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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Indonesia

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-first session from 7 to 18 November 2022. The review of Indonesia was held at the 5th meeting, on 9 November 2022. The delegation of Indonesia was headed by the Minister for Law and Human Rights, Yasonna Hamonangan Laoly. At its 10th meeting, held on 11 November 2022, the Working Group adopted the report on Indonesia.
2. On 12 January 2022, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Indonesia: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Malawi and Uzbekistan.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Indonesia:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);¹
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);²
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).³
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Vanuatu was transmitted to Indonesia through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. Indonesia recognized and expressed thanks for the robust participation of the country's national human rights institutions, civil society organizations and representatives of academia and the media, which had resulted in an inclusive multi-stakeholder approach to the universal periodic review.
6. The Government had held seven multi-stakeholder meetings in 2017 after the adoption of the outcome report from the third review cycle, following up on the 167 recommendations it had accepted. That follow-up process had been further strengthened by the establishment in 2020 of the Working Group for Reporting, which included more than 30 ministries and agencies that had ensured extensive consultations throughout the year preceding the fourth review cycle. That practice would continue in order to discuss all recommendations, broadening the ownership of the review process and ensuring the full implementation of the accepted recommendations.
7. Both the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Rapporteur on the right to food had visited Indonesia in 2018 and the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health had visited in 2017. Those visits had been beneficial in assessing the human rights situation in Indonesia and ensuring that best practices were implemented to address the challenges of vulnerable populations. Indonesia had played a role in the prevention of torture

¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/41/IDN/1](#).

² [A/HRC/WG.6/41/IDN/2](#).

³ [A/HRC/WG.6/41/IDN/3](#).

in Asia and the Pacific through its ratification of relevant treaties and its support for regional capacity-building.

8. The promotion and protection of human rights was linked to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The President was committed to achieving social justice and prosperity in the country, as evident in the National Midterm Development Plan 2020–2024, which mainstreamed the Goals on different levels and implemented an inclusive and collaborative multi-stakeholder approach, de-bureaucratization and structural reform.

9. Human resource development was key to the future of Indonesia, starting with fulfilling the right to health for women and children. The Omnibus Law played a significant role in supporting sustainable business investment while prioritizing human rights and environmental protection.

10. Indonesia had ensured inclusive national policies, health protocols and financial incentive programmes throughout its response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, attributing utmost priority to the rights to life and to health. All Indonesian citizens had equal access to vaccines against COVID-19, placing the country among the top five in the world with regard to the number of vaccinations.

11. Indonesia had reallocated its budget to strengthen social protection programmes for the socially vulnerable, which entailed the provision of staple foods and conditional cash assistance and various subsidies. National poverty levels had decreased from 11.13 per cent in 2015 to 9.22 per cent in 2019. The policy innovations introduced in the previous review cycle, such as the Indonesia Health Card and the Indonesia Smart Card, had proven to be essential in cushioning the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Around 88 per cent of the country's total population had been covered by a universal health-care system, a marked increase from 67 per cent in 2017.

12. The National Action Plan on Human Rights continued to serve as the national guideline for ministries, agencies and local governments to promote and implement human rights principles at the practical level. The collective realization of the Plan had increased from 12 provinces and 44 municipalities participating in 2015 to 32 provinces and 423 municipalities in 2020. Between 2021 and 2025, the forthcoming phase of the Plan would aim to accelerate the fulfilment of human rights of four vulnerable groups: women, children, persons with disabilities and customary law communities. The process for ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance was ongoing.

13. Gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls was being prioritized through the formulation of policies and programmes that mainstreamed a gender perspective. Indonesia remained committed to implementing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as had been exemplified by its dialogue with the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in 2021. In order to eliminate child, forced and early marriage, the Marriage Law had been amended to set the minimum age for marriage at 19 for both men and women. The protection of women and children had been reinforced with new laws against sexual violence and the establishment of Regional Technical Units on the Protection of Women and Children, as well as efforts to address discriminatory local laws and by-laws.

14. Efforts had been made to align national policies on the rights of persons with disabilities with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and to achieve disability-inclusive development by establishing the National Commission on Persons with Disabilities and launching a national action plan for persons with disabilities to guarantee the access of 22.9 million persons with disabilities to public services. The rights of Indonesian migrant workers were being addressed through specific legal frameworks and capacity-building programmes, including through bilateral frameworks and agreements.

15. Development had been accelerated and welfare improved in Papua through specific development programmes, a master plan, legal reform and the allocation of special autonomy funds. Indonesia was committed to providing immediate reparation for past human rights abuses and delivering justice to the victims and their families.

16. In order to reverse the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which had affected a million Indonesians, especially vulnerable groups, the Government would continue to encourage stronger international cooperation to meet various challenges and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. In addition, it would continue to accelerate efforts to increase communities' resilience to the indirect impacts of climate change and to provide adequate support to low-income communities. In order to address deepening inequalities, it would continue to fulfil the fundamental rights of the poor and the disadvantaged, especially in terms of access to health and education.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

17. During the interactive dialogue, 108 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

18. Lebanon welcomed the fifth National Action Plan on Human Rights and the prioritization by Indonesia of its citizens' health, safety and economic recovery.

19. Liechtenstein welcomed the efforts of Indonesia to address the recommendations made during the previous review.

20. Luxembourg welcomed the Sexual Violence Crime Law and encouraged Indonesia to further protect reproductive and sexual rights and the rights of LGBTQI+ persons.

21. Malawi recognized the efforts to promote human rights, including the Regional Conference on Humanitarian Assistance.

22. Malaysia commended Indonesia on its progress in upholding the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and *adat* (customary law) communities.

23. Maldives welcomed the Sexual Violence Crime Law.

24. Malta made recommendations.

25. The Marshall Islands commended Indonesia on its humanitarian efforts during the COVID-19 pandemic, while expressing concern about ongoing human rights violations and the human rights situation in West Papua.

26. Mauritania appreciated the fact that Indonesia had ratified some international human rights instruments and had developed a robust legal framework on human rights.

27. Mauritius applauded Indonesia for supporting women's empowerment and entrepreneurship and for eliminating child marriage.

28. Mexico welcomed the Sexual Violence Crime Law and the progress Indonesia had made in protecting domestic workers.

29. Montenegro welcomed the National Action Plan on Human Rights, while expressing concerns about female genital mutilation, conversion therapy, discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, and violence against women and children.

30. Morocco commended Indonesia on its efforts to reduce maternal mortality and improve access to sexual and reproductive health care.

31. Namibia applauded Indonesia for its cooperation with human rights mechanisms and its ratification of eight human rights instruments.

32. Nepal welcomed the National Strategy for the Elimination of Violence Against Children and the efforts Indonesia had made to ensure children's access to education.

33. The Netherlands commended Indonesia for strengthening the rule of law and urged it to take further measures to ensure full access to justice and to prevent impunity.

34. New Zealand commended Indonesia for its efforts to promote and protect human rights.

35. The Niger welcomed the National Action Plan on Human Rights and the policies Indonesia had adopted to address the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic.

