

**Submission of Shadow Report on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders in Indonesia
for the 13th Session of the UN Universal Periodic Review for Indonesia
by the Civil Society Coalition for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders
by**

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I. Introduction

1. Until present, very little progress has been made in response to the recommendations made by the *United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders* in 2007 as well as to the 2008 recommendation of Indonesia's first UPR, which states that “Indonesia is commended for enabling a vibrant civil society, including with respect to those engaged in defending human rights, and is encouraged to support and protect their work, including at the provincial and local level as well as in regions with special autonomy.”

2. In her 2007 report, the UN Special Rapporteur stated that “despite visible progress in the country's democratic development, human rights defenders continue to experience serious constraints in conducting their activities for the protection of human rights” and that “... this progress has been marred by the absence of concrete measures dealing directly with the protection of human rights defenders as well as flaws in the existing legislation.” She recommends “.. that legislation and procedures be instituted to prevent the prosecution of human rights defenders aimed at their harassment for conducting activities that are legitimately a part of their function for the defence of human rights. For this purpose, it is important also to sensitize judicial and prosecutorial officials as well as the police so that human rights activities are not criminalized.”

3. Regrettably no such legislation has been adopted, nor have procedures have been put in place and, contrary to recommendations made by the UN Special Rapporteur and as accepted by the Government of Indonesia after the first UPR, a number of laws have been adopted that reduce the space to defend human rights. There is a serious lack of proper investigations by the Indonesian authorities into threats reported by HRDs. All this feeds an already existing culture of impunity for perpetrators of violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms of HRDs in Indonesia.

4. Strategies mostly used to silence HRDs and hamper their work include prosecution on criminal defamation or spurious charges, arbitrary arrest and detention, deportation of non-Indonesian human rights workers, intimidation and terror by telephone or SMS, direct verbal threats, physical violence (beating and sexual abuse), lay-offs and other disturbances of economic sustenance, destroying or burning property, theft of documents and data, smear campaigns and stigmatization (as ‘separatists’, ‘communists’, ‘enemies of Islam’ and ‘agents of Western powers’), extrajudicial killings, union busting and restrictions to the right to assembly leading to the dissolution of events.

5. The human rights and fundamental freedoms of HRD are being violated by both state and non-state actors. State actors include: officers of the security forces, state officials and civil servants. Violations of rights and freedoms of HRDs are increasingly committed by private and non-state actors: companies, hired criminals, members of religious organisations. From the total amount of cases, a significant number are not processed according to legal and judicial requirements, which constitutes a practice of negligence by the state, perpetuating a culture of impunity in Indonesia.

6. There is a severe lack of progress also with regard to the protection of civil society and HRDs working at the local and provincial level and regions with special autonomy. The stigmatization of HRDs as ‘separatists’ in the provinces of Papua and West Papua continues

and is used to legitimise maintenance of a large military presence in the provinces. Additionally, access to the region for international human rights workers and journalists has become increasingly difficult adding to the isolation of HRDs working in Papua, increasing their vulnerability and leading to a decline in accountability of security forces in the two provinces.

2. Legal and institutional framework

7. Commitments made by the Government of Indonesia towards the protection of HRDs in line with recommendations of the first UPR have not been fulfilled. There is no legislation for the protection of HRDs in Indonesia as yet. Civil society –not the Indonesian government– initiated a draft law for the protection of HRDs. The National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM) has taken an initiative for the recognition and protection of HRDs with a proposal to amend the existing Human Rights Law (UU 39 2009). Both draft texts feature on the Indonesian Parliament’s agenda for 2010- 2014. Whilst the Draft law submitted by civil society provides a more solid basis for protection, an amendment to the existing human rights law would be a step in the right direction to recognize human rights defenders and their role in strengthening democracy and the rule of law.

8. The use of criminal defamation charges is one of the most frequently used legal means to silence the voices of HRDs. Especially journalists defending human rights and defenders working on anti-corruption and labour rights have fallen victims to accusations of defamation. Defamation charges are mostly made based on Articles 310, 311 and 315 as well as Articles 154, 155, 160, 161 and 207 (*Haatzaai Artikelen*) of the Indonesian Penal code (KUHP) and Article 27, paragraph (3) of the 2008 Law on Information and Electronic Transactions (UU No. 11), which constitutes a criminal offence and carries a maximum sentence of six years imprisonment or a fine of six billion Indonesian Rupiah. Defamation as a criminal offence restricts the right to freedom of expression and opinion which is a necessary condition for the realization of transparency and accountability, which are, in turn, essential for the promotion and protection of human rights.

