

Recommendation	Position	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
A. Ratification of International Human Rights Conventions		
108.1. Complete the process of ratifying international human rights instruments which have not yet been ratified, including CPED and the two Protocols to CRC (Iraq); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The process of ratification of the two Optional Protocols of CRC has been completed in 2012. The two optional protocols of CRC are ratified through Law No. 9 of 2012 on the Ratification of the Optional Protocol to The Convention On The Rights Of The Child On The Involvement Of Children In Armed Conflict; and Law No 10 of 2012 on the Ratification of Optional Protocol To The Convention On The Rights Of The Child On The Sale Of Children, Child Prostitution And Child Pornography. - The principles of CRC and its two Optional Protocols have been incorporated into national law, including Law No.35/2014 on Child Protection. - The process of ratification of ICRMW has been completed in 2012. ICRMW was ratified through Law No.6 of 2012. - Indonesia calls for universal ratification of ICRMW in various fora. - Since the last UPR, Indonesia has ratified ICRMW and the two Optional Protocols to CRC. Indonesia further incorporates those instruments into national laws and regulation, such as Law No.35/2014 on Child Protection and Ministry of Labor Regulation No. 2/2015 on Protection of Domestic Workers. - On CPED, Indonesia continues to resume the process of ratification. In early 2017, the joint secretariat of NAP-HR 2015-2019 rediscussed the process of ratification of this Convention. - National deliberations on the importance of signing or ratifying other international instruments will be scheduled to take place regularly. - NHRIs and civil societies have also been engaged in the ratification process of various international human rights instruments as well as in such
108.2. In conformity with the third Action Plan on Human Rights, continue to consider ratifying the Rome Statute, OP-CAT and CPED (Chile); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 5.1	Supported	
108.3. Ratify the CPED, OP-CAT and the Rome Statute of the ICC (Austria); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.4. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, OP-CAT, and the Rome Statute of the ICC, at the earliest opportunity (Slovenia); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.5. Ratify the OP-CAT as well as the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and to incorporate their provisions into domestic law (Sweden); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.6. Ratify the OP-CAT as well as the Rome Statute as foreseen in the National Human Rights Action Plan 2011-2014 (Switzerland); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.7. Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC and the OP-CAT (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.8. Ratify OP-CAT (Turkey); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109	Supported	
108.9. Ratify OP-CAT (Maldives); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.10. Ratify and implement the following international instruments: CPED and OP-CAT (Ecuador); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.11. Ratify CPED (Spain); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.12. Continue the efforts to ratify CPED (Argentina); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.13. Ratify as soon as possible CPED and fully incorporate its provisions in the national legislation (Mexico); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.14. Continue its efforts to put in place the conditions for the eventual ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CPED) (Timor-Leste); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.15. Consider ratifying the CPED as foreseen in the National Human Rights Action Plan , and accelerate the ratification of the ICRMW and the implementation of its provisions (Morocco); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.16. Complete the process for the ratification of the two Optional Protocols to CRC (Sudan); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.17. Ratify the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Right s of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Belgium); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.18. Take steps to integrate in national legislation the provisions of both Optional Protocols to the CRC, once ratified, and to strengthen relevant national implementation mechanisms (Egypt); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.19. Ratify the two Optional Protocols to the CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Greece); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	

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108.20. Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, including its Agreement on Privileges and Immunities (Slovakia); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	national deliberations.
108.21. Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC to be a front runner again within ASEAN (Germany); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	- Although not a party to OPCAT, Indonesia has put in place an independent monitoring and inspection mechanism. Memorandum of Understanding to establish national preventive mechanism (NPM) to strengthen anti-torture measures was signed in early 2016 by the National Commission on Human Rights, The National Commission on Violence against Women, the Indonesian Child Protection Commission, Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia and the Victim and Witness Protection Agency.
108.22. Accede to the Rome Statute as amended at the Review Conference in Kampala in 2010 and align its national legislation with the obligations under the Rome Statute, the definition of crimes and principles, including the crime of aggression (Liechtenstein); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.23. Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Australia); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.24. Follow-up on the commitment made in the National Human Rights Action Plan to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and align its national legislation with the provisions of the Court's Statute (Hungary); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.25. Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC and to fully align its national legislation with all obligations under the Rome Statute, including incorporating the Rome Statute definition of crimes and general principles, as well as adopting provisions enabling cooperation with the Court (Latvia); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.71. Fully implement CAT, emphasizing the strengthening of training and capacity building programmes for the police and military officers, and the harmonization of local laws with the Convention (Mexico); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	- A bill on domestic workers is currently discussed in the Parliament. In the meantime, The Ministry of Manpower has issued the Regulation No. 2/2015 on Protection of domestic workers to set the precondition to the adoption of the bill.
109.1. Continue its efforts to sign and/or ratify other human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party (Republic of Korea); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 5.1	Supported	
109.2. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Belgium); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 5.1	Supported	
109.3. Sign the Optional Protocol to CRC on Communications Procedure (Maldives); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.2	Noted	
109.4. Accede to/ratify the third Optional Protocol to the CRC on a communications procedure (Slovenia); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.2	Noted	
109.5. Consider an early ratification of the third Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure (Slovakia); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.2	Noted	
109.6. Ratify CRPD and its Optional Protocol (Spain); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.1	Noted	
109.8. Ratify the ILO Convention N°. 189 on Domestic Workers and adopt the Act for the Protection of Domestic Workers (Slovakia); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 5.1	Supported	
109.7. Consider ratifying ILO Convention N° 169 (Norway); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.3	Supported	
109.25. Halt immediately reported human rights violations by military and police officers and a general climate of impunity in Papua (Japan); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.5	Noted	

B. Cooperation with UN Human Rights Mechanism and Others		
108.55. Facilitate the visits of the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing and on Health, as well as requests for visits by others, including the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression (Republic of Korea); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	<p>On SR visit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government of Indonesia facilitated the visit of the Special Rapporteur (SR) on the Right to Adequate Housing, Ms. Raquel Rolnik in 2013. - The visit of SR on the Right to Health, Mr. Darius Puras is scheduled in March 2017. - Indonesia will also facilitate the visit of SR on the Right to Food, Ms. Hilal Elver, in the second part of 2017 - Indonesia underscores the importance of strengthened cooperation with the UN human rights mechanism, including through facilitating special rapporteurs' visits to Indonesia. <p>On Indonesia's constructive role and contribution in the promotion and protection of human rights in the region:</p> <p>ASEAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indonesia continues to strengthen the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR) as a human rights body with enhanced protection mandate in the region, through, among others: - Hosted regional workshop on "Preserving Human Dignity by Preventing Torture and Ill-Treatment among ASEAN Member States" in August 2015." as one of the members of the Core Group on the Convention against Torture Initiative (CTI). - Encourages ASEAN members states to ratify and implement CAT. <p>OIC</p> <p>With regards to OIC, the Government of Indonesia has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hosted the inaugural session of IPHRC in 2012
109.11. Step up its cooperation with special procedures mandate holders by responding positively to the pending visit requests of special procedures mandate holders and eventually consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedure mandates holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.4	Supported	
109.12. Issue a standing invitation to all UN Special Procedures (Austria); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.4	Supported	
109.13. Issue a standing invitation to the Special Procedures (Maldives); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.4	Supported	
109.14. Consider extending an open and standing invitation to the Special Procedures (Chile); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.4	Supported	
109.15. Extend an invitation to the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances; Independent Expert on minority issues; Special Rapporteur on the right to food; and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples in order that they visit Indonesia, particularly Papua (Mexico); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.4	Supported	
109.16. Consider extending a standing invitation to all Special Procedures (Republic of Korea); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.4	Supported	
108.56. Continue its constructive role and contribution in the promotion and protection of human rights in the region (Pakistan); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.57. Continue its efforts in sharing best practices in the promotion and protection of human rights through regional and multilateral frameworks (Viet Nam); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	