36. Norway welcomed the Sexual Violence Crime Law.
37. Oman made recommendations.
38. Algeria commended Indonesia on implementing a large number of recommendations from the previous review cycle.
39. Panama made recommendations.
40. Peru made recommendations.
41. The Philippines commended the National Action Plan on Human Rights, the Sexual Violence Crime Law and the measures taken to combat violence against women and children.
42. Portugal welcomed the Sexual Violence Crime Law and the National Strategy for the Elimination of Violence against Children.
43. Qatar commended Indonesia on its efforts to improve peoples' well-being, despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.
44. The Republic of Korea appreciated the progress achieved by Indonesia in addressing past human rights violations through the Aceh Truth and Reconciliation Commission and its legislative efforts to enhance personal data protection.
45. The Republic of Moldova welcomed the National Action Plan on Human Rights and the amendments to the marriage law.
46. Romania appreciated the progress Indonesia had made in protecting the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and migrant workers.
47. Samoa noted the initiatives taken by Indonesia to protect the rights to health and education and to address violence against women and children.
48. Saudi Arabia commended Indonesia on its efforts to strengthen children's rights and to empower women.
49. Senegal welcomed the efforts of Indonesia to implement the recommendations made at the previous review.
50. Serbia welcomed the National Strategy for the Elimination of Violence against Children.
51. Singapore underlined the progress made with regard to the rights of older persons and persons with disabilities.
52. Slovenia welcomed the efforts of Indonesia to eliminate gender-based violence and prevent child and early marriage.
53. Spain welcomed the adoption of the Sexual Violence Crime Law, while expressing concern about the detention of human rights defenders and journalists.
54. Indonesia was striving to incorporate into its new draft Penal Code a definition of torture that was in line with the one in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and to apply the principles of the prevention and eradication of torture in law enforcement activities. It had introduced several regulations, standard minimum rules and ethical codes regarding the treatment of detainees in prison and conducted human rights training sessions for law enforcement personnel on investigative interviewing.
55. The death penalty remained a part of the country's positive law. Its application was safeguarded in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other international legal instruments. Given that the rights of offenders must be weighed against those of victims and their families, Indonesia maintained the death penalty for the most serious crimes and applied it according to the strict and exhaustive due process of law.
56. Regarding religious freedom, the principles of tolerance and peace were applied by promoting religious moderation and guaranteeing the fundamental rights with regard to religion and belief. Finalizing the draft Penal Code was a national priority in order to accelerate criminal legal reform and would be achieved through nationwide consultations.

57. Sri Lanka welcomed the progress made in terms of promoting women's and children's rights and the National Action Plan on Human Rights.
58. The State of Palestine welcomed efforts to improve the human rights situation.
59. The Sudan welcomed the National Action Plan on Human Rights.
60. Sweden remained concerned about the situation of LGBTIQ persons, restrictions to freedom of religion and the persistence of the death penalty.
61. Switzerland made recommendations.
62. The Syrian Arab Republic highlighted the National Action Plan for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children in Social Conflict.
63. Thailand welcomed the Sexual Violence Crime Law and commended Indonesia on its determination to achieve universal health care.
64. Timor-Leste welcomed the amendment of the marriage law, the enactment of the Sexual Violence Crime Law and the 2030 national road map and action plan for the prevention of female genital mutilation and cutting.
65. Togo took note of the efforts of Indonesia to protect the right to health and the rights of persons with disabilities and of older persons.
66. Tunisia praised the National Midterm Development Plan, the Sexual Violence Crime Law and the alignment of national legislation and institutions with the international commitments Indonesia had made.
67. Turkmenistan welcomed the National Action Plan on Human Rights and the Law on Persons with Disabilities.
68. Ukraine welcomed the policies on women's empowerment and child protection, and the regulations concerning the rights of persons with disabilities.
69. The United Arab Emirates welcomed the National Health Insurance Schemes.
70. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland expressed the hope that Indonesia would continue its efforts to resolve historic violations.
71. The United Republic of Tanzania welcomed the measures Indonesia had taken to address the COVID-19 pandemic and to improve access to education and health.
72. The United States of America expressed concern about escalating violence in the Papuan provinces.
73. Uruguay welcomed the implementation of the fourth National Action Plan on Human Rights.
74. Uzbekistan welcomed the National Action Plan on Human Rights.
75. Vanuatu made recommendations.
76. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the National Midterm Development Plan and the integration of gender and child rights protection perspectives in national development policies and programmes.
77. Viet Nam welcomed the steps Indonesia had taken to ensure people's safety and well-being in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
78. Yemen commended the efforts Indonesia had made concerning migrant workers, violence against women, persons with disabilities and access to health.
79. Pakistan welcomed the Law on the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers and the Second Amendment to the Corruption Eradication Commission Law.
80. Argentina welcomed the National Action Plan on Human Rights.
81. Armenia welcomed the achievements of Indonesia in upholding women's rights and preventing early and child marriage.

82. Australia welcomed the continuing commitment of Indonesia to equitable economic development.
83. Austria remained concerned about various human rights issues.
84. Azerbaijan welcomed the health protocols and other special measures Indonesia had taken, despite the challenges it faced relating to COVID-19.
85. Bahrain welcomed the National Action Plan on Human Rights.
86. Bangladesh welcomed the National Action Plan on Human Rights and the progress Indonesia had made in preventing child marriage.
87. Belarus welcomed the steps Indonesia had taken to counter violence against women and children and to increase women's participation in decision-making.
88. Belgium welcomed the progress made on the rights of the child and combating sexual violence.
89. Bhutan welcomed the amendment of the marriage law, the enactment of the Omnibus Law and the new draft Penal Code.
90. Botswana was concerned about gender-based violence.
91. Brazil expressed concern about restrictive laws regarding sexual orientation and gender identity and urged Indonesia to repeal such laws.
92. Brunei Darussalam welcomed the efforts of Indonesia to ensure access to health services in all provinces.
93. Indonesia highlighted the enactment of the Law on Job Creation to generate more employment opportunities and increase entrepreneurship. Furthermore, by integrating environmental permits into the business licensing process, environment protection was guaranteed as the authorities had the possibility of suspending business licences in case of environmental violations.
94. Indonesia had ratified eight of the core international human rights treaties and was currently in the process of ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. In addition, it was currently identifying several relevant national laws and regulations to ensure coherence with the provisions of the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188) of the International Labour Organization and the Government was still considering ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.
95. Indonesia had extended access to maternal health services throughout the country and had launched the National Strategy to Accelerate Stunting Reduction 2018–2024. Furthermore, measures had been taken to increase public awareness of the importance of reproductive health. Abortion was permissible under specific emergency conditions.
96. Key national legislation was in place to protect Indonesian migrant workers overseas and their families. The protection of human rights and equality before the law was guaranteed under the Constitution; that included the rights of activists, journalists and human rights defenders. Moreover, specific laws and regulations were in place aimed at guaranteeing the protection of human rights defenders, such as the Anti-Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation mechanism and human rights norms and regulatory standards.
97. The new Sexual Violence Crime Law ensured special protection for women and children with disabilities and the provision of health-care services for victims of such crimes.
98. Bulgaria welcomed the empowerment of women in entrepreneurship.
99. Burundi encouraged Indonesia to redouble its efforts to provide human rights training to civil servants and law enforcement agents.
100. Canada welcomed the progress made in women's empowerment and disability rights.
101. Chile welcomed the guidelines on the prevention of sexual violence in the workplace.