9. Several aspects of the Intelligence Law, passed in October 2011, threaten the work of HRDs, in particular articles related to wire-tapping (Art. 32 and 33) and “deepening” (Art. 35), which refers to the deepening of investigations on a person, including the ability to follow them, use wire tapping and other means of intense surveillance. Other articles that potentially unduly reduce the freedom of expression and information gathering are articles 26 and 44 on leaking of state secrets. Overall, the 2011 Intelligence law lacks parliamentary and judicial oversight and accountability mechanisms, thereby contradicting principles of good democratic governance. In addition, the law lacks clear definitions which opens the door to its disproportionately wide use, including towards those critical of government policies and conduct, such as HRDs, whose right to criticize the functioning of government is spelled out in Article 8 of the UN Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Protect and Promote Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. A general sense of concern exists among civil society that the law presents a step back to the years of the repressive Suharto regime when HRDs were under intense scrutiny of the State Intelligence agencies.

10. Other laws unduly restricting the space to defend human rights are the law on Pornography (UU No. 44, 2008), Law on General Elections (UU No. 10, 2008), and the Law on General Presidential Elections (UU No. 42, 2008). The law on Minerals and Coal Mining (UU No. 4, 2009) and the new Housing and Settlement Law (UU No. 1, 2011), moreover, particularly threaten HRDs working for environmental and land rights. In addition, a Draft revision of the Penal Code includes a number of elements which facilitate the criminalization of journalists while provisions in the Draft State Secrecy Bill restrict freedom of access to public information.

3. the situation of HRDs by case and category of human rights work

Impunity for the murder of Human Rights Defender Munir Said Thalib

11. Who is behind the murder of HRD Munir Said Thalib on 7 September 2004 still poses a huge question mark. The accusation of Muchdi Purwoprandjono, deputy Head of the National Intelligence Agency (BIN) as the mastermind was a milestone, in that a state official was accused of a state-sponsored crime for the very first time. In 2009, however, the Deputy Head of BIN was acquitted of all charges¹.

12. After Muchdi's release in 2009, then KontraS coordinator Usman Hamid who has been actively working on the Munir murder case and gave testimony at the trial, publicly expressed disappointment with the trial and alleged Muchdi as the murderer. Hereupon, Usman was accused by Muchdi of defamation and was summoned by the Jakarta police on 9 September 2009. As of yet, the case has not been closed nor brought to trial.

13. After Munir's murder, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono stated that solving this case would be a "test of our history". Until now, however, the government has not followed up the investigation on who was really behind the murder of Munir. The promise that justice would be done and impunity for violations of crimes against those peacefully defending human rights and fundamental freedoms would not be further entrenched has not been fulfilled.

Criminalization and killing of Indonesian journalists defending human rights

14. Despite significant improvements in freedom of expression after Reformation in 1998 and the adoption of the 1999 Press Law (UU 44, 1999), independent journalists defending human rights continue to experience grave threats in Indonesia. The Press Legal Aid Foundation (LBH Pers) recorded more than 239 cases of physical and non-physical violations towards press workers and journalists from 2008 until present. The past four years have seen an increase in violations with 17 cases in 2008 compared to 69, 66 and 87 cases in 2009, 2010 and up to November 2011 respectively².

15. A large number of cases involve criminalization of individual journalists as well as media organisations. Physical and verbal threats, restricting these journalists right to freedom of expression, are also manifold. From 2008 to 2011, LBH Pers has recorded 88 civil and criminal charges brought against journalists: 19 in 2008 and 31, 22 and 16 in 2009, 2010 and

¹ <http://www.kontras.org/munir/index.php>

² Compilation of report by LBH Pers 2008 – October 2011

2011 respectively. By way of illustration: Four journalists, Lidya Salma Achnazyah from Bintang Papua), Agus Butbual from Suara Perempuan Papua, Idri Qurani Jamillah from Jubi tabloid and Julius Sulo from Cendrawasih Pos daily received death threats in July 2010. Journalist Lidya was sent a blood smeared letter.