<p>109.9. Continue to increase human rights transparency by improving the access of local and international media organisations, engagement with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other relevant international organizations throughout Indonesia (Australia); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 5.2</p>	Supported	<p>which provided solid foundation for the formation and implementation of the works of the Commission.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hosted IPHRC International Seminar on Human Rights Education in 2015. The Seminar adopted IPHRC Jakarta Declaration on Human Rights Education. <p>Bali Democracy Forum (BDF) Indonesia continues to share experience in consolidating our democracy with countries in the region through the hosting of Bali Democracy Forum (BDF). Also, Bali Civil Society and Media Forum was organized prior to BDF.</p> <p>Indonesia's vibrant democracy has maintained conducive environment for the people to actively and constructively participate and contribute to the efforts towards realizing human rights for all in Indonesia.</p> <p>Indonesia took efforts to standardize journalist visit procedure to Indonesia, including for filming activities. As a result, there has been 19% increase of journalist visit to Indonesia in 2015, and in particular 41% increase of journalist visit to Papua.</p> <p>Indonesia puts importance of strengthened cooperation with the UN human rights mechanism, including with the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights. Indonesia actively disseminates efforts on human rights, including by holding side events during human rights council sessions.</p>
C. Normative, Educational, and Institutional Frameworks on Human Rights		
<p>108.32. Continue strengthening the national human rights institutions (Nepal); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>NHRI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indonesia continues to strengthen the role of NHRI including through the deliberation of the revision of Law No.39 of 1999 on Human Rights that has been part of the national legislation program 2015-2019.
<p>108.33. Continue its endeavours to further enhance the existing mechanisms to advance human rights in Indonesia (Azerbaijan); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	

108.34. Continue its efforts to promote and support national human rights institutions (Saudi Arabia); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry of National Development Planning (MoNDP) in 2015 has conducted in-depth study on three of Indonesia's NHRIs with the aim to explore ways to further strengthen NHRIs. - The Indonesian National Commission on Human Rights has also been accredited "A" by the Global Alliance on National Human Rights Institutions. <p>National Action Plans on Human Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The strengthening of the promotion and protection of human rights in Indonesia are further enhanced through the establishment of 4th NAP-HR (2015-2019). - The 4th NAP-HR incorporates the principles of the National Strategy on Access for Justice, CRPD, UNGP on BHR, SDGs, and some recommendations from treaty bodies. As a living document, 4th NAP-HR is expected to be able to address the challenges during the implementation of the programs accordingly. <p>Human Rights Education</p> <p>Human Rights education continues to be carried out both at the national and sub-national level in Indonesia, that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human Rights training by Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC) to educational institutions in 12 provinces. In 2012-2016, the total number of participants reached almost 1500. - MoU signed by MoLHR with the Governors of 18 provinces in Indonesia on mainstreaming human rights education for the state apparatus and society at large. - Human Rights Education program by MoLHR for 240 high school teachers. - Establishment of Students' Community for the Promotion of Human Rights (SCPHR) for students to be the agents for human rights promotion in school and social environment. Since 2012, 966 students have joined SCPHR.
108.35. Continue developing the institutional framework with respect to the promotion and protection of human rights (Jordan); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.36. Strengthen the infrastructure and institutional arrangements for training on human rights (Iraq); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.37. Further promote human rights education and training at all educational levels (Pakistan); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.38. Further promote human rights education and training at all levels (Sri Lanka); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.39. Further promote human rights education and training at all educational levels (Thailand); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.40. Continue promoting human rights education and training at all educational levels (Iran - Islamic Republic of); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.41. Further promote human rights education and training at all levels in partnership with all relevant stakeholders to promote and protect the rights of every person (Myanmar); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.42. Implement comprehensive human rights training, with regular reviews to ensure effectiveness, for all military and police personnel, including those working in the Papua and West Papua provinces (New Zealand); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.43. Continue in a permanent manner the human rights education and training programs, disseminating specific information in that regard with training courses for the national and provincial committees, including police officers and the military (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.44. Continue to promote human rights education and training at all educational levels, disseminating international human rights instruments and national legislation to law enforcement officers to continue increasing their awareness of their role in protecting people's rights, particularly those of vulnerable and marginalised groups (Venezuela(Bolivarian Republic of)); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.45. Continue its efforts to promote programmes for capacity building for law enforcement officers in the field of human rights (United Arab Emirates); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.46. Share best practices concerning training of law enforcement officials in human rights (Qatar); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.47. Continue its efforts to promote human rights education and training at all levels of education, including capacity building for persons in charge of enforcing current human rights laws, policies and measures (Morocco); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.48. Make further efforts to generate public awareness about human rights, including through human rights education (Nepal); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	