102. China welcomed the improvements in people's living standards, education and health care.
103. Costa Rica highlighted the efforts Indonesia had made to provide an adequate social and health response during the COVID-19 pandemic.
104. Côte d'Ivoire welcomed the Sexual Violence Crime Law.
105. Croatia welcomed the efforts of Indonesia to achieve gender equality and protect children's rights.
106. Cuba acknowledged the policies and legislation Indonesia had introduced on women's empowerment, the fight against violence and the promotion and protection of human rights during the COVID-19 pandemic.
107. Cyprus welcomed the National Action Plan on Human Rights and the regulation on social welfare for persons with disabilities.
108. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea welcomed the National Midterm Development Plan.
109. Denmark noted the absence of a law protecting indigenous people's rights and highlighted their increasing loss of territories.
110. Djibouti commended Indonesia on the legal reforms it had adopted concerning marriage, corruption and mining.
111. Egypt welcomed human rights training for civilian and law enforcement personnel and the National Action Plan on Human Rights.
112. Estonia urged Indonesia to work constructively on the revision of the Penal Code.
113. Eswatini welcomed the Sexual Violence Crime Law and efforts to prevent early and child marriage.
114. Ethiopia welcomed the National Midterm Development Plan.
115. Finland made recommendations.
116. France welcomed progress in combating violence against women and promoting the well-being of persons with disabilities.
117. Georgia appreciated efforts to protect women's and children's rights and ensure universal health care.
118. Germany expressed concern about discrimination based on gender, ethnicity, religion and sexual orientation.
119. Greece commended efforts to eliminate child labour and child marriage.
120. Iceland welcomed the Sexual Violence Crime Law.
121. India commended Indonesia on its achievements in health and education, particularly for women and children.
122. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended Indonesia on its achievements in combating violence against women and children and in preventing discrimination.
123. Iraq welcomed the measures Indonesia had taken to protect human rights, despite the challenges relating to COVID-19.
124. Ireland acknowledged the steps Indonesia had taken to address sexual and gender-based violence, while voicing concern about evidence of the worsening human rights situation for LGBTI+ persons.
125. Italy recognized the progress Indonesia had made in its national frameworks, especially for the protection of vulnerable groups.
126. Japan welcomed the Sexual Violence Crime Law.
127. Jordan welcomed the National Action Plan on Human Rights.

128. Kazakhstan commended reforms to combat human trafficking and violence against women and children.
129. Kenya welcomed the Sexual Violence Crime Law.
130. Kyrgyzstan commended achievements in health, including universal immunization coverage.
131. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended progress in protecting the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.
132. Latvia made recommendations.
133. The Gambia welcomed the National Action Plan on Persons with Disabilities.
134. Indonesia noted that international cooperation on promoting and protecting human rights must go hand in hand with the Sustainable Development Goals and economic recovery, primarily due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the current challenges facing countries more prone to climate-related disasters, economic shocks, global commodities disruptions and disease.
135. The National Action Plan on Human Rights (2021–2025) expressly stipulated that businesses must improve their respect for the rights of women and children, persons with disabilities and local communities. The National Task Force on Business and Human Rights was composed of representatives of central and regional governments, civil society, academia and business associations.
136. Indonesia upheld the principles of democracy, including political rights, for all citizens, which went from the free and fair electoral system to the fulfilment of the right to vote and to be elected.
137. Indonesia was profoundly committed to addressing past human rights abuses and following up on the findings of the National Commission on Human Rights. The recent Presidential Decree on non-judicial settlement of past gross violations of human rights aimed to complement the judicial process and accelerate the fulfilment of the right to reparation for victims and their families. The Witness and Victim Protection Commission had provided medical, psychological and psychosocial assistance to thousands of victims and witnesses.
138. According to international law, Papua was an integral part of Indonesia. The Government was committed to developing Papua by ensuring the availability of basic infrastructure and strengthening human resources. Special autonomy and affirmative policies had been implemented to fulfil the human rights of the residents of Papua, including their rights to education and health.
139. Indonesia reiterated its commitment to fulfilling human rights and to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and a sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. It stressed the importance of collaboration among stakeholders and their inclusion at all levels. It would demonstrate its commitment to human rights throughout its roles as President of the Group of 20 in 2022 and Chair of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in 2023, prioritizing the principles of good governance, democracy, sustainable development and the rule of law.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

140. **The following recommendations will be examined by Indonesia, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-second session of the Human Rights Council:**

- 140.1 **Continue efforts towards ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and consider ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Chile);**
- 140.2 **Incorporate in the reform of the Penal Code the establishment of a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition and ratification of**

the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Costa Rica);

140.3 **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (France);**

140.4 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Croatia) (Cyprus) (Estonia) (Luxembourg) (Mexico) (Sweden);**

140.5 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and, as a first step, establish a moratorium on executions (Romania);**

140.6 **Increase efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Maldives) (Republic of Moldova);**

140.7 **Consider ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment as well as the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Mauritius);**

140.8 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Morocco) (Niger);**

140.9 **Accede to the remaining core human rights treaties, including the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ukraine);**

140.10 **Fast-track ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Malawi);**

140.11 **Take further steps to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Georgia);**

140.12 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Côte d'Ivoire) (Cyprus) (Estonia) (Finland) (Kazakhstan) (Liechtenstein) (Sweden);**

140.13 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as recommended in 2012 and 2017 (Denmark);**

140.14 **Pursue the process of ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Senegal);**

140.15 **Continue the process of ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Eswatini);**

140.16 **Expedite the process of ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan);**

140.17 **Accelerate the procedures for ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Togo);**

140.18 **Redouble the efforts to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Ukraine);**

140.19 **Adopt the necessary measures to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);**