16. From 2008- 2011 five journalists, Alfrets Mirulewan of Pelangi weekly, Ridwan Salamun from Sun TV, Ardiansyah Matra'is from Merauke TV, M Syaifullah from Kompas Kalimantan and Anak Agung Narendra Prabangsa from Radar Bali were killed related to their work as journalists while reporting on corruption, including corruption related to illegal logging and local elections. Only in the case of Anak Agung Narendra, killed on 11 February 2009, have the perpetrators been brought to justice and convicted. Mr Prabangsa was killed for reporting on corruption involving several government officials, including a local parliamentarian and also son of the district head, related to the construction of a state school. Three other murder cases are still in court, while the fifth killing, that of M Syaifullah, who was investigating cases of illegal logging, has been explained by police as due to natural causes. On 6 July 2010 two Molotov cocktails exploded at the office of Tempo magazine, after the publication of a report on corruption in the high echelons of the national police.

Attacks on those defending rights and freedoms of LGBTI people

17. The rights of LGBTI (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex) people relate amongst others to the right to peaceful assembly and association, the right to promote human rights, the right to security of the person, and the right to equality and non-discrimination. Threats towards HRDs working to promote and defend rights of LGBTI people have starkly increased in recent years. This deterioration can be ascribed to a general rise in intolerance and the strengthening of conservative Islamic groups, including political parties, such as the PKS (Prosperous Justice Party) who became part of the coalition cabinet after the last general elections in 2009.

18. On 26 March 2010, vigilante groups, operation under the banner of Islam, attacked and dispersed the regional ILGA-Asia conference in Surabaya (East Java) and on 30 April of the same year, a human rights training for transgender persons organised by the national human rights commission (Komnas HAM) was attacked in Depok, South of Jakarta. In September 2010, several conservative and militant Islamic groups attacked and threatened venues where the annual Q! Film Festival, with a focus on LGBTI and gender issues, was being held.

19. The serious response from the police towards threats in the case of the Q! Film Festival, many venues of which were cultural institutes attached to foreign European embassies, was encouraging. In other cases, however, the police has not lived up to its responsibility to protect those peacefully exercising their freedom of expression and assembly. At the ILGA-Asia conference, for instance, the police, who were supposed to provide protection to the Indonesian and international participants, did not act to counter threats by fundamentalist groups. Instead, they responded that there was nothing they could do and consequently allowed Islamic demonstrators to enter the hotel where participants were staying. A handful of people who claimed to represent the police (though formal affiliations are not proven) took advantage of the imminent situation by seeking payment to "secure the safety" of the participants.

20. The Pornography Law, passed on 30 October 2008 threatens HRDs, especially those defending the rights LGBTI persons in Indonesia. The law enables the forming of a “moral police force” to enforce the law and includes many discriminatory paragraphs, such as Article 4 which categorizes “deviated sexual intercourse” and is prone to be abused to criminalize the LGBTI community and those defending their rights by appealing on morality to close down peaceful events, for instance.

21. Fundamentalist groups such as the Islamic Defenders Front (FPI, Front Pembela Islam) use violence against those defending rights of LGBTI people. The National Police Chief has stated that he will work more closely with these groups to uphold “national morals” and prevent “moral decline”, instead of promising to guarantee the safety of all civilians.

Silencing and eviction of defenders of environmental and land rights

22. Threats towards HRDs defending environmental and land rights continue to occur, mostly in the form of arrest and arbitrary detention, breaking up of peaceful assembly or criminal defamation charges. Perpetrators are both state and non-state actors, usually paid to defend the interests of companies. Law enforcement officers have a record of defending the interests of corporations rather than civilians and those defending their economic, social and cultural rights. HRDs defending environmental and land rights often work side by side with rural communities that see their human rights and fundamental freedoms violated through land grabbing and pollution of their natural environments for the development of large scale plantations and other projects exploiting natural resources. Remoteness of the locations often limits these defenders' access to protection and justice mechanisms.