108.49. Strengthen its efforts and measures to consolidate the State of law and its mechanisms on human rights protection and promotion, as stated in the recently launched Third National Action Plan on Human Rights (Viet Nam); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	<p>MoLHR has established dissemination programs and trainings for 4,245 state apparatus, 450 trainers, 327 local institutions, and 375 local human rights instructors in 159 districts and municipalities;</p> <p>MoHA has also carried out regular program on human rights training for civil service police units in all municipals in Indonesia. Also, MoSA developed capacity building program on the implementation of Law No. 35/2014 on the Protection of the Child.</p> <p>Trainings for Police and Military Personnel Human rights-based curricula continue to be introduced and incorporated at all levels of education of the national police and defense forces. Together with national stakeholders and international organizations, trainings have been conducted such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Workshop on “International Human Rights Principles in the Exercise of Police Powers” in North and South Sumatra (2016); ✓ 2-days session on “International Rules and Standards for Policing” for Mobile Brigade Corps in Timika, Papua (2016); ✓ Human rights training for criminal investigators from 32 regional police forces in cooperation with NHRI; ✓ International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights for all military personnel in Indonesia (2016) by the Ministry of Defense (MoD), in cooperation with ICRC; ✓ Seminar on “the Implementation of Humanitarian Law and Human Rights on National Defense” (2013) ✓ Seminar on “Cyber Warfare from the Perspective of Humanitarian Law and Human Rights” (2015) ✓ Workshop on “Comparative Law: Military Justice System between Indonesia and the United States” (2016) in cooperation with US based defense institute.
108.50. Continue to enhance its efforts to address the related challenges ahead in the promotion and protection of human rights through its relevant policies and plans of action, especially the Third National Action Plan on Human Rights (Cambodia); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.84. Continue its efforts to enhance respect for human rights and rule of law in its security sector through education and institutional reforms (Singapore); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.86. Continue its efforts on capacity-building programmes of law enforcement officials in strengthening the implementation of existing laws, policies and measures relating to human rights (Iran (Islamic Republic of)); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.87. Intensify efforts on public awareness and capacity building programmes of law enforcement officials in strengthening the implementation of existing law, policies and measures relating to human rights (Malaysia); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.101. Institute trainings and awareness campaigns for provincial and municipal officials in respect for the rule of law and with regard to protecting the freedom of religion and other rights of members of religious groups (United States of America); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
109.20. Eliminate the legislation which criminalizes sexual relations among persons of the same sex, as well as all legislation which discriminates on the basis of sexual orientation, particularly in the Aceh province, where since the establishment of the Sharia Law in 2002 these kind of relations are not allowed (Spain); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.5	Noted	
109.21. Consider abolishing the death penalty and, as a first step, establish a moratorium on executions (Austria); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.6	Noted	
109.22. Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolish the death penalty (Brazil); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.6	Noted	
109.23. Make official the de facto moratorium on the death penalty, which has been applied since 2008, with a view to abolishing it (Spain); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.6	Noted	
109.31. Amend or revoke laws and decrees that limit the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, including the 1965 Blasphemy Law, the 1969 and 2006 ministerial decrees on building houses of worship and religious harmony and the 2008 Joint Ministerial Decree on Ahmadiyah to bring these laws into line with international human rights standards (Denmark); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.12	Noted	

D. Cooperation with civil society

<p>108.51. Enhance the participation of and cooperation with relevant NHRIs and civil society in planning and implementation of human rights agenda in the future (Republic of Korea); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>The civil society's participations in the promotion and protection of human rights are reflected during, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi-stakeholders consultations in the formulation of the 4th NAP-HR and the preparation of UPR and treaty national reports. - Engagement of NHRIs and civil societies in the discussion and process of ratification of international human rights instruments. - Regular dialogue platform between MoFA and civil societies to enhance mutual understanding on contemporary human rights topics. <p>Some of our partners from civil societies include Migrant Care for migrant workers issues, Tifa Foundation for human rights defenders issues, Human Rights Working Group and International Global Compact Network and Institute for Policy Research and Advocacy for business and human rights, Centre for Detention Studies for monitoring standard facilities in correctional services, International Criminal Justice Reform for implementation of human rights instruments, International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development for human right cities, as well as the Association of Women with Disabilities and the Association of Persons with Disabilities for the rights of PwDs.</p> <p>Indonesia has put in place an independent monitoring and inspection mechanism through the MoU of NHRIs in monitoring and visiting detention places, although not being party to OPCAT.</p>
<p>108.52. Further enhance the partnership with relevant NHRIs and civil society for better coordination in the planning and implementation of national human rights activities and programmes among all stakeholders (Malaysia); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	
<p>108.53. Foster partnerships between the government, national human rights institutions, and civil society (Egypt); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	
<p>108.54. Increase cooperation with civil society (Palestine); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	
<p>108.70. Effectively take steps to prevent torture including through ratification of the OP-CAT at its earlier opportunity and through the establishment of a comprehensive system of independent monitoring and inspection of all places of detention without delay, regardless of the status of OP-CAT ratification (Denmark); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	

E. Promoting the rights of women and the vulnerable groups

<p>108.58. Provide more resources for implementing the national policies and programmes in favour of social vulnerable groups like women, children, poor people, ethnic minorities and migrants (Viet Nam); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>Indonesia continues to improve its legal and institutional frameworks that focus on the promotion and protection of the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities (PwDs), and older persons. This is reflected through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Legislation Programs 2015-2019 already include draft legislations relevant to the protection of vulnerable groups. - The plan to revise Law No. 23/2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence - Deliberation of draft laws on Sexual Violence; Gender Equality and Justice; and the welfare of older persons - Establishment of focal points on women and children under relevant Ministries/Agencies within the structure of the Coordinating Ministry on Human Development and Culture, Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP), MoSA, Ministry of Health (MoH), MoHA, Ministry of Manpower (MoM), and the National Police <p>Indonesia also increased budget allocation for programs relevant to women, children, person with disabilities and older persons within those ministries</p>
<p>108.59. Continue efforts to empower the vulnerable and marginalized segments of society (Nepal); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	
<p>108.60. Enhance equal access to social services for all people, paying special attention to the needs of vulnerable communities living in remote regions (Myanmar); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	
<p>108.61. Establish a fully implementable national action plan which guarantees full protection of vulnerable groups (Bahrain); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	
<p>108.134. Continue implementing programmes and measures for the rights of persons with disabilities (Cuba); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	
Women		
<p>108.64. Continue to make efforts to promote and protect the rights of women (Bahrain); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>The Indonesian national legislation program 2015-2019 already includes the draft Law on Gender Equality and Justice to provide stronger legal foundation for gender responsive policies.</p> <p>President Joko Widodo has also become HeForShe</p>

<p>108.65. Continue the policy to promote and protect women's rights (Angola); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>champion and there are three agendas established: improving women representation, reducing maternal mortality; and ending violence against women.</p>
<p>108.66. Eliminate completely all legal and political provisions which discriminate on the basis of civil status of women and violate sexual and reproductive rights (Spain); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>MoWECP also launched a flagship program called 3Ends Program in 2016 that focuses on ending: (i) violence against women and children; (ii) human trafficking; and (iii) barriers to economic justice for women</p>
<p>108.67. Take further measures to enhance the participation of women in the legislature (Sri Lanka); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>To enhance women's meaningful participation in politics and decision making, Indonesia's Law No. 8/2012 on the election of parliament members stipulates that political parties are required to have a minimum of 30% women candidates to be elected to the parliament. Currently, 97 women sit in the parliament for 2014-2019, 76 women as regents/mayors, 9 women ministers in the current Cabinet, 126 women deputy ministers or director general, and 2,295 women directors or head of bureau in government institutions.</p>
<p>108.72. Intensify its efforts in the fight against violence against women and in particular against domestic violence by concluding public awareness raising, empowerment of women and rigorous capacity development of law enforcers (Liechtenstein); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>Government of Indonesia continues its efforts in combating violence against women and children through, among others:</p>
<p>108.73. Continue to strengthen its capacity in addressing the issue of violence against women as well as children (Singapore); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>a. Establishment of 424 Integrated Service Centres for the Empowerment of Women and Children victims of violence in all city/municipal levels to provide mechanism for prevention, protection, rehabilitation and reintegration for victims of violence;</p>
<p>108.121. Intensify its efforts with a view to decrease infant and maternal mortality rates (Slovakia); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>b. Establishment of 527 Women and Children Service Units in police stations and 67 Integrated Crisis Unit in police hospitals across Indonesia;</p>
<p>108.122. Continue to strengthen the programs and initiatives aimed at guaranteeing the right to health and in particular at reducing maternal and child mortality (Cuba); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>c. Conduct gender responsive trainings and capacity building for 949, of the projected 2000, law enforcement officers to increase their capacity in handling cases involving violence against women and children;</p>
<p>108.123. Provide universal access to family planning and reproductive health for young women and quality education on these issues (Belgium); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	

