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Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Indonesia

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received.

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its twenty-seventh session from 1 to 12 May 2017. The review of Indonesia was held at the 5th meeting on 03 May 2017. The delegation of Indonesia was headed by Mrs. Retno Marsudi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia and Mr. Yasonna H. Laoly, Minister of Law and Human Rights of Indonesia. At its 10th meeting held on 05 May 2017, the Working Group adopted the report on Indonesia.
2. On 13 February 2017, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Indonesia: Bangladesh, Belgium and Ecuador.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Indonesia:
 - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/IDN/1);
 - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/IDN/2);
 - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/27/IDN/3 and Corr.1).
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Czechia, Germany, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Indonesia through the troika. These questions are available on the extranet of the UPR.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. It was the first time ever that the two full-fledged Ministers presented the Indonesia's UPR report at the review. Indonesia prepared the report through an all-inclusive process.
6. Indonesia had successfully-held general elections in 2014, which involved nearly 186 million voters. In April 2017, nearly 42 million voters simultaneously participated in 101 local direct elections. All elections were conducted in a free, inclusive, and peaceful manner. This democratic setting strengthened human rights as part of Indonesia's DNA.
7. Indonesia highlighted the fourth generation of National Human Rights Action Plan, Law on Person with Disability, the strengthening of the local mechanisms, and the strengthened partnership with the National Human Rights Institutions.
8. Indonesia welcomed the visit of the special rapporteur on the right to health in April 2017 to have a comprehensive view of the progress and challenges faced in Jakarta, West Sumatra, East Nusa Tenggara, and Papua. In 2013, the special rapporteur on adequate housing visited Indonesia observing the realization of housing-related policy planning.

9. Indonesia presented reports to the CEDAW Committee in July 2012 and to the CRC Committee in October 2013. Indonesia will present its report before the Committee on Migrant Workers in September 2017.
10. Indonesia noted that President Joko Widodo's *Nawacita* emphasized on the welfare of the poor, including poverty alleviation and the provision of health and education facilities for them.
11. The Government launched a "developing Indonesia from the periphery" agenda focusing on advancing the rights and welfare of those who live in remote, and frontier areas. The Government has distributed: Family Welfare Card for 15.5 million Indonesian poor households; Indonesia Smart Card for 19.7 million students; and Indonesia Health Card for 92.4 million people. In 2014, the Government also launched the National Health Insurance Scheme with the objective to cover more than a quarter billion Indonesians by 2019.
12. The President of Indonesia is committed to a comprehensive and multi-faceted policy in accelerating the development in Papua and West Papua provinces, which will enable the Papuans to enjoy prosperity as their fellow countrymen in other parts of Indonesia. Moreover, efforts to address the issue of injustice, including alleged human rights violations in Papua are underway, including through the establishment of an integrated Team under the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs, involving the National Commission on Human Rights in 2016.
13. The Government has lifted restrictions in order for foreign journalists to visit Papua. Indonesia noted that 39 journalists visited Papua in 2015, a 41 per cent increase from 2014. In addition, around 90 international organisations and civil society organizations have visited Papua since 2012.
14. Indonesia currently has 9 women ministers out of a total of 34 ministers, with strategic portfolios. The draft bill on Gender Equality and Justice was being finalised, which would provide a stronger legal foundation for gender-responsive policies. Indonesia also noted that 424 Integrated Services Centres and 16 Safe House/Centres for Women and Children were established for victims of violence against women and children.
15. Indonesia highlighted its flagship programme called "*3Ends Program*", which focuses on ending: violence against women and children; human trafficking; and barriers to economic justice for women. Various efforts and initiatives were highlighted regarding the protection of migrant workers, including intensive negotiations with sending and receiving countries, initiating and finalizing protection instrument in ASEAN, ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and strengthening all Embassies, Consulates and Consulate-Generals of Indonesia.
16. In 2016, the Government launched the National Strategy on Elimination of Violence against Children (2016-2020) to advocate systematic, integrated, evidence-based and coordinated measures.
17. Indonesia also introduced Law related to Juvenile Justice System, Government Regulation on Diversion, and Presidential Regulation on Integrated Training on Juvenile Justice System, which has improved the approach from retributive to restorative justice in dealing with children in conflict with the law.
18. Measures to widen access to basic needs, economic, infrastructure, and social services have also been strengthened for masyarakat hukum *adat*/adat communities in Indonesia.