- 140.20 **Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Brazil) (Côte d'Ivoire) (France);**
- 140.21 **Promote coordination between administrations to advance in the protection of women and girls, especially in conflictive social situations, through harmonization of domestic legislation with international mechanisms and ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Spain);**
- 140.22 **Work towards ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in consultation with national stakeholders and in line with national priorities (Sri Lanka);**
- 140.23 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Namibia);**
- 140.24 **Strengthen further coordination and the already established consultation with civil society to pursue the possibility of ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (Lebanon);**
- 140.25 **Accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, and take all necessary measures to implement them (Luxembourg);**
- 140.26 **Consider ratifying and acceding to human rights-related agreements such as the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol (Sudan);**
- 140.27 **Accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, including the Kampala amendments (Liechtenstein);**
- 140.28 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (France) (Luxembourg);**
- 140.29 **Ratify and fully align its national legislation with all the obligations under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, as previously recommended (Latvia);**
- 140.30 **Consider ratifying the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);**
- 140.31 **Hold consultations with stakeholders on ratifying the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Philippines);**
- 140.32 **Ratify the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization (Namibia);**
- 140.33 **Ratify the Convention on Cluster Munitions, the Arms Trade Treaty and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Panama);**
- 140.34 **Ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention), in line with its efforts to combat violence against women (France);**
- 140.35 **Continue constructive cooperation with international human rights mechanisms (Bangladesh);**
- 140.36 **Continue cooperating with the various human rights mechanisms in order to protect human rights (Bahrain);**
- 140.37 **Consider extending a standing invitation to the special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);**

- 140.38 Issue a standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Luxembourg); Issue a standing invitation to United Nations special procedures and invite the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, allowing unhindered access during the visits (Romania); In the spirit of international cooperation, adopt a standing invitation for special procedures (Samoa); Extend an open and standing invitation to all special procedure mandate holders (Finland);
- 140.39 Emphasize the importance of open and constructive dialogue (Samoa);
- 140.40 Ensure further implementation of national programmes to support all socially vulnerable segments of the population (Uzbekistan);
- 140.41 Strengthen efforts to establish a national human rights indicator as a tool to objectively measure the human rights situation in Indonesia (United Arab Emirates);
- 140.42 Continue efforts to disseminate and integrate human rights principles in the national and subnational levels of development policies (Algeria);
- 140.43 Continue the Government's efforts to work on strengthening the legal framework in the field of human rights protection and on setting up a national indicator for the development of human rights in order to safeguard those rights in Indonesia (Yemen);
- 140.44 Continue its efforts to accelerate the legal reform, including the criminalization of torture in the Criminal Code, in compliance with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Republic of Korea);
- 140.45 Ensure that the provisions of the draft criminal code are in full compliance with Indonesia's international law obligations including – but not limited to – the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Ireland);
- 140.46 Continue efforts to effectively implement the national laws and policy measures aimed at eradicating discrimination in all its forms (India);
- 140.47 Ensure that the ongoing revision of the Criminal Code does not restrict fundamental rights and that it takes into account civil society concerns (Germany);
- 140.48 Ensure that the revised Criminal Law does not include discriminatory provisions (Cyprus);
- 140.49 Decriminalize defamation by repealing article 27, section 3, of the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (Austria);
- 140.50 Ensure that Criminal Code revisions and law reforms accord with international laws and obligations (Australia);
- 140.51 Continue the efforts to finalize the reform of the criminal code (Uzbekistan);
- 140.52 Ensure that the current revision of the Penal Code is in line with relevant international standards and best practices (Romania);
- 140.53 Adopt legislation and implement comprehensive policies for the protection of human rights defenders, including environmental defenders, activists and journalists (Costa Rica);
- 140.54 Adopt a comprehensive policy and legal framework for the protection of human rights defenders that provides for a preventive protection mechanism (Switzerland);

- 140.55 **Ensure a safe and secure space of expression for civil society, including for environmental and human rights defenders and for journalists, by revising the relevant domestic legal framework (Romania);**
- 140.56 **Continue implementing the fifth National Action Plan on Human Rights (Saudi Arabia);**
- 140.57 **Take all necessary steps to fully implement the measures stipulated in the fifth National Action Plan on Human Rights (Bhutan);**
- 140.58 **Continue the effective implementation of the National Action Plan on Human Rights, particularly at the provincial and local levels (Cuba);**
- 140.59 **Continue working with civil society organizations and relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the fifth National Action Plan on Human Rights (Egypt);**
- 140.60 **Fully implement the National Strategy for Ageing so that older persons can enjoy rights and live with dignity (Bangladesh);**
- 140.61 **Continue the efforts to develop and finalize a national action plan in line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (Japan);**
- 140.62 **Continue the effective implementation of the National Action Plan on Human Rights with the full participation of civil society and national human rights institutions (Kazakhstan);**
- 140.63 **Continue to engage the national human rights institution, civil society organizations and other stakeholders on the enhancement of national human rights mechanisms (Philippines);**
- 140.64 **Continue the meaningful and inclusive dialogues with national human rights institutions, civil society organizations and other stakeholders in establishing national human rights frameworks (Algeria);**
- 140.65 **Continue improving the guiding and monitoring mechanisms to prevent discriminatory and/or intolerant laws and by-laws (Ethiopia);**
- 140.66 **Reinforce efforts to ensure that legislation and policies do not discriminate against individuals or groups in society (Timor-Leste);**
- 140.67 **Continue its efforts to review and repeal laws and practices that might entail discriminatory treatment based on gender or religion (Republic of Korea);**
- 140.68 **Take resolute action against and effectively prosecute acts of violence and incitement to hatred against persons belonging to religious minorities and implement effective measures to prevent intolerance or discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief (Austria);**
- 140.69 **Take steps to eliminate legislation and policies that discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation or gender, or that criminalize sexual relations among persons of the same sex (New Zealand);**
- 140.70 **Ensure legal provisions are in place to protect against discrimination or suppression based on ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation or any other grounds (Norway);**
- 140.71 **Ensure that protection against any form of discrimination also extends to discrimination based on religion and belief, HIV/AIDS status, sexual orientation and gender identity (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 140.72 **Work towards repealing legislation discriminating against persons based on their sexual orientation or gender identity (Austria);**
- 140.73 **Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law that includes the prohibition and prevention of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity (Iceland);**

- 140.74 **Take the opportunity of the reform of the Criminal Code to bring in provisions that allow for the use of the death penalty in line with international law, including by removing from the scope of the death penalty any offence other than intentional killing (Belgium);**
- 140.75 **Consider establishing a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Timor-Leste);**
- 140.76 **Consider establishing a de jure moratorium on capital executions with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty (Italy);**
- 140.77 **Push for the establishment of a formal moratorium on executions as a first step towards abolishing the death penalty (Uruguay);**
- 140.78 **Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its eventual abolition, and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Latvia); Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty as a first step towards its abolition (Spain); Establish an official moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolishment (Austria); Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty (Germany);**
- 140.79 **Establish a formal moratorium on the use of the death penalty, and in the interim enhance safeguards, including adequate legal representation for cases attracting the death penalty and non-application of the death penalty to those with mental illness (Australia);**
- 140.80 **Take concrete steps to abolish the death penalty (Liechtenstein);**
- 140.81 **Take steps to abolish the use of the death penalty in practice and in law (New Zealand);**
- 140.82 **Consider abolishing the death penalty in all instances (Malta);**
- 140.83 **Abolish the use of death penalty and, as a first step, immediately establish an official moratorium on executions and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Finland); Abolish the death penalty in every statutory regulation and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Iceland);**
- 140.84 **Abolish the death penalty for drug-use offences (Montenegro);**
- 140.85 **Abolish the death penalty for all crimes, including drug-related crimes (Panama);**
- 140.86 **Abolish capital punishment, in particular for drug-use offences (Republic of Moldova);**
- 140.87 **Progress towards the abolition of the death penalty and the commutation of sentences for those already on death row (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 140.88 **Commute all death penalty sentences and publish annual data as a first step to its abolition (Portugal);**
- 140.89 **Implement a sentence commutation mechanism for those sentenced to death, in addition to the clemency mechanism by the President (Spain);**
- 140.90 **Take steps to reform the Criminal Procedure Law to ensure an accountable justice system that protects human rights and provides equal treatment under the law (Norway);**
- 140.91 **Reform the criminal justice system to supervise the authority of law enforcement personnel and to hold them accountable for their actions (Germany);**