23. On 9 May 2009, Berry Nahdian Forqon and Erwin Usman, director and deputy director of Walhi (Friends of the Earth Indonesia) were arrested and detained by police at a peaceful action at the Malalayang beach during the World Oceans Conference- Coral Triangle Initiative (WCO- CTI) Summit in Manado (North Sulawesi) for “failing to obey state officials”. A parallel event to the Summit, held by the International Forum for Oceans and Justice (FKKP), consisting of a variety of civil society organisations from the Asia-Pacific region, including Walhi, was violently disrupted and dispersed by police resulting in the deportation of more than 20 civil society representatives from the Philippines, India, Malaysia, Thailand and other countries. The reason for dispersal and deportation remained unclear but was in any case disproportionate and violated the freedom of movement and peaceful assembly. Allegedly the permit for the event had been withdrawn and the activists were not allowed to be in the area where the WOC-CTI Summit was being held.

24. In 2010, a number of activists were arbitrarily arrested. In January, Pastor Ratinus Manalu and an activist of the Community Land Defence Front (FBTR) were arbitrarily arrested for their activities protesting illegal land grabbing by the local administration and a palm oil company in Tapanuli Tengah district (North Sumatra) which started in 2001.³ In May, 13 activists and community members of Talaga Buton in Central Sulawesi were arrested and detained for ten months using the Law on Minerals and Coal Mining, after protesting a company's mining activities in their area. That same year, another 12 anti-coal activists were arrested in Cirebon (West Java) when they took part in a peaceful meeting organised by

³ Monitoring by KontraS

Greenpeace Southeast Asia-Indonesia to oppose the expansion of coal fired power plants in Cirebon and Indonesia, again violating the right to peaceful assembly and association as well the right to freedom of expression and opinion.

25. In November 2010 WHRD Eva Bande had been accompanying farmers in Central Sulawesi who were demanding the return of their communal land which had been forcibly taken by a private company with the assistance of police and military officers. On 15 November 2010, Eva Bande was arrested and the state court sentenced her to four years in prison. Many other farmers and community based defenders have experienced intimidation and criminal charges for their resistance to companies involved in plantations, mining and other types of natural resource exploitation.⁴

26. During the year 2011, religious organisations, including the state funded Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI) have stigmatized Greenpeace Southeast Asia- Indonesia as a “haram” (forbidden) organisation when they were alleged to receive funding from the Dutch lottery. Instead of supporting Greenpeace and their right to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly and association, the Jakarta provincial administration accused them of not being registered according to regulations and threatened the organisation with expulsion from Indonesia. Non-Indonesian Greenpeace staff were denied entry into Indonesia and Sumatra respectively despite holding valid business visas issued by the Indonesian authorities abroad. One of them was deported in violation of his right to liberty of movement, freedom of expression, and information gathering. Allegations against the organization increased with their success in campaigning against the companies Sinar Mas and Asian Pulp and Paper.

27. On 11 February 2011, two Walhi activists, Firmansyah and Dwi Nanto, who were accompanying 18 farmers were convicted by the Seulama State court in Bengkulu (West Sumatra) for having allegedly seized land from a company. They were stigmatized as ‘communists’ accused of defamation and members of the police forced six women belonging to the affected community to undress in front of their children and husbands and tens of police officers. None of the officers were punished or even disciplined for their behaviour despite complaints filed with the local police station. On 18 November, three Walhi activists along with four activists from the Philippines were arrested and interrogated for 11 hours at the provincial police station in Bali. They continue to be held at the station at the time of writing this report. The activists were holding a peaceful assembly in front of the US Consulate on the occasion of the 2011 ASEAN Summit in Bali which was also attended by US President Obama.

Threats to criminalize and silence those defending human rights and fundamental freedoms affected by corruption

28. Those defending human rights and fundamental freedoms affected by corruption constitute a considerable group within Indonesian civil society. Corruption remains rampant in Indonesia, even though in 2005 the national police ordered their Criminal Investigation Unit (Bareskrim) to prioritize the unravelling of corruption and eradicating corruption was

⁴ Joint Press Statement, 24 January 2011, KontraS, KPKPST, Komnas Perempuan, Solidaritas Perempuan, Walhi

one of President Bambang Susilo Yudhoyono's main campaign promises for his first term in 2004. Anti-corruption activists in Indonesia face a great number of risks related to their work.

29. Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) notes that since 1998 more than 40 anti-corruption activists have been threatened in several ways. Most often they are faced with criminal defamation and other criminal charges, brought against them by those who have much to lose from the fight against corruption. Nine staff members of ICW have been reported to the police on charges of criminal defamation. None of the cases has been closed or brought to court.