19. The Forum for Inter-religious Harmony plays a pertinent role as a platform for dialogue and promotion of tolerance. Law enforcement has also been strengthened to investigate, punish, and redress all cases of religious-based violence.
20. Indonesia is strongly committed to upholding freedom of opinion and expression and in this regard noted that in Jakarta there were 3,148 public demonstrations in 2015 and 2,784 in 2016. In Papua, in 2015 one demonstration per two days took place.
21. Indonesia noted the revised Law on Electronic Information and Transaction, which serves as a response tool towards the growing challenges of religious and racial-based incitement of hatred through media technology.
22. Indonesia emphasized that the death penalty remained part of Indonesia's positive law and only applied after exhausting all legal processes and ensuring the legal rights of the convicted.
23. Challenges on gaps in human rights commitment, capacity and resources as well as disparity of wealth are continuously addressed.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

24. During the interactive dialogue, 101 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.
25. Pakistan noted various legislations to strengthen the implementation of the ratified conventions, and increased budget allocation for programmes for women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.
26. Panama welcomed the ratification of the two Optional Protocols to the CRC, the adoption of the National Development Plan (2015-2019) and the promotion of human rights education.
27. Peru recognized the progress made in mainstreaming international human rights principles, promoting human rights education for public servants, and improving the juvenile justice system.
28. The Philippines welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the two Optional Protocols of the CRC.
29. Portugal welcomed the introduction of universal health coverage, the allocation of 20% of the national budget to education, and efforts to improve gender equality.
30. The Republic of Korea welcomed ongoing efforts to uphold human rights through the 4th National Human Rights Action Plan, and noted Indonesia's cooperation with UN human rights mechanisms.
31. The Republic of Moldova welcomed the step taken aimed at strengthening its human rights legal and institutional frameworks while expressing concern about the use of the death penalty.
32. Romania appreciated the commitment to ensuring the protection and promotion of human rights for all in the country.
33. Russian Federation noted the establishment of centres for women and children victims of violence.

34. Saudi Arabia welcomed the consultative process in the elaboration of the national report and its achievements in the field of child rights.
35. Senegal welcomed the National Human Rights Action Plan, and the allocation of 20 per cent of the national budget to education.
36. Serbia welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, training for police and prison officers, and the establishment of the National Taskforce on Trafficking in Persons.
37. Sierra Leone noted the progress in particular the compulsory and free education programme and the National Strategy on the Elimination of Violence against Children.
38. Singapore welcomed Indonesia's efforts for social protection, inequality reduction programmes such as *NawaCita* and the Universal Secondary Education programme.
39. Slovakia appreciated the steps taken to revise the Criminal Code and to promote interfaith dialogue and tolerance while expressing concern about the use of the death penalty.
40. Slovenia welcomed efforts to protect the human rights of women while noting with concern about the discrimination against persons belonging to minorities, indigenous communities, and LGBTI persons.
41. South Africa welcomed the implementation of the National Development Plan and the National Human Rights Action Plan.
42. Spain recognized the consideration by Indonesia of a draft law on gender equality.
43. Sri Lanka welcomed the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and the two optional protocols on the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
44. State of Palestine welcomed efforts to combat trafficking, through awareness-raising and building a national strategy, as well as improvement in education.
45. Sudan recognized the progress made in the fields of children, women, combating trafficking.
46. Sweden made recommendations.
47. Switzerland expressed concern about the application of the death penalty in cases of drug-related crimes.
48. Thailand recognized efforts to tackle child labour and violence against children, as well as Indonesia's commitment to strengthen a culture of mutual understanding and interfaith tolerance.
49. Timor-Leste welcomed the National Human Rights Action Plan, the National Plan of Action on Disabilities and universal health coverage.
50. Tunisia welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and improvement in the education system.
51. Turkey appreciated the steps taken to implement the existing ratified conventions.
52. Uganda noted that the national reform agenda included many draft laws that should have been expedited through the national legislative process.
53. Ukraine welcomed the 4th National Action Plan on Human Rights, the Law on Juvenile Justice System, the Law on Persons with Disabilities and amendments to criminal law.

54. The United Arab Emirates welcomed the progress made in guaranteeing economic, social and cultural rights, and efforts to address violence against women and children.
55. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland expressed deep concern about the execution of eighteen prisoners since 2014, and, inter alia, about the potential abuse of workers in the natural resources sector and the deterioration of the rights of LGBT persons.
56. The United States of America expressed concern about, inter alia, the lack of an accountability framework for abuses by the military and police, and restrictions on freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly, including in Papua and West Papua.
57. Uruguay noted positively the protection of children's rights as a national priority, while expressing concern that the practice of female genital mutilation is not explicitly prohibited.
58. Uzbekistan noted measures taken to implement accepted recommendations from the second UPR cycle, and welcomed efforts to strengthen cooperation with UN human rights mechanisms and within regional structures.
59. Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed efforts to empower women who hold leadership positions in public and private sectors, and the introduction of a 12-year free and compulsory education programme.
60. Viet Nam welcomed efforts to implement the Fourth National Action Plan on Human Rights to overcome challenges.
61. Yemen welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and integration of human rights values in school curricula.
62. Albania welcomed ongoing efforts to promote the rights of women and vulnerable groups, and the ratification of the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
63. Algeria welcomed the adoption of the "3Ends" programme aimed at, inter alia, eliminating violence against women and children.
64. Angola appreciated the progress made in the socio-economic sector, including in relation to access to healthcare and to the health insurance plan.
65. Argentina raised specific concern about the application of the death penalty.
66. Armenia welcomed the National Action Plan on Human Rights, and noted the National Strategy on Elimination of Violence against Children.
67. Australia acknowledged introduction of the Disability Law encouraging Indonesia to establish a National Disability Commission. Australia also welcomed its demonstrated commitment to economic development in the Papua provinces.
68. Austria expressed concern about undue restrictions on freedom of expression, lack of accountability for violations by security forces in Papua, and attacks against religious minorities and places of worship.
69. Azerbaijan appreciated incorporation of international human rights standards into the national education system.
70. Bahrain welcomed several measures to combat human trafficking, including at the normative level, and through the work of dedicated task forces.