- 140.92 **Provide resources and sufficient support to the special team composed of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic in December 2021 to investigate and conduct fair, credible, independent and transparent trials for human rights violations committed in the recent past (Argentina);**
- 140.93 **Reinforce effective judicial protection to guarantee the access of the entire population to safe justice in the event of attack or intimidation (Spain);**
- 140.94 **Review and modify, in accordance with international standards, those laws that currently impose undue restrictions on civil society and the media (Spain);**
- 140.95 **Step up its efforts to protect human rights defenders against unlawful prosecution (Greece);**
- 140.96 **Design effective mechanisms to guarantee the protection of human rights defenders, lawyers and journalists (Uruguay);**
- 140.97 **Ensure that all attacks, threats and intimidation towards civil society organizations and human rights defenders are investigated promptly, independently, impartially and effectively (Belgium);**
- 140.98 **Take further steps to comply with the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders to guarantee a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders, including by investigating and prosecuting threats, harassment and attacks against them (Norway);**
- 140.99 **Refrain from any actions that may constitute harassment, persecution or undue interference in the work of lawyers and human rights defenders, including their criminal prosecution on grounds such as the expression of critical views (Netherlands);**
- 140.100 **Ensure that impartial and thorough investigations are carried out for all cases of attack, harassment and intimidation against civil society (Germany);**
- 140.101 **Conduct impartial, thorough and effective investigations into all cases of attacks, harassment and intimidation against civil society activists, human rights defenders, journalists and media workers (Estonia);**
- 140.102 **Ensure a safe and enabling environment for civil society, as well as freedom of expression and media freedom (Italy);**
- 140.103 **Repeal laws that unduly restrict freedoms of association and peaceful assembly, including Law No. 17/2013 on societal organizations and Law No. 9/1998 on freedom of assembly (United States of America);**
- 140.104 **Immediately and unconditionally release all protesters, human rights defenders and journalists detained for exercising their civil and political rights, including the right to freedom of peaceful assembly (Luxembourg);**
- 140.105 **Ensure freedom of opinion and expression by decriminalizing libel, blasphemy and defamation (Estonia);**
- 140.106 **Continue the efforts to ensure the unfettered enjoyment of the freedom of expression, according to international human rights standards (Greece);**
- 140.107 **Ensure the freedom of expression and media freedom by bringing all national legislation into line with international standards (Malta);**
- 140.108 **Support the International Partnership for Information and Democracy in favour of freedom of the press and access to free, plural and reliable information (France);**
- 140.109 **Harmonize the regulations that regulate the freedoms of expression and association with its international obligations in these matters (Costa Rica);**
- 140.110 **Take measures to protect the rights of freedom of expression, association and assembly through legal provisions at the national and**

subnational levels by amending the Electronic Information and Transactions Law, the Pornography Law and the Criminal Code Law (Canada);

140.111 Review and revise laws and regulations that unduly restrict freedom of expression, including Criminal Code articles 218, 219, 304, 309, 310 and 311 and the 2008 Law on Electronic Information and Transactions articles 27, 28 and 29, in line with Indonesia's international human rights obligations and commitments (United States of America);

140.112 Repeal or amend laws and regulations that arbitrarily restrict the rights to freedom of expression, of peaceful assembly and of association, including, but not limited to, Law No. 19 of 2016 on electronic information and transactions (Switzerland);

140.113 Repeal restrictive provisions in the Criminal Code and the Electronic Information and Transactions Law, in order to guarantee freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association (Norway);

140.114 Create a conducive environment for freedom of expression so that civil society activists and journalists are protected from violence and harassment for defending and exercising human rights (Malawi);

140.115 Continue its efforts to find a permanent solution to ensure protection for the enjoyment of freedom of religion for all, including religious minorities (Kenya);

140.116 Guarantee freedom of religion or belief and the rights of persons belonging to minorities, and ensure accountability for violations (Italy);

140.117 Revise national legislation to recognize and protect the right to freedom of religion or belief, or non-belief, in accordance with article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Sweden);

140.118 Conduct a review of existing laws and policies to ensure their compatibility with the right to freedom of religion, in line with Indonesia's Constitution (New Zealand);

140.119 Ensure full respect for freedom of religion or belief without discrimination of any kind, in accordance with international human rights law (Malta);

140.120 Protect and promote freedom of religion or belief (Luxembourg);

140.121 Take measures to foster a safe, respectful and enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders, especially women human rights defenders, free from persecution, intimidation and harassment (Latvia);

140.122 Continue to improve the implementation of Law No. 21 (2007) on trafficking in persons, including protection and remedy for victims (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

140.123 Continue strengthening efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Nepal);

140.124 Strengthen the efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including through expanding the thematic and geographical scope of the National Task Force on Trafficking in Persons (Syrian Arab Republic);

140.125 Continue taking measures to combat trafficking in persons and implement capacity-building activities for the relevant authorities to this end (Azerbaijan);

140.126 Continue to promote regional cooperation within the framework of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Bali Process to improve the coordination of efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Belarus);