30. HRDs working against corruption have also been intimidated and harassed by having their belongings destroyed or burned or by physical abuse. On 2 March 2007, the house of Agus Sugandhi, head of Garut Corruption Watch was burnt down by unknown persons when he exposed a case involving the local district head, for which nobody has been brought to justice as yet. On 8 July 2010, Tama S Langkun, researcher at ICW was beaten up and stabbed by four unknown persons in South Jakarta, after the publication of results of an investigation into corruption in the high echelons of the national police. This happened only two days after Molotov cocktails were thrown at the office of Tempo magazine that published the results.

31. None of the cases of violence towards anti-corruption activists have been properly investigated and brought to trial, even though President Yudhoyono pledged that the perpetrators of the stabbing of Tama S Langkun would be brought to justice.

Stigmatization and threats to HRDs defending the right to freedom of religion or belief

32. An increase in intolerance, discrimination and violence towards religious minorities in Indonesia in the past ten years has also affected HRDs which advocate for the freedom of religion and belief, who have faced intimidation, threats and physical violence. The efforts of the GOI to protect the rights and fundamental freedoms of these defenders fall short of what could be expected in line with the country's obligations according to international human rights law.

33. The spreading of hatred, through hate speech and violent acts, towards pluralism activists has been carried out through religious sermons (khotbah) and mass religious meetings (tabligh akbar) and the media, including magazines and websites belonging to groups of religious hard-liners, and has increased during 2010 and 2011. Intimidation has been used at courts during almost every case related to freedom of religion and belief. Law enforcement agencies and the government have been generally lax in responding to this increase in intimidation and violence and in some cases law enforcement officers have even cooperated with the perpetrators.

34. On the anniversary of the Indonesian state ideology the Pancasila on 1 June 2008, the FPI staged a planned attack on the National Alliance for the Freedom of Religion and Belief (AKKBB) who held a peaceful rally at the National Monument (Monas) in Jakarta, resulting in the wounding of tens of AKKBB members, including women and children. Police, present during the attack, did little to protect the peaceful demonstrators. On 15 September 2008,

during the trial of the perpetrators of the attack some of the main suspects physically and sexually violated Nong Darol Mahmada, member of the AKKBB.⁵

35. In November 2008, a coalition of seven NGOs and a number of individuals, including former President, the late Abdurrahman Wahid, submitted a request with the Constitutional Court for a judicial review of the 1965 Blasphemy Law (UU No.1 PNPS). At every hearing, fundamentalist groups, amongst which the FPI and Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia (HTI), carried out intimidation such as demonstrations and screaming abuse, as well as violence against individuals and property, both in and outside of the court room. Regrettably, Constitutional Court judges remained passive during the disturbances and intimidation, which is symptomatic of a lack of law enforcement dealing with the violent and unlawful behaviour of militant groups when intimidating HRDs and other actors.⁶

36. On 4 March 2011, the office of the National Alliance for Unity in Diversity (ANBTI) who work to defend the right to freedom of religion and belief, was burgled. While valuable items were still there, hard drives and external hard drives containing data of investigations were taken. On 5 March of the same year, a bomb package was sent to the office of independent radio station KBR 68H in East Jakarta, which is also home to several other progressive organisations, addressed to Ulil Abshar Abdalla, coordinator of the Liberal Islam Network (JIL), known as a progressive Islamic scholar and a firm defender of the rights of religious minorities. As of writing, the sender of the package is still on trial.

37. In 2010 and 2011, two Focus Groups Discussions, organised by the Setara Institute for Democracy and Peace were disbanded by the FPI in Bandung (West Java) and Surabaya (East Java). In the case of Surabaya, the police and FPI acted side by side. No legal steps have been taken by the police to prosecute the perpetrators.

38. On 19 September 2011, two researchers from Human Rights Watch, conducting research about Shiite minorities in Madura (East Java), Andreas Harsono and Tirana Hassan were arrested by the police and interrogated for nine hours. In absence of a formal charge, they were handed over to the Surabaya Immigration Department to deport Tirana, who is an Australian citizen, for not possessing a research visa.

Stigmatization as ‘separatists’, intimidation and threats towards HRDs in Papua

39. In the past five years (2006-2011) the situation of HRDs in Papua has seen no improvement. HRDs continue to be harassed and threatened, mostly by security forces, particularly by the Indonesian military (TNI).