71. Bangladesh noted that more attention and resources could be devoted to protect the rights of children living in disadvantageous socio-economic conditions while appreciating Indonesia's upholding women's rights.
72. Belarus noted Indonesia's commitment to strengthen international dialogue and cooperation on human rights, and acknowledged human rights capacity building measures for public officials.
73. Belgium welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, but expressed its deep regrets about resumed executions.
74. Bosnia and Herzegovina welcomed Indonesia's commitment to ratifying international human rights instruments. It remained concerned about ill-treatment of persons deprived of liberty.
75. Botswana acknowledged efforts to promote and protect women's rights, while noting concerns of violence against women and girls, including through harmful practices, and the need to improve the juvenile justice system.
76. Brazil regretted the Government's decision to resume executions and to impose death sentences for drug-related offences, affecting directly two Brazilian citizens.
77. Brunei Darussalam welcomed increased budget allocations for relevant ministerial programmes, and measures to improve access to health facilities and services.
78. Indonesia noted that Law related to the special autonomy of Papua and Law related to the Western Papua had been implemented to promote effective local governance and development. Both provinces are self-governed and administrated by the local governments, led by democratically elected native Papuans.
79. Indonesia highlighted the Constitutional Court decision that drug offences are one of the most serious crimes, which lead to the maximum punishment, including the death penalty. In the ongoing revision of Indonesia's Criminal Code, the death penalty is to be restricted as a last resort with the possibility of commutation.
80. In order to end violence against women and girls, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection together with the Chief of National Police, Supreme Court, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and Association of Indonesian Legal Counsel signed a memorandum of understanding on access to justice for women, who are victims of violence, including provision of advocacy and training programs.
81. The Government launched a programme that includes: improving the family welfare and economic resilience; increasing the awareness on health risks of early pregnancy of girls; implementing a compulsory and free educational programme aimed at ensuring children staying at school; and developing a draft National Action Plan on elimination of child marriage.
82. The Government also continues to raise awareness among medical and health workers, including the traditional medical practitioners, to stop practices of female genital mutilation procedures.
83. Concerning the juvenile justice system, the Government has launched the programme of integrated education and training for law enforcement officials. A pilot project transforming several children in correctional facilities into rehabilitation institutions for children and children's temporary houses is implemented.
84. The Government launched the National Action Plan on elimination of all forms of child labour (2013-2022) which integrates all aspects of protection of children, including

socio-economic sphere, education, healthcare services, law enforcement and formulation of programmes to support efforts on the elimination of child labor.

85. Cambodia welcomed the progress made in poverty reduction, economic development and socio-cultural rights promotion.

86. Canada made recommendations.

87. Chile expressed concern about the reintroduction of the death penalty for drug-related offences, child labour and trafficking of children for purposes of sexual exploitation.

88. Ethiopia noted efforts to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights at the international, ASEAN and OIC level. It welcomed the revocation of discriminatory laws.

89. Colombia appreciated training of 375 legal drafters to ensure the compatibility of domestic regulations with Indonesia's international human rights obligations.

90. Cuba welcomed efforts to comply with human rights, as reflected in the National Development Plan (2015-2019) and the Fourth National Action Plan on Human Rights.

91. Czechia welcomed the adoption of the National Action Plan on Human Rights.

92. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea noted the Fourth National Action Plan on Human Rights. It welcomed the launch of the National Health Insurance Scheme and the introduction of a 12-year compulsory education system.

93. Denmark noted an increase in the number of local laws and regulations that discriminate against and restrict access to basic rights for women and minorities.

94. Djibouti noted the National Development Plan. It also appreciated efforts to promote the rights of women and children such as "3Ends" programme.

95. Ecuador appreciated the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and of the two Optional Protocols to the Rights of the Child.

96. Egypt commended the ratification of the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

97. China welcomed effective measures to combat violence against women and children and human trafficking, to address poverty, and to promote social development.