- 140.127 Continue efforts to combat human trafficking, particularly the sexual exploitation of children and women, by strengthening measures to combat traffickers (Djibouti);
- 140.128 Continue efforts to protect victims of trafficking in persons and provide them with effective and equitable means, including compensation and rehabilitation (Iraq);
- 140.129 Continue to increase efforts to combat human trafficking, including at the regional level through participation in ASEAN (Kyrgyzstan);
- 140.130 Ensure protections for labour, including those working in the informal sector, under the proposed Omnibus Law on job creation (Canada);
- 140.131 Take additional measures to reduce poverty and social inequalities, in particular through the promotion of private investment (Djibouti);
- 140.132 Continue to promote sustainable economic and social development so as to provide a solid foundation for people to enjoy all human rights (China);
- 140.133 Further enhance gender-responsive budgeting in national and local-level policy planning (Philippines);
- 140.134 Ensure the right to just and decent work for all, namely by preventing violations of safety norms, inadequate housing and unfair employment contracts, and respecting the right to trade unions (Portugal);
- 140.135 Amend and harmonize laws and policies to ensure access to safe abortion services (Iceland);
- 140.136 Implement the commitment made at the Nairobi Summit on the International Conference on Population and Development to develop synchronized policies, strategies and integrated subnational costed implementation plans to reduce maternal mortality, unmet demand for family planning, gender-based violence and harmful practices (Panama);
- 140.137 Take all necessary measures to ensure the effective implementation of programmes on combating violence against women, reducing maternal mortality and improving access to reproductive health-care services, especially in rural and remote areas (Kyrgyzstan);
- 140.138 Ensure comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education is included in the national education curriculum (Iceland);
- 140.139 Ensure that comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education is included in the national education curriculum, including for women and girls with disabilities (Botswana);
- 140.140 Intensify efforts to reduce the incidence of maternal mortality, especially in rural areas (Kenya);
- 140.141 Continue to implement the National Strategy for Ageing with a focus on promoting the right to health for older persons (Syrian Arab Republic);
- 140.142 Take further steps to support persons with mental health conditions and disabilities (Portugal);
- 140.143 Intensify efforts to combat HIV/AIDS and remove barriers to access to treatment and services (Iraq);
- 140.144 Continue its concrete measures to resolve the negative consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic in order to achieve sustainable and robust recovery (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 140.145 Continue the implementation of the national programme for medical assistance for persons in need in remote areas throughout the country (Bulgaria);

- 140.146 **Guarantee the right to a healthy, clean and sustainable environment by implementing measures to combat the effects of soil degradation and water pollution from mining and deforestation (Costa Rica);**
- 140.147 **Continue the prioritization of health and safety in tandem with economic recovery efforts post-COVID-19 pandemic (Pakistan);**
- 140.148 **Improve the coverage and quality of essential health services, especially for groups in situations of poverty and persons living on small, remote islands and in the eastern provinces (Viet Nam);**
- 140.149 **Continue to enhance access to health services and health insurance for all, especially in disadvantaged regions (Tunisia);**
- 140.150 **Expand the coverage of its national health insurance schemes to ensure access to health services for all in parallel with the full implementation of the Beneficiary of National Health Insurance Fees Assistance programme (Thailand);**
- 140.151 **Continue efforts to provide health-care services, especially for vulnerable groups in society (Qatar);**
- 140.152 **Continue efforts directed at caring for the elderly and ensure that they receive the needed health care (Oman);**
- 140.153 **Consider making formal education compulsory at least until the age of 16, noting that this will contribute to boosting women's empowerment (Mauritius);**
- 140.154 **Ensure at least 12 years of free primary and secondary public education (Montenegro);**
- 140.155 **Continue its efforts to expand access for all school-aged children to education through fully implementing the Smart Indonesia Programme and the 12-year Compulsory Education Movement (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 140.156 **Take the necessary steps to achieve equal access to quality education, including for children from low-income families (India);**
- 140.157 **Strengthen educational policies in the framework of local and national contexts (Ukraine);**
- 140.158 **Develop an inclusive education strategy for children with disabilities at the national, provincial and local levels, covering all levels of education (Bulgaria);**
- 140.159 **Ensure that those displaced are given proper shelter, adequate food, essential health-care services and access to education (Samoa);**
- 140.160 **Enhance its awareness-raising and training activities to promote human rights education for the general public (Turkmenistan);**
- 140.161 **Continue human rights-related awareness-raising and capacity-building efforts among relevant stakeholders, especially law enforcement officials (Pakistan);**
- 140.162 **Consider allocating adequate resources to provide human rights training and awareness-raising programmes to law enforcement officials, the judiciary and the media (India);**
- 140.163 **Continue government efforts to improve human rights knowledge and education and raise awareness among law enforcement officials and all stakeholders through national training programmes (Jordan);**
- 140.164 **Organize campaigns in educational programmes to raise awareness of the importance of cultural heritage in all its diversity (Cyprus);**

- 140.165 **Take appropriate measures to reduce the impact of mining on the environment, particularly on the pollution of land and water resources (Maldives);**
- 140.166 **Implement inclusive policies to prevent and address the negative impacts of climate change and reduce disaster risk, especially for vulnerable people or minorities living in remote areas (Vanuatu);**
- 140.167 **Continue efforts to align its nationally determined contributions with the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels (Marshall Islands);**
- 140.168 **Continue efforts to disseminate human rights principles and integrate them into development policies at the national and regional levels (Tunisia);**
- 140.169 **Redouble efforts to narrow the socioeconomic development gap between urban and remote areas (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 140.170 **Accelerate the process for the final adoption of a national strategy on business and human rights (Greece);**
- 140.171 **Continue to enforce and strengthen the principles of human rights in the work of Indonesian companies inside and outside Indonesia's borders (Oman);**
- 140.172 **Ensure an environmentally friendly and ecologically sustainable development programme in meaningful consultations with local communities, and sanction corporations that violate the law and human rights (Croatia);**
- 140.173 **Continue developing and implementing its different national plans for the protection and support of various social sectors, particularly women and families in vulnerable situations (Cuba);**
- 140.174 **Amend or revoke local laws and decrees that discriminate against women and girls (Denmark);**
- 140.175 **Eliminate discrimination against women and marginalized groups by revoking problematic legislation and executive decrees at the national and local levels (Germany);**
- 140.176 **Continue improving programmes that support the meaningful participation of women (Mauritania);**
- 140.177 **Increase the role of women in decision-making (Ethiopia);**
- 140.178 **Continue measures to enhance the representation of women at the decision-making level (Nepal);**
- 140.179 **Continue to advance the rights and well-being of women, with particular focus on enhancing their representation in decision-making, economic opportunities and combating discrimination against women (Viet Nam);**
- 140.180 **Expand projects aimed at enhancing women's empowerment in entrepreneurship (Pakistan);**
- 140.181 **Increase its efforts in the fight against the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, in particular in the fields of education, women's rights and unemployment (Azerbaijan);**
- 140.182 **Intensify efforts to promote the participation of women and girls in science, technology, engineering, mathematics, and information and communications technologies (Bulgaria);**
- 140.183 **Continue its efforts to guarantee the principle of equal pay for work of equal value in order to narrow and ultimately close the gender pay gap (State of Palestine);**