<p>108.135. Study the possibility to establish new measures to eliminate all discriminatory treatment against women with disabilities (Argentina); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>d. Conduct a nationwide survey on violence against women and children in 2016. This survey assists policymakers in understanding the root causes, prevalence, severity and trends on violence against women and children</p>
<p>109.26. Repeal the Regulation of the Minister of Health N° 1636 on Female Genital Mutilation and officially prohibit the increasing practice of female circumcision and other traditional practices inflicting sufferings on women and girls (Norway); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.8</p>	Noted	<p>e. Launched programs to empower the youth in the fight against violence and gender-bias mind-set such as “One Student Saves One Family” to empower the youth to advocate family resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indonesia continually revitalizes the Family Planning program, including by increasing awareness and education on family planning at the local levels; providing affordable and free treatment on family planning for married couple; - Family Welfare Movement in 289,635 Integrated Health Centres across Indonesia. - Improve the supply and distribution of contraceptive devices and drugs; provision of medical contraceptive services and reproductive health facilities, as well as address infrastructure problems that hinder access to health facilities in remote areas - Law No. 8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities has included specific articles on women with disabilities. - The Law provides the Government with framework to continue to improve protection and services for women and girls from all forms of discrimination and violence, including women and children with disabilities. - Over the years the Government has taken several policies aim to control FGM practices, with an end goal to eliminate harmful FGM practices throughout the country. - The government has revoked the Minister for Health Regulation No. 1636/ 2010 on Female

<p>109.27. Adopt all necessary measures to eradicate the persistent practice of female genital mutilation, including through awareness-raising campaigns, in cooperation with civil society organizations (Uruguay); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 5.4</p>	Supported	<p>Circumcision by issuing Minister of Health Regulation No. 6/2014., that prohibits all medical practitioners from conducting female circumcision procedures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government will continue to conduct awareness programs among the medical and health workers, parents, community and religious leaders to prevent FGM practices on the ground. - Relevant ministries continue to conduct research and data-collection, in order to build clearer pictures on the scope and prevalence of FGM in Indonesia.
Children		
<p>108.62. Make further efforts to protect children’s rights, including improvements to the juvenile justice system (Japan); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>Various regulations to enhance the protection of children from violence are being implemented that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The National Strategy on Elimination of Violence against Children (STRANAS PKTA) 2016 – 2020 was launched in 2016. b. National Movement on Anti-Sexual Crime against Children (GN AKSA) in 2014. c. Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 1/2016 on Child Protection that imposes stronger punishment for convicted sexual offenders. <p>- To address street children issue, the Government starts “Indonesia free from street children” campaign in 2017 and conducted a study to map the numbers, causes and places of children living on streets to address the root causes and provide rehabilitative and social protection for street</p>
<p>108.63. Continue its policies on improving the rights of the child (Jordan); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	
<p>108.74. Step up its efforts in the field of the protection of the rights of children, particularly against domestic violence (Angola); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	

<p>108.75. Expressly prohibit in national legislation violence against children in all settings, including at home, schools, penal institutions and centres of alternative care (Uruguay);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving the role of parental care as well as prioritizing guardianship by extended member of the family.
<p>108.82. Enhance its programmes and initiatives to curb the phenomenon of street children (Algeria);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring the situation of street children and conducting relevant Focus Group Discussions in Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, and Tangerang. and provide assistance to their families to improve their economic resilience.
<p>108.93. Take the necessary measures to guarantee the proper functioning of a juvenile justice system including, inter alia, by treating minors in a manner appropriate to their age (Liechtenstein);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indonesia has strong commitment to improve its national justice system for minors by enacting Law No.11/2012 on Juvenile Justice System. Implementing regulations such as Government regulation No. 65/2015 on Diversion and Presidential Regulation No. 175/2015 on Integrated Training on Juvenile Justice System were also adopted. This set of laws shift the retributive justice approach to restorative justice and encourages a diversion mechanism in which the child offenders, victims, families of both the victims and offender, community leaders and authorities, work together to find an alternative and restorative outcome that is beyond imprisonment. - The law also stipulates the establishment of Child Friendly Rehabilitative Centre. Presently, there are only 18 rehabilitation institutions for children, 23 temporary rehabilitation institutions and 40 temporary houses across Indonesia. - Since the adoption of the Law on Juvenile Justice System, there has been a significant reduction in the number of juveniles imprisoned, from 6,000 in 2012 to only about 2644 in August 2016. - Indonesia targets to completely stop placing convicted juvenile in adult prison in 2018.

Juvenile Justice		
<p>109.28. Abolish all corporal punishment of children in all settings (Liechtenstein); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.9</p>	Noted	<p>The new Law on Juvenile Justice System that came into force in August 2014 is being implemented. Moreover, the Government has issued implementing regulations such as Government Regulation No. 65/2015 on Diversion and Presidential Regulation No. 175/2015 on Integrated Training on Juvenile Justice System.</p>
<p>109.29. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 16 and establish a system of juvenile justice (Belgium); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.10</p>	Noted	<p>This set of laws shift the retributive justice approach to restorative justice. The law encourages a diversion mechanism in which the child offenders, victims, families of both the victims and offender, community leaders and authorities, work together to find an alternative and restorative outcome that is beyond imprisonment.</p> <p>Indonesia targets to completely stop placing convicted juvenile in adult prison in 2018. There has been a significant reduction in the number of juveniles imprisoned, from 6,000 in 2012 to only about 2,644 in August 2016.</p> <p>Better understanding of relevant officers on juvenile justice system is being further promoted, including on the role of social worker in accompanying the children during all court session. Additionally, facilities and capacity of human resources will be further improved.</p>
Persons with Disabilities		
<p>108.135. Study the possibility to establish new measures to eliminate all discriminatory treatment against women with disabilities (Argentina); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>Law No. 8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities is being implemented including to address the vulnerability of women with disabilities to discrimination. This includes the effort to strengthen legal and</p>