98. France welcomed the progress made since the last Universal Periodic Review.

99. Georgia welcomed the ratification of Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Right of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

100. Germany acknowledged the progress made in several areas, notably conciliatory signals in Papua and West Papua.

101. Guatemala remained concerned that the law of defamation of religion unfairly restricts the freedom of expression of religious minorities.

102. Honduras noted the National Human Rights Plan of Action and the inclusion of the Sustainable Development Goals therein.

103. Hungary noted that the implementation of National Human Rights Action Plan, which needs to be accelerated through appropriate regulatory and support mechanisms.

104. Iceland regretted resumed executions related to drug-trafficking offences, and urged Indonesia to fulfil international obligations, including ensuring the protection of human rights for all citizens, homosexual and heterosexual alike.
105. Iran (Islamic Republic of) appreciated improvement of legal and institutional frameworks focusing on the promotion and protection of the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities, and older persons. It also welcomed efforts to promote clean government, combat corruption, and improve coordination mechanisms to support implementation of the national anti-trafficking strategy.
106. Iraq welcomed the National Development Plan (2015-2019).
107. The Netherlands regretted violence and discrimination against religious and other minorities.
108. Italy welcomed measures aimed at ending violence against women and children, combating human trafficking, improving women representation in Parliament, and promoting tolerance between religious communities.
109. Japan welcomed strengthening of the legal system to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities. It also expressed concern about the delay in introducing barrier-free facilities to public transportation systems and commercial centres.
110. Kazakhstan welcomed the ratification of the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the National Human Rights Action Plans.
111. Kenya welcomed the progress made in implementing UPR recommendations.
112. Kuwait welcomed enhancement of the rights of women, vulnerable groups, persons with disabilities, and migrant workers.
113. The Lao People's Democratic Republic welcomed the progress made in promoting the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities, enhancing freedoms of expression and religion, and improving healthcare services.
114. Latvia appreciated efforts to combat violence against women, child marriage and the harmful practices of female genital mutilation.
115. Lebanon noted the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which had ensured Indonesia's redoubling its efforts to protect women's rights and the elderly.
116. Liechtenstein expressed concern about the continued imposition of the death penalty, mostly for drug-related offences, crimes that do not meet the threshold of "most serious crimes."
117. Madagascar noted the National Human Rights Action Plan, capacity-building training programmes for government officials on human rights, and the improvement of the judicial and institutional frameworks and policies to protect the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly.
118. Malaysia welcomed the ratification of the optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child in sale of children, and children in armed conflict, as well as the progress achieved to advance women's rights.
119. Maldives welcomed the Child Friendly Cities Programme to ensure basic education, health and to make welfare facilities available and easily accessible. It also praised the improvement made in literacy through educational programmes.

120. Mexico welcomed the invitation extended to the special rapporteur on food to visit the country, as well as the ratification of the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.
121. Mongolia welcomed the ratification of the two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and their incorporation into national legislation, as well as the 4th generation of the National Human Rights Action Plan, which focuses on police reform and promotion and protection of the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.
122. Montenegro expressed concern about violence against children in detention and at all trial phases. It also regretted resumed executions and imposition of death sentences for drug crimes.
123. Morocco welcomed reforms aimed at combating violence against women and children, human trafficking, and removing obstacles for economic justice for women. It also welcomed the normative framework to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and the 4th generation of the National Human Rights Action Plan.
124. Norway welcomed juvenile justice reform based on a restorative justice model. It also expressed concern about reports of discrimination against religious minorities while recognizing Indonesia's efforts to build religious tolerance.
125. Myanmar commended Indonesia for its commitment to fighting against trafficking in persons through national normative frameworks and the National Task Force thereon.
126. Namibia expressed concern about the resumed application of the death penalty.
127. Nepal appreciated the National Medium Term Development Plan (2015-2019) and the "Building Indonesia from the periphery" agenda to fulfil the basic rights and social welfare of the people from backward, remote and frontier areas. It also welcomed prioritized investment to ensure the right to education.
128. Ireland expressed concern about the use of security apparatus to punish dissidents and human rights defenders.
129. New Zealand welcomed the National Action Plan on Disabilities (2013-2022), and efforts to address indigenous rights.
130. Mozambique welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as their incorporation into national law.
131. Oman welcomed efforts to improve tolerance among different religious communities and ensure their peaceful co-existence and respect.
132. Bhutan welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the National Human Rights Action Plan, and the "HeforShe IMPACT" for improving women representation, reducing maternal mortality and ending violence against women.
133. Indonesia has integrated the principle on Prevention and Elimination of Torture in law enforcement practices, including protection of prisoners in immigration detention centres and police stations. The Ombudsman also monitors the quality of public services to inmates in correctional facilities.

134. The national police established cooperative investigative interview training, which has trained up to 3,000 law enforcement personnel. Training in the training of investigative interviewing, and training of humanitarian law are also conducted regularly.