40. There has been an increase in the use of subversion/treason (makar) clauses in the Penal code (Art. 106, 110 and 160) to silence the voices of Papuan activists peacefully seeking justice for past and present human rights violations and the right to self-determination. As of the writing of this report, KontraS counts 29 political prisoners, serving sentences ranging from 11 months to life imprisonment. Three persons are still on trial, while 17 people have

⁵ Setara Institute, Report on the Condition of Freedom of Religion and Belief in Indonesia 2008 - “Berpihak dan Bertindak Intoleran”

⁶ Setara Institute, Report on the Condition of Freedom of Religion and Belief in Indonesia 2009- “Negara harus bersikap”

been released on probation.⁷ Political prisoners are generally treated badly and denied access to health services, such as in the case of Filep Karma and Kimanus Wenda, who have been suffering from serious illnesses. The majority of the 29 convicted prisoners were involved in flag raising events. Others were involved in peaceful rallies against the violence and human rights violations which have been committed in Papua⁸.

41. In October 2011, two HRDs and members of the labour union SPSI (All Indonesia Labour Federation), working at the Freeport McMoran gold and coppermine, Petrus Ayamiseba and Leo Wangdagau, were shot dead by police officer when taking part in a strike and rally calling for improved labour conditions at the mine.⁹ The head of the Union, Sudiro, leader of the strike since it started on 15 September 2011, was publicly threatened to be killed by the District Police Head of Timika during a meeting to discuss the workers' demands. Before the strike, Sudiro was once shot at by an unknown person. Other defenders of labour rights and members of the union have also been threatened. Juli Parorongon, spokesperson during the strike, was followed closely by Intelligence officers every time he visited Jakarta to coordinate with the head office of the SPSI.

42. After the violent dispersal by the military and police of the Third Papuan People's Congress in Jayapura on 19 October 2011, threats towards Papuan HRDs have increased not only in the region itself but also in Jakarta. A Papuan student dormitory in South Jakarta, which houses many students who are also political activists, was raided by police and military officers on 10 November 2011.¹⁰ Officers combed the entire premises of the dormitory and took down the identities of the students. At a discussion about corporate and environmental crimes committed by the Freeport mining company at the office of the Legal Aid Foundation (YLBHI) in Central Jakarta that same day, the police, in what can only be explained as a show of force, sent troops armed with automatic rifles to monitor the discussion.¹¹ This disproportionate measure unduly restricted the freedom of expression and assembly.

43. Access of foreign human rights defenders to the troubled provinces of Papua and West Papua has become increasingly difficult, through unclear and complicated regulations and direct refusal of permits to enter. As a result, three international organisations, ICRC, Peace Brigades International and Cordaid, were forced to close their offices in Papua in the past two years.

IV. Recommendations

1. Promptly and effectively investigate all violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms of human rights defenders and hold all perpetrators accountable.

⁷ See <http://www.kontras.org/buku/laporan%20tahun%202010.pdf>

⁸ Compilation of reports by KontraS from 2006-2011, see

http://www.kontras.org/index.php?hal=siaran_pers&id=1144

⁹ See http://www.kontras.org/index.php?hal=siaran_pers&id=1385

¹⁰ See http://www.kontras.org/index.php?hal=siaran_pers&id=1407

¹¹ See http://www.kontras.org/index.php?hal=siaran_pers&id=1406

2. Take effective measures to ensure the safety of human rights defenders by establishing a protection unit for human rights defenders under the National Human Rights Commission Komnas HAM.
3. Adopt and implement pending legislation for the legal recognition and protection of human rights defenders.
4. Repeal and amend all legislation which disproportionately restricts the right to defend and promote universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms.
5. Strengthen police efforts to respect and uphold human rights in line with National Police Chief Regulation (Perkap) No. 8 2009, on the “Implementation of Human Rights Principles and Standards in the Police Force”, and act firmly and in accordance with the law against arbitrary behaviour and violence committed against human rights defenders by religious organisations and other non-state actors.
6. Extend standing invitations to all UN Special Rapporteurs, including the Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders, the Rapporteur on the Right to Freedom of Religion or Belief, the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Freedom of Expression and Opinion and the Special Rapporteur on the Use of Torture and Other Forms of Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
7. Make explicit recognition for human rights defenders by publicly supporting their work, recognising the contributions they make to the Rule of Law in Indonesia and denouncing any intimidation, threats or attacks which hamper their work.