<p>108.136. Strengthen access for persons with disabilities in all areas, particularly their political participation such as voting (Thailand); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>institutional frameworks, as well as improving implementation mechanism and transformed the approaches in realizing the rights of PwDs, by mainstreaming disabilities policies and programs in relevant Ministries/Bodies</p> <p>The Government's efforts to increase the representation and participation of PwDs include, among others, the provision of accessible election facilities, dissemination and promotion of disability issues to policy-makers, political parties and communities.</p>
<p><i>Masyarakat Hukum Adat / “Adat” Community</i></p>		
<p>108.140. Schedule discussion of the Draft Law on the Recognition and Protection of the Rights of Traditional Communities (Iran (Islamic Republic of)); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>The draft law on “Masyarakat Hukum Adat” is already included in the 2015 – 2019 National Legislation Priority.</p> <p>Indonesia commits to uphold the constitutional mandate to protect the rights of Indonesia's “Masyarakat Hukum Adat” (MHA) or “<i>adat</i>” community.</p> <p>Normative frameworks to recognize a certain degree of “land rights” of MHA have been developed such as Law No. 23/2014 on Local Government; Law No.6/2014 on Village; and Presidential Decree No. 186/2014 on Social Empowerment of “Komunitas Adat Terpencil”/ remote MHA.</p> <p>At the end of 2016, President Widodo presented his Decree on Land Certificate to nine MHA throughout the country. This signifies Government's recognition of land for MHA.</p> <p>The Government encourages provinces in Indonesia to develop their normative frameworks. Currently 14 provinces in Indonesia have already developed their regulations on MHA.</p>

F. Migrant Workers

<p>108.137. Take diplomatic action and provide legal assistance to protect migrant workers (Iran (Islamic Republic of)); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>Various efforts are being taken such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening national legislations and institutional capacities, through the review on Law No. 39/2004 on the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Overseas Workers; - Establishing citizen service units (CSU) in 24 Indonesian embassies; - Providing legal assistance for more than 27,000 (during 2012-2016) Indonesian migrant workers; - Signing 13 bilateral agreements related to the protection and placement of migrant workers; - Imposing a moratorium on sending domestic workers to 21 countries; - MoFA's "Safe Travel" mobile application; <p>Indonesia actively participates in regional consultative processes such as Abu Dhabi Dialogue and Colombo Process.</p> <p>In every forum, Indonesia promotes the importance of the Universality of ICRMW.</p>
<p>108.138. Enhance efforts in undertaking measures to ensure better protection for its migrant workers abroad (Lebanon); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	

G. Combating Trafficking and Slavery

<p>108.76. Continue its efforts with a view of preventing and eliminating of trafficking in human beings (Azerbaijan); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>Indonesia implements various national legislations in combating Trafficking in Persons that also includes Law on the Ratification of Palermo Protocol to prevent, suppress, and punish the perpetrators of TIPs.</p> <p>Moreover, Indonesia implements among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enacted Law No. 21/2007 on the Eradication of Trafficking in Persons (TIP). - The 2015-2019 NAP HR also specifies guidelines to prevent and address TIPs,
<p>108.77. Step up efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including: continuing the practice of developing the national action plan and other strategies; considering the possibility of toughening criminal liability for crimes connected to human trafficking; studying the possibility of inviting the Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children, to visit the country (Belarus); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	

<p>108.78. Establish programmes and plans to combat trafficking in persons (Qatar); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>especially at sub-national level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOU involving seven institutions responsible for daily operation in tackling TIP, including law enforcing agencies, was signed in 2016 to further strengthen the coordination and capabilities in eradicating TIP - Establishment of National Taskforce on TIPs whose members comprised of 19 national institutions, including law enforcement authorities. Currently there are 181 taskforces in 31 provinces and 151 regencies/ districts - To this date 119 traffickers, and eight traffickers for forced labor on fishing vessels have been convicted. Moreover 5,668 Indonesian victims of trafficking were repatriated and more than 441 survivors were provided short-term shelter and services - National Action Plan on the Eradication of Trafficking in Person and Child Sexual Exploitation <p>Indonesia continues to strengthen the efforts, including by sharing best practices to prevent and tackle TIPs, through the Bali Process mechanism on people smuggling, trafficking in person and related transnational crimes.</p>
<p>108.79. Continue its ongoing efforts in tackling the issue of trafficking in persons including prosecution of the perpetrators (Brunei Darussalam); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	
<p>108.80. Share best practices in the wide variety of measures it has taken to combat trafficking in persons (Greece); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	
<p>108.81. Increase its efforts, to fight effectively against trafficking in human beings, in particular sex tourism involving children and to adopt the draft law on the protection of domestic workers (Belgium); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	
<p>108.83. Further promote national efforts in countering human trafficking (Sudan); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	
H. Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Religion		
<p>108.68. Continue the efforts to fight against all forms of discrimination and to respect the rights of religious minorities (Argentina); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>The protection of the legitimate interests of all communities and efforts to end discrimination and violence are being implemented. These include the improved awareness of the officials at all levels to respect and protect the freedom of religion and other rights of members of religious groups; the development and promotion of a culture of mutual understanding, tolerance, and respect for differences; as well as appropriate steps to investigate, punish and redress all cases of violence in relation to religious belief and activities.</p>
<p>108.97. Continue its efforts to enhance religious tolerance and harmony among the vast and diverse society of Indonesia through the existing Religious Harmony Forum both at the national and sub-national levels (Timor-Leste); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	
<p>108.98. Review existing laws and policies and repeal or amend where necessary to ensure their compatibility with the right to freedom of religion or belief, in line with Indonesia 's Constitution and its international obligations (New Zealand); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	

108.99. Ensure that all ministerial decrees regulating religious life, as well as all local religiously founded bylaws, are in conformity with international human rights law (Norway); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	<p>In parallel, support for the efforts taken at grassroots level to promote religious tolerance and prevent intolerance-induced violence is strengthened. One of the examples is the Government's support for the Inter-Religious Harmony Forum as a platform of dialogue to promote harmony and tolerance among religious communities at all levels.</p> <p>Appropriate responses, in accordance with national law and regulations, towards any perpetrators or sporadic misconduct have been taken. For examples, the sentencing of two perpetrators on the attack of Ahmadiyah followers' houses in Tenjowaringin Village, Tasikmalaya in 2013, and the imprisonment of the perpetrators who attacked Syiah followers' houses in Nangkernang Village in late 2012.</p> <p>The Government also ensures that the victims are protected and fulfilled their rights on public services. For example, besides access to social services for the victims such as education and health, the followers of Ahmadiyah and Syiah, including each members of their families, has been given a modest amount of monthly allowance.</p> <p>The Government is resolute to continue the work on improving dialogue and collaboration with relevant stakeholders to promote a culture of mutual understanding and respect, and peaceful coexistence amongst believers of all faiths. Within this highlight, in 2013 MoLHR, in cooperation with partner country, held a seminar on freedom of religion in the context of Unity in Diversity.</p> <p>The Government has also approached religious leaders and held several trainings on human rights for them since 2015. Moreover, the Government will encourage more provinces/cities in Indonesia to learn from Purwakarta as one of the internationally recognized most tolerant regency in Indonesia.</p>
108.100. Seek possible ways to speed up the adoption of the religious harmony bill currently discussed by national lawmakers (Ukraine); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.102. Guarantee freedom of religion or belief and the full respect of the rights of persons belonging to minorities (France); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.103. Review laws and decrees currently in force restricting the freedoms of religion, opinion, and of expression, in order to prevent any risk of discrimination (Switzerland); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.104. Revise any national legislation that may be in conflict with international obligations, and strengthen efforts to ensure that any assaults against persons regardless of their religious affiliation are investigated, and that those responsible for such assaults are brought to justice (Sweden); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.105. Take legislative action and effectively prosecute the incitement of hatred and acts of violence against all religious minorities (Austria); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.106. Take further measures to ensure the full protection of the freedom of religion or belief for religious minorities (Japan); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.107. Intensify its efforts in taking all necessary measures to stop violence and discrimination against religious groups (Netherlands); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.108. Investigate and prosecute all cases of harassment and discrimination of religious minorities and non-believers (Norway); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.109. Continue to promote religious tolerance and to hold to account the perpetrators of violence and threats against religious minorities (Italy); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.110. Take a resolute action against any act of religious violence and implement appropriate, efficient measures to prevent intolerance or discrimination on religious grounds (Slovakia); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	
108.111. Guarantee the full exercise of freedom of religion (Spain); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108	Supported	