135. Various efforts have been undertaken to strengthen protection of migrant workers, including through strengthening the national legislative and institutional frameworks, improving inter-agency coordination, policy implementation and law enforcement, as well as enhancing protection afforded by Indonesian Missions abroad.

136. Indonesia highlighted that a large number of local regulations were reformed upon the recommendation from the Ministry of Home Affairs in line with recognized human rights principles and standards. Continuing efforts are also being made to enhance the capacity and knowledge on human rights in all provinces and cities, including in Aceh, Papua and West Papua provinces.

137. Indonesia reiterated the enactment of Law on Person with Disability, which allows the rights of persons with disabilities to be mainstreamed into the national development framework. Sufficient attention has been given to enhance the protection of persons with mental health issues, through the enactment of the Law on mental health.

138. Indonesia concluded by stating that Government partnership with all relevant stakeholders would provide a functioning checks and balances mechanism that will ensure inclusive and comprehensive outlook in its efforts to promote and protect the human rights of its people.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

139. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Indonesia and enjoy the support of Indonesia:**

139.1. **Finalize steps to ratify other human rights instruments (Egypt);**

139.2. **Consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Georgia; Kazakhstan);**

139.3. **Take further steps to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or degrading Treatment or Punishment (Mozambique);**

139.4. **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark; Guatemala; Hungary; Montenegro; Portugal; Turkey);**

139.5. **Ratify without delay the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture, as well as the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and expedite the harmonization of legislation in accordance with them (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**

139.6. **Ratify the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France; Portugal; Ukraine; Sierra Leone) / Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance to strengthen the Convention from the perspective of universality and compliance (Japan) / Complete the process of ratification of**

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Kazakhstan);

139.7. **Consider ratifying ILO Convention 189 (Philippines);**

139.8. **Continue cooperation with United Nations mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights (Bahrain);**

139.9. **Adopt an open, merit-based selection process when selecting national candidates for United Nations Treaty Body elections (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

139.10. **Ensure, as recommended by the Committee on Elimination of Discrimination against Women, that women could access contraception without requesting their husband's consent (Kazakhstan);**

139.11. **Continue its efforts in promoting and protecting human rights through regional framework, enhancing capacity building and dialogue to empower States to solve their own human rights challenges with international assistance (Myanmar);**

139.12. **Continue to strengthen its leadership in enhancing regional inclusive mechanisms for the protection of migrant workers through legally binding instruments (Ecuador);**

139.13. **Continue its efforts to consolidate the principles of human rights and public freedoms (Yemen);**

139.14. **Continue with its programmes to promote and protect the rights of women, children, disabled persons and the elderly (Djibouti);**

139.15. **Continue its national efforts to improve the legal and institutional frameworks, implement policies and programmes focussing on and promoting the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities, and older persons (Egypt);**

139.16. **Take necessary measures in the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Viet Nam);**

139.17. **Take concrete measures to speed up the process under the National Legislation Programmes 2015-2019 (Uganda);**

139.18. **Step up its efforts to protect vulnerable groups in society in accordance with the 2015-2019 National Legislative Programme (United Arab Emirates);**

139.19. **Further increase the coverage of its people to access health services in order to meet the targets set out by the National Health Insurance Scheme (Brunei Darussalam);**

139.20. **Carry out review of the relevant laws to align them with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Uganda);**

139.21. **Strengthen the framework of protection against discrimination through the enactment of a law that prohibits it in all its forms in line with international human rights standards (Mexico);**

139.22. **Urgently make all acts of torture offences under its criminal law, including in the Penal Code of Indonesia, consistent with its binding obligations under the Convention against Torture (Canada);**

- 139.23. Review the Criminal Code to align it with the definition of torture of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Honduras);
- 139.24. Adopt legislative measures to prevent and combat intimidation, repression or violence against human rights defenders, journalists and civil society organizations (Mexico);
- 139.25. Review national and local legislation, including provincial by-laws, to ensure that freedom of religion and belief is universally protected (Germany);
- 139.26. Adopt legislation to address sexual harassment, especially in the workplace (Maldives);
- 139.27. Adopt legislative and policy measures to ensure women and adolescents access to sexual education and free and friendly reproductive health services (Honduras);
- 139.28. Continue advancing the draft law on Gender Equality and Justice (Colombia);
- 139.29. Amends all local laws and regulations that discriminate against women and marginalized groups (Denmark);
- 139.30. Speed up the adoption of the draft law on Gender Equality and Justice (Georgia);
- 139.31. Activate the adoption process of the draft law on gender equality and the elaboration of a national policy on gender equality (Madagascar);
- 139.32. Continue with its efforts to enact the draft law on Gender Equality and Justice, which will provide a stronger legal foundation for gender responsive policies (Bhutan);
- 139.33. Ensure draft legislations relevant to protecting the vulnerable groups are successfully implemented, such as the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence and the Law on the Welfare of Older Persons (Brunei Darussalam);
- 139.34. Review and amend its national legislation that discriminates against women, and challenge social acceptability of violence against women and practices harmful to women and girls, such as female genital mutilation and early and forced marriage (Czechia);
- 139.35. Modify the Criminal Procedure Code to ensure better protection for women, and thoroughly investigate allegations of violence or abuse perpetrated against children while in detention (Sierra Leone);
- 139.36. Continue its active participation within the Open Government Partnership Initiative, the main objective of which is to ensure open, transparent and accountable governance (Azerbaijan);
- 139.37. Continue ongoing efforts in promoting the culture of mutual respect and peaceful co-existence among different religious communities in the society (Oman);
- 139.38. Further strengthen Indonesia's commitment in strengthening human rights dimension in business activities and continue its leading role in this regard (Myanmar);
- 139.39. Accelerate the establishment of a national commission on persons with disabilities (Morocco);