- 140.184 Continue to promote gender equality, strengthen women's empowerment and better protect the rights of women and children (China);
- 140.185 Take measures to tackle gender-based violence and cross-sectoral forms of discrimination against women, especially for disadvantaged and marginalized women and girls (Republic of Moldova);
- 140.186 Intensify efforts to strengthen the legal protection framework with regard to violence against women, in particular for victims of sexual violence (Senegal);
- 140.187 Continue strengthening the legal framework in the area of gender equality, violence against women and discrimination against women and girls (Serbia);
- 140.188 Strengthen legislation and policies to address gender-based violence against women and girls (Timor-Leste);
- 140.189 Continue with its successful efforts in the implementation of programmes for the special protection of victims of violence against women and children (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 140.190 Strengthen anti-discrimination policies in order to combat the persistence of obstacles that dissuade women and girls from filing complaints about discrimination and gender-based violence (Argentina);
- 140.191 Continue the efforts to fulfil the national development plans on gender equality and eliminating violence against women and children (Armenia);
- 140.192 Uphold the rights to freedom of expression, assembly and religion or belief, prevent discrimination on any grounds, including disability, sexual orientation, gender identity and intersex status, and enhance efforts to reduce violence against women and girls (Australia);
- 140.193 Strengthen the National Commission on Violence against Women in its work with legislation on the status of women (Belarus);
- 140.194 Include discrimination and intersectional violence against women, children and adolescents, people with disabilities, indigenous peoples, the LGBTIQI community and people of African descent in national plans and strategies (Costa Rica);
- 140.195 Continue its efforts to fulfil the national plan or programme on women's empowerment, including the participation of women in decision-making, employment for women and combating violence against women (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);
- 140.196 Combat impunity effectively by promptly investigating past and ongoing human rights violations in a fair, credible, independent, open and transparent manner, including sexual and gender-based violence (Eswatini);
- 140.197 Strengthen efforts to protect women's and girls' rights and fight against all forms of discrimination and gender-based violence (Italy);
- 140.198 Take all necessary measures, both in law and in practice, to combat violence against women and girls, and domestic violence (Latvia);
- 140.199 Strengthen its laws and institutions put in place for the protection of women against violence in all its forms (Gambia);
- 140.200 Effectively enforce the Sexual Violence Crime Law, raise awareness of its relevance among different stakeholders and strengthen mechanisms to provide victims with justice, reparation and rehabilitation (Thailand);
- 140.201 Ensure that women who are victims of gender-based discrimination and violence have access to justice, effective remedies and victim support, such as medical and psychological assistance and shelters, without fear of retribution or stigma (Liechtenstein);

- 140.202 **Ban harmful traditional practices against women, including female genital mutilation and forced marriage (Iceland);**
- 140.203 **Adopt all necessary measures to eradicate the practice of female genital mutilation, including its criminalization (Mexico);**
- 140.204 **Ensure effective implementation of the Sexual Violence Crime Law through measures including capacity-building of law enforcement officers in handling sexual violence crimes (Bhutan);**
- 140.205 **Include a strong definition of rape in the new Criminal Code in line with international standards (Belgium);**
- 140.206 **Improve implementation of the Legal Aid Law and other regulations and guidelines to promote better access to justice for women victims of violence (Botswana);**
- 140.207 **Take legal measures with a view to putting an end to the practice of female genital mutilation (Romania);**
- 140.208 **Redouble efforts to adopt all necessary measures to ensure the cessation of the practice of female genital mutilation through its criminalization and the implementation of awareness-raising campaigns (Uruguay);**
- 140.209 **Strengthen measures to ensure the effective implementation of the priority areas set forth in the women's empowerment and child protection plan (Lebanon);**
- 140.210 **Strengthen measures to ensure the effective and timely implementation of the priority areas set forth in the women's empowerment and child protection plan (Malaysia);**
- 140.211 **Strengthen measures to ensure effective implementation of the priority areas stipulated in the women's empowerment and child protection plan (Saudi Arabia);**
- 140.212 **Strengthen measures to ensure the full implementation of the priority areas stipulated in the national women's empowerment and child protection plan (Tunisia);**
- 140.213 **Strengthen measures to ensure the effective implementation of the priorities identified in the women's empowerment and child protection plan (Egypt);**
- 140.214 **Strengthen measures to ensure the effective implementation of priority areas set forth in the women's empowerment and child protection plan (Brunei Darussalam);**
- 140.215 **Strengthen measures to ensure the full and effective implementation of the women's empowerment and child protection priority plans (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**
- 140.216 **Continue the promulgation of rules and policies to protect safety and security for women and children and to advance their role in society (Bahrain);**
- 140.217 **Continue efforts to combat violence against children and women (Mauritania);**
- 140.218 **Take additional measures to abolish exceptions to the prohibition of child and early marriage, including to address judicial dispensations and conservative religious interpretations of the marriage age, while taking steps to avoid bride kidnapping by ensuring consent of all women in all marriages (Canada);**
- 140.219 **Take concrete measures to prohibit all corporal punishment of children (Ukraine);**

- 140.220 Consider formally abolishing capital and corporal punishment in its legal system (Brazil);
- 140.221 Intensify its efforts to enact legislation that clearly prohibits all corporal punishment of children and adolescents (Chile);
- 140.222 Introduce legislation which clearly prohibits all corporal punishment of children in every setting of their lives (Croatia);
- 140.223 Take concrete steps to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, including in mines, offshore fishing, construction sites, quarries, or as domestic or sex workers (Liechtenstein);
- 140.224 Continue efforts to combat child labour (Oman);
- 140.225 Continue to strengthen its successful child labour reduction programme (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 140.226 Continue its efforts to eliminate child labour practices (Kenya);
- 140.227 Maintain efforts to reduce under-5 mortality rates even more (United Republic of Tanzania);
- 140.228 Continue to strengthen the protection of vulnerable groups, especially older persons and persons with disabilities (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 140.229 Continue to ensure that older persons enjoy access to a high quality of life and care (Singapore);
- 140.230 Continue ensuring the protection of the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons (Kyrgyzstan);
- 140.231 Strengthen measures taken to eliminate discrimination against women and girls with disabilities (Iraq);
- 140.232 Continue its efforts to develop effective legislative measures to protect and promote the rights of the elderly and persons with disabilities (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 140.233 Intensify efforts to guarantee the fulfilment of the rights of persons with disabilities (Georgia);
- 140.234 Continue to increase efforts to promote employment of people with disabilities (China);
- 140.235 Continue efforts to ensure the full implementation of initiatives to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities and older persons (Brunei Darussalam);
- 140.236 Implement effective policies and programmes to ensure the enjoyment of human rights by older persons and persons with disabilities (Azerbaijan);
- 140.237 Strengthen the role of the National Commission on Persons with Disabilities to address the challenges which people with disabilities may face (Armenia);
- 140.238 Support mechanisms and programmes aimed at accelerating the realization of human rights for vulnerable groups, especially women, children and persons with disabilities (United Arab Emirates);
- 140.239 Continue its ongoing efforts to address various challenges in fully implementing the rights of persons with disabilities through national complaint mechanisms (Turkmenistan);
- 140.240 Continue to strengthen the implementation of the National Action Plan on Persons with Disabilities (Singapore);
- 140.241 Continue efforts to accelerate the integration of disability issues into the national development agenda (Qatar);