<p>108.112. Undertake measures to protect members of religious groups, including Ahmadis, Bahais, Christians and Shias from harassment and acts of violence. This should commence with holding senior law enforcement accountable for their duties that include training for law enforcement officials at the local level to ensure an effective and adequate response to these incidents. This would also include reviewing laws and regulations which discriminate, directly or indirectly against one's religion or belief, including in particular the Blasphemy Act (Canada);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>Through the 4th NAP-HR, actions to promote interfaith tolerance are identified.</p>
<p>108.139. Continue to support ethnic and religious tolerance within a diversified society (Lebanon);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	
<p>108.144. Continue to comprehensively promote economic and social development as well as the harmonious co-existence among all ethnic groups and religious groups (China).</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	
<p>109.17. Accept a visit by the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief, and to consider giving a standing invitation to Special Procedures (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.4</p>	Supported	
<p>109.18. Accept the pending request and facilitate the visit of the UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (Netherlands);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.4</p>	Supported	
<p>109.19. Extend an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (Norway);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.4</p>	Supported	
I. Rule of Law and Good Governance		
<p>108.70. Effectively take steps to prevent torture including through ratification of the OP-CAT at its earlier opportunity and through the establishment of a comprehensive system of independent monitoring and inspection of all places of detention without delay, regardless of the status of OP-CAT ratification (Denmark);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>Efforts to improve its good and accountable governance has been implemented. These include Indonesia's participation in the Open Government. Partnership as a co-founder and co-chair in 2012-2014.</p>
<p>108.85. Continue its educational and awareness raising work to promote human rights, train law enforcement officials and judges in human rights issues; improve the penal code and reform the judicial system; and take measures to combat corruption (Russian Federation);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>Indonesia also implements the exercise of Indonesia's democracy index.</p>
<p>108.88. Ensure all cases of human rights violations are impartially investigated and prosecuted in proportion with the crimes committed (Slovenia);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>The Government is taking all steps to upscale efforts to ensure prompt, fair and impartial as well as proper investigation and due process to all legit allegations of human rights violation in the country.</p>

<p>108.89. Ensure fair and proper legal action in relation to those investigated and prosecuted, including impartial trials and reasonable sentences, as well as detention standards that meet international norms (Australia); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>To address past human rights abuses, a special agency consisting of representatives of state institutions, law enforcement agencies and representatives of NHRIs has been established. The agency will use non-judicial mechanism to ensure a more peaceful settlement and find the best solutions.</p>
<p>108.90. Ensure prompt, comprehensive, and effective investigations into credible allegations of human rights violations by members of the security forces, and examine options for establishing an independent review mechanism with the ability to recommend prosecutions (Australia); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>With regard to the situation of human rights in Papua, an integrated Team under the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs, including NCHR was established in 2016 to work independently to address alleged human rights violations. The Team concluded that from 12 reports of allegation took place in the 1996-2014 period, there are three cases of alleged serious human rights violation. The Team is following up the cases accordingly.</p>
<p>108.91. Take measures to guarantee accountability by ensuring that human rights violations, including abuses committed by Indonesian security forces are investigated and that those deemed responsible are prosecuted in a fair prompt and impartial manner (Canada); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>Indonesia's criminal justice institutions have been strengthening their independence, upgraded their capabilities and improved their responsiveness to human rights. The Indonesian judiciary has transformed into an independent branch of Government. The Attorney General's Office and Indonesian National Police adopted and implemented their own reform plans. Correctional services and management, as well as the legal community, have also pursued reform initiatives.</p>
<p>108.92. Ensure that allegations of abuse of prisoners are subject to effective and independent investigations (Switzerland); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>The organization, administration and financial matters related to the military court have been restructured under the supervision of the office of the Supreme Court alongside three other courts namely religious affair court, civil administrative court and public court. This transformation is intended to increase the independency of the judiciary system as part of the ongoing military and judiciary reforms in Indonesia.</p>
<p>108.94. Continue to combat impunity, including by strengthening laws and regulations as well as their implementation (Turkey); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>A normative framework has been put in place to prevent and address torture. To prevent isolated cases of torture and ill-treatment of detainees, measures taken include providing an attorney or legal aid for</p>
<p>108.96. Take further effective measures to end impunity in cases of violence and torture committed by security forces (Austria); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	
<p>109.24. That investigations into allegations of abuse of prisoners are dealt with by civilian courts, not military courts (Switzerland); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.7</p>	Noted	
<p>108.95. Hold accountable officials of all ranks responsible for human rights violations in the Papua provinces (Germany); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	