- 139.40. **Effectively implement fourth generation of National Action Plan on Human Rights and promote human rights education at all levels (Pakistan);**
- 139.41. **Ensure adequate financial and human resources to effectively implement its national human rights action plan (Philippines);**
- 139.42. **Continue to engage with civil society organizations and relevant stake-holders in the implementation of the National Action Plan on Human Rights, which covers the period of 2015-2019, as well as in the formulation and shaping of its 5th generation (Romania);**
- 139.43. **On the basis of the National Human Rights Action Plan, improve and promote more effectively the protection of human rights (Hungary);**
- 139.44. **Continue with the progress made in the 4th generation of the National Action Plan on Human Rights at national and local levels (Morocco);**
- 139.45. **Strengthen efforts to improve education, training, capacity building in human rights fields (Saudi Arabia);**
- 139.46. **Continue to promote human rights education at all levels and strengthen human rights training and capacity-building for public sector officials (Thailand);**
- 139.47. **Continue promoting human rights education and training at all educational levels (Timor-Leste);**
- 139.48. **Continue conducting training and dissemination programmes on obligation and commitments on human rights for government officials and stakeholders at the national and local levels (Ukraine);**
- 139.49. **Strengthen efforts to ensure full enrolment of children particularly girls in educational institutions (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);**
- 139.50. **Continue to implement training and dissemination programmes on obligation and commitments on human rights to a broad range of audiences (Cuba);**
- 139.51. **Improve training and administrative instructions for police and local authorities to ensure that the right to peaceful assembly is universally respected, including in the Provinces of Papua and West Papua (Germany);**
- 139.52. **Ensure that laws and policies on the fight against terrorism are in accordance with international human rights standards (Panama);**
- 139.53. **Expedite the process of revising the Penal Code ensuring that the Code includes a definition of torture consistent with the Convention against Torture (Republic of Korea);**
- 139.54. **Adopt the national anti-torture bill and establish an effective National Preventive Mechanism (Serbia);**
- 139.55. **Continue efforts to fight against torture (Iraq);**
- 139.56. **Make continuing efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Lebanon);**
- 139.57. **Continue to improve and extend the work of its National Task Force on Trafficking in Persons (Sri Lanka);**
- 139.58. **Improve and extend the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Task Force to cover every part of the country and to amend its legislation to ensure that child**

trafficking in all its forms is comprehensively defined and criminalized (State of Palestine);

139.59. Continue to prevent and eradicate human trafficking as part of the Bali mechanism process (Djibouti);

139.60. Strengthen prevention and awareness-raising programmes in its efforts to address trafficking in persons at the national and regional levels, including through the Bali Process (Philippines);

139.61. Extend the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Task Force to cover every part of the country and to ensure that child trafficking in all its forms was comprehensively defined and criminalized (Serbia);

139.62. Improve and extend the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Task Force to cover every part of the country (Timor-Leste);

139.63. Continue promoting the knowledge and strengthen the capacities of the officials in preventing and handling trafficking in persons, including in implementing special measures and care for trafficking in persons, involving the vulnerable populations (Islamic Republic of Iran);

139.64. Continue to strengthen national and regional efforts to promote and protect human rights defenders (Ecuador);

139.65. Facilitate the work of human rights defenders and journalists throughout the country (France);

139.66. Step up efforts to ensure protection of journalists and human rights defenders (Iraq);

139.67. Ensure human rights obligations in Papua are upheld, respected and promoted, including freedom of assembly, freedom of the press and the rights of women and minorities (New Zealand);

139.68. Ensure that religious minorities can freely exercise their right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion (Panama);

139.69. Further promote respect for religious diversity and freedom of religion including by reviewing relevant laws and policies in light of its Constitution and international obligations (Republic of Korea);

139.70. Adapt its legislation and take the necessary measures to guarantee the full enjoyment of the right to freedom of religion or belief, including for religious minorities (Switzerland);