- 140.242 Take all necessary measures to ensure an inclusive learning environment for children with disabilities, including by increasing adequate school facilities and a comprehensive curriculum (Malaysia);
- 140.243 Consider the establishment of mechanisms which guarantee indigenous peoples their right to their ancestral lands (Peru);
- 140.244 Continue its efforts to address the barriers to access to land by indigenous people and local communities (State of Palestine);
- 140.245 Recognize and protect indigenous peoples' rights to their customary lands and resources, including through the adoption of mechanisms enabling such protection (Denmark);
- 140.246 Adopt measures to legally recognize and protect the lands, territories and natural resources of indigenous peoples by guaranteeing the right to free, prior and informed consent and the effective participation of indigenous women in decision-making (Mexico);
- 140.247 Conduct prior consultations with indigenous communities, as required by international standards, for all plans and projects that could affect them, especially when it comes to large-scale projects (Switzerland);
- 140.248 Establish a real inclusive and participatory early warning system to combat interfaith clashes and promote tolerance and mutual acceptance (Togo);
- 140.249 Protect and ensure the rights of persons belonging to religious minorities (Latvia);
- 140.250 Take decisive action to investigate assaults against persons belonging to religious minorities and bring those responsible to justice (Malawi);
- 140.251 Guarantee legal protection against discrimination for LGBTIQ persons (Sweden);
- 140.252 Adopt a comprehensive law to eradicate discrimination and review and reform those laws that are discriminatory against LGBTIQ+ persons (Mexico);
- 140.253 Repeal discriminatory laws against LGBTIQ+ persons at the national and local level (Iceland);
- 140.254 Repeal discriminatory laws against LGBTI+ persons and enact comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to ensure protection of human rights and prevention of any form of discrimination, harassment or abuse (Ireland);
- 140.255 Undertake the necessary reforms to combat cases of discriminatory treatment when accessing health care and services on the grounds of sexual orientation or gender identity (Peru);
- 140.256 Apply the Sexual Violence Crime Law with a multisectoral policy that is combined with the fight against gender violence, including against LGBTI and gender-diverse persons (Chile);
- 140.257 Continue efforts aimed at developing legal and institutional frameworks, especially with regard to migrant workers (Morocco);
- 140.258 Continue strengthening laws that protect the rights of migrant workers and their families (Eswatini);
- 140.259 Adopt measures to guarantee the right to nationality and prevent cases of statelessness, particularly for minors and people in rural areas (Peru);
- 140.260 Respect, promote and protect the human rights of all indigenous peoples in West Papua by ensuring their right to self-determination through inclusive dialogue (Marshall Islands);

140.261 Continue to investigate human rights abuses, including those in the Papua provinces, and to bring those responsible to justice in a timely and transparent manner (Netherlands);

140.262 Ensure investigations, accountability and prevention of impunity for the human rights violations against indigenous peoples in Papua carried out by members of the security forces (Slovenia);

140.263 Conduct prompt, thorough and transparent investigations into all allegations of extrajudicial killings and human rights violations in the five Papuan provinces and hold perpetrators accountable (United States of America);

140.264 Accept without delay the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights visit to the Provinces of Papua and West Papua (Vanuatu);

140.265 Work closely with OHCHR to commence a visit to West Papua by the High Commissioner in response to calls from the Pacific Islands Forum and the Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (Marshall Islands);

140.266 Enhance the protection and promotion of the right to peaceful assembly and association, especially for the people of Papua and West Papua Provinces (Vanuatu);

140.267 Uphold, respect and promote its human rights obligations in Papua, including freedom of assembly, speech, expression and the press and the rights of women and minorities (New Zealand);

140.268 Investigate allegations of human rights violations in Indonesian Papua and prioritize the protection of civilians, including women and children (Canada);

140.269 Finalize investigations of all human rights violations in Indonesia, including in Papua, and ensure access including by credible independent observers (Australia).

141. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Indonesia was headed by Minister for Law and Human Rights, Mr. Yasonna Hamonangan Laoly, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Febrian A. Ruddyard, Ambassador/Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Linggawati Hakim, Ministerial Special Staff for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Law and Human Rights;
- Mr. Cahyo R. Muzhar, Director General, Ministry of Law and Human Rights;
- H.E. Ms. Grata E. Werdaningtyas, Ambassador/Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Achsanul Habib, Director for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Hajerati, Director for Human Rights Cooperation, Ministry of Law and Human Rights;
- Mr. Judha Nugraha, Director for Protection of Indonesian Citizens, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Tudiono, Director of Central Authority and International Law, Ministry of Law and Human Rights;
- Mr. Erryl Prima Putera Agoes, Director of Grave Human Rights Violations at the Junior Attorney General for Special Crimes Office of the Attorney General;
- Mr. Vitto R. Tahar, Acting Deputy Assistant on Multilateral Cooperation, Coordinating Ministry on Political, Legal and Security Affairs;
- Mr. Muhammad Aliamsyah, Secretary of the Directorate General on General Law, Ministry of Law and Human Rights;
- Ms. Elleonora Tambunan, Coordinator for Civil and Political Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ms. Erlina Widyaningsih, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. R.R. Mahayu Dian Suryandari, Head of International Cooperation Section, Office of the Attorney General;
- Ms. Irawati, Head of Human Rights Division, Assistant Deputy for Law, Human Rights & State Apparatus, Deputy for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, the Cabinet Secretariat;
- Ms. Meutia H. Hasan, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Raditya M. Kusumaningprang, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Mia Padmasari, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Agustinus Anindityo Adi Primasto, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Ainan Nuran, Official, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

- Mr. Faiz Muhammad Rizky, Official, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Ms. Vini Hygieani Waluya, Official, Ministry of Law and Human Rights;
 - Mr. Ibrahim Reza, Official, Ministry of Law and Human Rights;
 - Mr. Irfan Nur Rachman, Expert Assistant to the Justice, the Constitutional Court of Indonesia;
 - Mr. Zaka Firma, Expert Assistant to the Justice, the Constitutional Court of Indonesia;
 - Mr. Gilang Tofani Soewito, Functional Prosecutor, Bureau of Law and Foreign Affairs Office of the Attorney General;
 - Ms. Wening Hapsari Marifatullah, Legal Analyst, the Cabinet Secretariat;
 - Ms. Horizon Anindita Pranowo, Official, Ministry of Law and Human Rights;
 - Ms. Rani Yulianti, Official, Ministry of Law and Human Rights;
 - Ms. Widya Anusa Brata, Official, Ministry of Law and Human Rights;
 - Mr. Valen Sonar Rumbiak, Official, Ministry of Law and Human Rights;
 - Mr. Hedi Priamajar, Documentation Officer, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva;
 - Mr. Nusyamsu, Acting Director for Social rehabilitation for Disabilities, Ministry of Social Affairs;
 - Ms. Wina Retnosari, Head of Institutional Protection and Diplomacy Sub-Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
 - Mr. Bambang Christianto Utomo, Official, Indonesian National Police;
 - Mr. Ronald A. Abdullah, Immigration Attaché, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia to the Kingdom of Netherlands;
 - Mr. Phoe Saefulloh, Immigration Attaché, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia to the Federal Republic of Germany;
 - Yuda Gustawan, Brigadier General (Police), Director for Political Affairs, Political Intelligence Unit Indonesian Police;
 - Mr. Andy Hermawan, Superintendent, Indonesian Police.
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