development.”
Therefore, we believe that protection and promotion of the rule of law can bring
us closer to realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and to
the democratic and sustainable development of a country. The SDG16 in particular
serves as a key enabler and catalytic for the success of this vein.
Mr. Chair,
We acknowledge the vital role of digital technologies for protection and promotion
of human rights, for bettering effective governance, as well as accelerated
achievement of the 2030 Agenda. Nevertheless, as duly noted in the report, digital
technologies are too often used to violate rights, especially of people who are
already vulnerable or being left behind.
It becomes evident when authoritarian states use new technologies as a tool to
spread disinformation and misinformation, and unleash cyber-attacks targeting
democracies, which many countries, including my own, have experienced on
several occasions.
Against this backdrop, there is an urgent need for more inclusive and efficient
multilateralism. In this spirit, we look forward to the future Global Digital Compact
that ensures universal connectivity as an enabler of the 2030 Agenda and a cross-cutting issue embedded in every SDG, protects data and human rights online.

institutional and budgetary means. Georgia also contributes to strengthening the
ICC as a core legal institution, among others, by donating sums to the Trust Fund
for Victims.
We reiterate our readiness to continue our close cooperation with the ICC in order
to ensure that justice will be served for the victims of the most serious crimes of
international concern in Georgia and elsewhere.
Mr. Chair,
Having said that, let me recall that the obligation of the occupying power arising
from the international law, to ensure the well-being of the population living in the
occupied territories is continuously violated by the Russian Federation, which has
been exercising effective control over Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions of Georgia.
The historical judgment of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) of 21