139.71. Take strong coordinating measures to protect the right to freedom of religion or belief, including by ensuring that all district and provincial laws and regulations align with Indonesia's Constitution and international human rights obligations (Canada);

139.72. Guarantee that religious minorities freely exercise their right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion in worship, as well as their observance, practice and teaching (Guatemala);

139.73. Take measures to ensure the protection of freedom of religion or belief for religious minorities in line with Indonesia's Constitution (New Zealand);

139.74. Take all necessary measures to protect the freedom of religion and belief for persons belonging to all religious groups, including by protecting

persons belonging to religious minorities from violence and persecution (Netherlands);

139.75. Guarantee freedom of religion or belief and the rights of persons belonging to national minorities and hold to account the perpetrators of violence and threats against religious minorities (Italy);

139.76. Ensure that the freedom of speech of civil society organizations and special interest groups is promoted and respected across Indonesia so that they can, within the legal framework, voice their views and concerns, even on issues that can be sensitive (Netherlands);

139.77. Continue to take appropriate steps to investigate and provide redress in all cases of violence related to religious belief (South Africa);

139.78. Raise awareness of the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights, including through awareness-raising campaigns and the inclusion of human rights in school curricula at all levels (Albania);

139.79. Strengthen capacity of the national social security system aimed at supporting households in need (Belarus);

139.80. Ensure all citizens can freely manifest their beliefs and that adherents of all faiths can fully enjoy their rights to health, education and other public services (Norway);

139.81. Continue strengthening its successful social programmes such as family and healthcare cards for poor households, which enables millions of Indonesians to access education and health programmes (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

139.82. Expand public participation in pursuit of national development projects such as infrastructure and town planning in order to avoid forced evictions and violence (Kenya);

139.83. Continue to implement policies aimed at enhancing social protection and reducing inequality, and develop infrastructure that provides more targeted social assistance, particularly to those living in rural areas (Singapore);

139.84. Continue placing poverty alleviation as one of its priority tasks and promote sustainable economic and social development (China);

139.85. Continue national policies to put an end to poverty through initiatives on development (Kuwait);

139.86. Strengthen measures in implementing the country's National Health Insurance Scheme (South Africa);

139.87. Continue ensuring access to health institutions and services in conformity with the National Health Insurance Scheme with a view to implementing the objectives of the Universal Health Coverage by 2019 (Algeria);

139.88. Strengthen prevention and monitoring measures in the health sector (Angola);

139.89. Take further measures to realize the universal health coverage throughout the country (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

- 139.90. Continue to improve access to healthcare services by funding programmes that improve the quality of health services in rural villages (Maldives);
- 139.91. Redouble efforts in sex education and access to sexual and reproductive health in the whole country with a view to reducing maternal mortality and combatting AIDS, early pregnancies, abortions carried out in situations of risk, child marriages, and violence and sexual exploitation (Colombia);
- 139.92. Further improve the coverage of reproductive, maternal, new-born, child and adolescent health services in the country (Kazakhstan);
- 139.93. Continue to implement policies to ensure the availability and affordability of education to all Indonesians, in particular those in the remote regions, and those with special needs (Singapore);
- 139.94. Continue its efforts to ensure universal, compulsory, free high-quality education in all areas, and to reduce the financial barriers to accessing education (State of Palestine);
- 139.95. Further promote the development of education and protect people's right to education (China);
- 139.96. Take further steps to ensure universal enrolment of children of compulsory school age (Bangladesh);
- 139.97. Continue strengthening measures to ensure education for all, including expanding the infrastructure of educational system in the whole territory of the country (Belarus);
- 139.98. Continue reforming its excellent education policy, in particular the programme of universal secondary education (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 139.99. Continue efforts to improve the protection of women and children (Lebanon);
- 139.100. Consider the repeal of those rules that discriminate against women on the basis of their civil status, religious affiliation, place of residence or membership of any ethnic minority (Peru);
- 139.101. Continue strengthening the measures taken to ensure women's rights and achieve gender equality (Tunisia);
- 139.102. Continue implementing the national gender mapping in policies to assess the representation of women in positions of responsibility and decision-making (Algeria);
- 139.103. Keep up its good work in upholding the rights of women among other vulnerable groups (Bangladesh);
- 139.104. Protect women's rights and promote gender equality by ensuring that all district and provincial laws and regulations align with Indonesia's Constitution and are consistent with Indonesia's human rights obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as by improving coordination among responsible agencies and ministries (Canada);