<p>109.10. Immediately grant access to the delegates of ICRC to the Papua provinces in order for them to fulfil their mandate (Germany); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 5.3</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>detainees during interrogation; setting up an investigation monitoring system and CCTV in every investigations carried out by the Police, and setting a maximum of eight hours for the duration of each interrogation.</p> <p>Indonesia has put in place an independent monitoring and inspection mechanism. In 2016, the mechanism in partnership with MoLHR, MoSA, MoH, National Police and Defense Forces launched a 3-year program to monitor and visit detention places in Indonesia.</p> <p>The police and defense forces have also enhanced their efforts in training their officers on the principles of CAT. With the Norwegian Centre for Human Rights, Indonesia regularly carries out training on investigative interviewing in accordance with human rights standard. Annually 40 officers from the military and police participate in this training.</p> <p>The Government is committed to further improve the operational of correctional centers in the country to meet the international standards. To address the issue of overcapacity, some of the measures taken include community-based correction facilities, diversion or alternative dispute resolution outside the court, and Crash Program on Paroles to change the forms of punishment. To support the Crash Program, an online Correctional Database System has been established by MoLHR, and monitoring as well as capacity-building for the officials have also been implemented. In 2016 MoLHR also started to build more and improve the capacity of 59 correctional facilities scattered in 24 provinces.</p> <p>Recognizing the irreparable harms of corruption on</p>
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<p>109.10. Immediately grant access to the delegates of ICRC to the Papua provinces in order for them to fulfil their mandate (Germany);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 5.3</p>	Supported	<p>the respect for human rights, President Widodo gives his utmost priority on combating corruption. Through Presidential Decree No. 55/2015 and Presidential Instruction No. 7/2015 on National Strategy on Eradication and Prevention of Corruption, the Government focuses also on the preventive efforts. Cognizant of the impacts of corruption, the Government will continuously take all possible measures to uproot the crimes in every sector.</p> <p>Since 2012, up to 90 international organizations and CSOs have visited Papua. This includes representatives of ICRC in 2016 that hold a two-day seminar on violence against women in cooperation with the Indonesian Police, and hold another two-day workshop on the consideration of humanitarian norms in decision making process for senior military officers in cooperation with the Regional Military Commando XVII.</p> <p>Some of the programs for the national police were held in cooperation with ICRC and include: a workshop on “International Human Rights Principles in the Exercise of Police Powers” for senior investigators in North and South Sumatra and a 2-days session on “International Rules and Standards for Policing” for Mobile Brigade Corps in Timika, Papua, both held in 2016. The National Police has also cooperated with the National Commission on Human Rights (NCHR) to hold human rights training for criminal investigators from 32 regional police forces.</p>
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J. Penal Code Revision		
108.26. Criminalize torture in its penal code and ratify OP-CAT (France);	Supported	<p>The revised draft of Penal Code is under the discussion with legislative body. It contains over 780 articles and will provide a more comprehensive and thorough legal basis for the implementation of Indonesia's obligations.</p> <p>Indonesia continuously strives to incorporate the principles of CAT within the Bill, in particular definition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment as well as the criminalization of the acts of torture and the provision of penalty for the acts. In the case of delay, the Government will explore the possibility to submit partial amendments into Indonesia's criminal law system.</p> <p>The Bill also covers further reforms on the justice system, including sentencing options to significantly reduce the influx of prisoners and avoid detainees serving time longer than their sentence.</p> <p>Indonesia has put in place an independent monitoring and inspection mechanism through the MoU of NHRIs in monitoring and visiting detention places, although not being party to OPCAT.</p> <p>A national preventive mechanism (NPM) to strengthen anti-torture measures, was applied through the signing of MoU involving the National Commission on Human Rights, the National Commission on Violence against Women, the Indonesian Child Protection Commission, Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia and the Victim and Witness Protection Agency.</p>
108.27. Amend the Criminal Code to adopt a definition of torture as a criminal offense, as well as the Law of Criminal Procedure to make it punishable (Spain);	Supported	
108.28. Specifically criminalize torture in your criminal code and ensure that security officials are held accountable for torture and other human rights abuses (United States of America);	Supported	
108.29. Adopt, as a matter of priority, legislation to criminalize torture in line with article 1 of CAT (New Zealand);	Supported	
108.30. Pursue the revision of the Penal Code to provide a more comprehensive and thorough legal basis for the implementation of Indonesia 's obligations (Turkey);	Supported	
108.31. Adopt promptly the reforms of the Criminal Code (Nicaragua);	Supported	
108.69. Accelerate efforts for early enactment of the draft new bill which includes the definition of torture consistent with CAT (Republic of Korea);	Supported	
108.85. Continue its educational and awareness raising work to promote human rights, train law enforcement officials and judges in human rights issues; improve the penal code and reform the judicial system; and take measures to combat corruption (Russian Federation);	Supported	

K. Human Rights Defenders		
108.115. Enhance efforts to provide adequate protection to human rights defenders and to improve the human rights situations of ethnic and religious groups in certain regions, including Papua (Republic of Korea);	Supported	The existing laws and regulations, such as Article 28 of the Constitution and Article 100 of Law No.39/1999 on inclusive participation for the protection, promotion and fulfilment of human rights, as well as Law No. 31/2004 on witness and victims protection and Law No. 16/2011 on legal assistance are being implemented. This enables the public participation in the implementation of human rights in the country.
108.117. Continue efforts to fully guarantee the protection and independence of human rights defenders (Greece);	Supported	
108.118. Ensure a safe and enabling environment for all human rights defenders (Norway);	Supported	
108.119. Conduct impartial and independent investigations into acts of violence committed against human rights defenders, to bring those responsible to justice and fully guarantee freedom of expression (France);	Supported	Indonesia's vibrant democracy has maintained conducive environment for the people to actively and constructively participate and contribute to the efforts towards realizing human rights for all in Indonesia.
109.33. Take steps, particularly in Papua, to increase protection for human rights defenders against stigmatization, intimidation and attacks and to ensure respect for freedom of expression and peaceful protest, including through a review of regulations that can be used to restrict political expression, in particular article 106 and 110 of the criminal code, and the release of those detained solely for peaceful political activities (Canada);	Noted	Indonesia commits to serve justice for victims and survivors and put the perpetrators accountable. One of the examples is the sentencing of the convict in the case of the murder of an environmental human rights activist in 2013.
109.34. Adopt legislation for the legal recognition and protection of human rights defenders, as well as to repeal the legislation which restricts the right to defend and promote human rights (Spain);	Noted	To maintain safe and conducive environment for all in exercising their rights, the Government continuously promotes dialogue and raises awareness of the people and government at all levels, to end stereotyping and stigma towards the nature of HRD's works. In this regard, a national dialogue was organized by the MoLHR, in cooperation with Tifa Foundation, a national CSO, in 2015.
109.35. Continue its efforts to adopt a law to protect human rights defenders against any intimidation or reprisals as foreseen in the 2005– 2009 National Legislation Programme and to ensure the prompt, impartial and effective investigation of such acts (Hungary);	Noted	In the proposed amendment of the Law No. 39/1999 on Human Rights, it includes provisions on the definition of HRD, the roles of NHRI, Agency for Witness and Victims Protection and other relevant institutions, in protecting HRD.

L. Freedom of Opinion and Expression

<p>108.113. Intensify its efforts to respect and uphold freedom of expression, including political expression, and the freedom to manifest one's religious belief, for all its citizens, including by ensuring effective state protection for minorities (Australia); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>Various laws and regulations are being implemented to guarantee the freedom of expression, the freedom of delivering opinion in public, as well as the freedom to information.</p> <p>The safety and security of those delivering their opinions peacefully in public spaces are also guaranteed by Article 15 (1) of Law No. 2/2002 on the Indonesian Police and the Regulation of the National Police Chief No. 7/2012 on Procedures for Implementation, Service, Security and Case Management Delivery of opinion in public.</p>
<p>108.114. Ensure free access for civil society and national journalists to Papua and West Papua (France); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>The local Police of Jakarta had facilitated a number of 3,148 and 2,784 public demonstrations in 2015 and 2016 respectively. This is an average of 11 public demonstrations each day in Jakarta. Moreover, the Police also facilitated at least 190 public demonstrations in 2015 in Papua with an average of one demonstration in every 2 days.</p>
<p>108.116. Ensure that provisions of the Indonesian Criminal Code, such as articles 106 and 110 are not misused to restrict the freedom of speech (Germany); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>The Government continues to scale up efforts to promote a better culture of democracy and pluralism in the country. As other democratic countries are also facing this growing challenge, Indonesia continues to promote religion, democracy, and pluralism as mutually reinforcing foundation for healthy and prosperous society, as reflected in the main theme of the latest 9th Bali Democracy Forum in 2016.</p>
<p>109.30. Ensure free access for foreign journalists to Papua and West Papua (France); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.11</p>	Noted	<p>Indonesia adopted the revised Law 2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions in 2016. The new amendment covers a number of different issues.</p>

<p>109.32. End prosecutions under Articles 106 and 110 of your criminal code for exercising the internationally protected right of freedom of expression, and re-evaluate the convictions and sentences of individuals prosecuted for those actions (United States of America);</p> <p>Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 109 & A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.13</p>	Noted	<p>Apart from aiming to address the growing challenges posed by the current media technological developments, the revisions aim to ensure that the press maintains their special qualities of objectivity, truth, fairness, respect of justice and human dignity of all individuals, without any discrimination.</p> <p>Since 2012, up to 90 international organizations and CSOs have visited Papua. This includes representatives of ICRC in 2016 that hold a two-day seminar on violence against women in cooperation with the Indonesian Police, and hold another two-day workshop on the consideration of humanitarian norms in decision making process for senior military officers in cooperation with the Regional Military Commando XVII.</p> <p>In 2015, President Joko Widodo instructed standardization of journalist visit procedure to all provinces in Indonesia including Papua. This was followed by the simplification of application procedure for visits to Papua that include filming activities. As a result, journalist visits to Papua had increased by 41% from 22 in 2014 to 39 visits in 2015. The number of unsuccessful application had also dropped from 5 applications in 2014 to 4 applications in 2015. These were unsuccessful mostly due to incomplete documents required for application. The dissemination on information on foreign journalist visit procedure continues to be carried out to international media and human rights activists.</p> <p>In general, journalist visit to Indonesia has also been increasing by 19% in 2015. A number of 493 media applications had been accepted while a minor amount of 19 applications were failed to be processed due to incomplete documents.</p>
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M. Poverty and Economic and Socio-Cultural Rights

<p>108.120. Continue the efforts to develop the health and education public services (Ecuador); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>The government has enacted a “Building Indonesia from the periphery” agenda to promote the enjoyment of basic rights and social welfare, especially for those living far from the capital.</p>
<p>108.122. Continue to strengthen the programs and initiatives aimed at guaranteeing the right to health and in particular at reducing maternal and child mortality (Cuba); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indonesia has doubled the fund allocation for villages from approximately US\$1.5 million in 2015 to approximately US\$3.6 million to develop more than 74 thousand villages.
<p>108.124. Ensure, through the Ministry of National Education, the inclusion of sexual and reproductive education in the national secondary curriculum as part of the preparation for adult life, which will contribute to prevent, inter alia, early marriage, unwanted pregnancy and the spread of HIV/AIDS among adolescents (Honduras); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law No.6/2014 on Village stipulates that every village receives 10 percent of the total funds transferred by the central government from the state budget, plus 10 percent from the regional budget
<p>108.125. Strengthen the promotion of the right to education and health in disadvantaged areas (Senegal); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enactment of Law No. 40/2013 on National Social Security System and Presidential Instruction No. 7/2014 as a foundation for social protection scheme aimed at poor households
<p>108.126. Continue to develop education policies aimed at ensuring access to education for all, especially the poor and those living in rural areas (South Africa); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Government also allocates approximately US\$1,6 million on rice subsidy for 15,5 million poor households. In 2016, pilot study has been conducted to integrate and digitize all social assistance program in one card (from cash to non-cash) so that the assistance will directly reach its target and not being misused.
<p>108.127. Continue efforts to promote the right to education (Saudi Arabia); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>Health and Education Efforts to improve health and education public services are being carried out through:</p>
<p>108.128. Accelerate the free twelve year compulsory education (Iran (Islamic Republic of)); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Development of The National Team for Accelerating Poverty Reduction and basic facilities in the health and education sectors in order to enable development of human

<p>108.129. Continue extending the free nine years compulsory education programme to twelve years so as to ensure access to education for all its young citizens (Brunei Darussalam); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>resources, particularly for the poor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issuance of Healthy Indonesia Card to 92,4 million people as well as Smart Indonesia Card to approximately 19 million students. - Through Indonesia Smart Program, Indonesia has set 2019 targets, among others, to increase the number of senior high schools from the current of 12,389 to 14,311 schools, with student to school ratio from 361:1 to 386:1.
<p>108.130. Take further steps to implement a policy of free compulsory education as established by the Indonesian Government over a period of 12 years so that all Indonesian children may have access to education (United Arab Emirates); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allocating 20% of national budget to education. The funds are being used to build new school buildings, school operational fund subsidy, as well as for Smart Indonesia Card. - Developing inclusive education for children with special needs.
<p>108.131. Continue to speed up the implementation of the free and compulsory education program up to 12 years, in order to guarantee access of all children of the country (Venezuela(Bolivarian Republic of)); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving teachers distribution especially in Backward, Remote, and Frontier Areas through mobilization of university graduates to teach in such areas. The deployment of teachers in those areas has increased by tenfold from less than 800 teachers in 2015 to 7 thousand in 2016.
<p>108.132. Continue the efforts to ensure a quality education for Indonesian children (Cuba); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving the 9-year to 12-years compulsory education in 2013 and enacted “Universal Secondary Education” program that is expected to increase the gross enrollment ratio to 97% in 2020.
<p>108.133. Establish policies and programs of alternative education for single and married pregnant girls in order to avoid that they abandon their studies (Honduras); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing vocational training program, among others through the establishment 213 new school buildings, 5,438 new classrooms, 1,333 more labs and 363 libraries.
<p>108.141. Continue efforts to fight against poverty (Senegal); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	
<p>108.142. Continue to combat poverty, giving due consideration to socio-economic and regional disparities (Myanmar); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>Inclusion of Sexual and Reproductive Curriculum and Education for Pregnant Girls</p> <p>Indonesia has introduced subject of sexual and reproductive health in national curriculum as well as taken measures to address contributing factor of early marriage through education</p>
<p>108.143. Continue the efforts to strengthen the socioeconomic capacity of the country to promote development and continue fighting against poverty (Nicaragua); Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Module on sexual and reproductive health includes preventive measures on the spread of

<p>108.144. Continue to comprehensively promote economic and social development as well as the harmonious co-existence among all ethnic groups and religious groups (China). Source of position: A/HRC/21/7 - Para. 108</p>	Supported	<p>HIV/ AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases, taking into account age-appropriateness as well as local values and wisdom.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12-year free and compulsory education program aims to keep children to stay in school and postpone marriage; - Relevant ministries/institution continues to carry out programs to improve the younger generation’s ability to decide on their future, including to overcome social stigmatization. These programs also target the parents who are influential in the decision for early marriage. - Legally schools cannot discriminate against expectant students. The Government has introduced “ABC” Package as an alternative program for expectant students who choose not to continue their study formally. - The Government commits to maintain dialogue with relevant stakeholders on the importance of continued education for pregnant students.
<p>109.36. Ensure the rights of indigenous peoples and local forest dependent peoples in law and practice, in particular regarding their rights to traditional lands, territories and resources (Norway). Source of position: A/HRC/21/7/Add.1 - Para. 6.3</p>	Noted	