- 139.105. Continue efforts to increase awareness on the rights of women, protection of the health of mothers and children, particularly in the remote regions of the country (Uzbekistan);
- 139.106. Continue promulgating laws and enhancing all policies to provide safe protection for women (Bahrain);
- 139.107. Adopt concrete measures against gender discrimination, which hinders equal access for women to justice (Chile);
- 139.108. Take the necessary measures to eliminate female genital mutilation, early marriage and the worst forms of child labour (Panama);
- 139.109. Continue awareness-raising and advocacy to end female genital mutilation in practice (Ethiopia);
- 139.110. Continue efforts to combat harmful traditional practices against women and girls (Nepal);
- 139.111. Continue to combat violence against women and promote their empowerment (Pakistan);
- 139.112. Make further efforts to promote the rights of women and children and continue its efforts in the fight against domestic violence (Republic of Korea);
- 139.113. Continue supporting the activities of centres aimed at strengthening the rights and opportunities for women and children victims of violence (Russian Federation);
- 139.114. Continue working towards implementing the programme of *3Ends* to combat violence against women (Sudan);
- 139.115. Ensure the protection of women's rights by strengthening legislation relating to offences on violence against women and girls (Botswana);
- 139.116. Prosecute all acts of domestic and sexual violence against women and girls (Latvia);
- 139.117. Strengthen its legislation on violence against women, including by penalizing all forms of sexual violence (Liechtenstein);
- 139.118. Continue efforts to reduce violence against women and girls, including sexual violence, family violence and female genital mutilation (Australia);
- 139.119. Continue strengthening the measures taken in the framework of combating violence against women and children (Tunisia);
- 139.120. Continue efforts to put an end to violence against women and children (Oman);
- 139.121. Strengthen efforts to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women and children and other vulnerable groups, by adopting comprehensive legislation and launching awareness-raising campaigns. Ensure that women victims of violence receive appropriate help and perpetrators are brought to justice (Italy);
- 139.122. Continue consolidating women's determined participation in public affairs (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

- 139.123. Continue efforts on women empowerment in order to enhance their meaningful participation in socio-economic and political decision-making process (Nepal);
- 139.124. Take further efforts in advancing the protection of the rights of the child at national and sub-national levels (Viet Nam);
- 139.125. Accelerate the implementation of the new law and regulations relating to juvenile justice (United Arab Emirates);
- 139.126. Put an end to corporal punishment and other forms of violence in schools (Panama);
- 139.127. Continue efforts in implementing and enforcing the national strategy to end violence against children for the period of 2016-2020 (Sudan);
- 139.128. Continue making efforts to combat child labour and child marriage (Tunisia);
- 139.129. Prohibit explicitly in legislation corporal punishment of children in all places, including at home, in schools, criminal institutions and alternative care centres (Uruguay);
- 139.130. Strengthen laws to ensure the protection of children from child labour and trafficking of children for purposes of sexual exploitation by establishing programmes for reinsertion in school and rehabilitation (Chile);
- 139.131. Prevent child labour beginning with those who work in hazardous conditions (Kenya);
- 139.132. Continue to implement the 2016-2020 National Strategy to put an end to violence against children (Kuwait);
- 139.133. Continue with ongoing efforts to combat violence and crimes against children (Malaysia);
- 139.134. Take further effective measures to promote and protect the rights and wellbeing of children, protect children from violence, including ensuring their access to healthcare and education (Uzbekistan);
- 139.135. Continue efforts to eradicate the practice of detaining children together with adults in prisons for adults (Russian Federation);
- 139.136. Strengthen facilities for children in conflict with the law (Ethiopia);
- 139.137. 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, and that Indonesia abolish all corporal punishment of children in all settings (Liechtenstein);
- 139.138. Continue with the efforts to strengthen access to justice for juveniles in conflict with the law and share best practices with the wider region (Malaysia);
- 139.139. Strengthen measures in the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities in political life (South Africa);
- 139.140. Continue implementing the National Action Plan on Disabilities 2013-2022 with an emphasis on the situation of children facing multiple forms of discrimination (Colombia);

- 139.141. Further guarantee the rights for people with disabilities and expand the participation of people with disabilities in public affairs (China);
- 139.142. Redouble its efforts to protect the human rights of persons with physical disabilities (Japan);
- 139.143. Continue to take measures to increase the representation and participation of persons with disabilities (Cuba);
- 139.144. Bolster the implementation of Law No. 8/2016 on Persons with Disabilities and strengthen its efforts to tackle child labour to ensure children's access to social, health and education services (Thailand);
- 139.145. Continue with efforts for the protection of Indonesian migrants outside the country and of migrants in their territory (Peru);
- 139.146. Continue its efforts in protecting migrant workers as well as carrying out capacity building trainings for them (Viet Nam);
- 139.147. Promote initiatives to raise awareness among host communities on the rights of refugees, asylum-seekers and unaccompanied children (Colombia);
- 139.148. Intensify efforts to prevent statelessness, including through ensuring proper, affordable and accessible birth registration of all children born in Indonesia (Slovakia).
140. The following enjoy the support of Indonesia, which considers that they are already implemented or in the process of implementation:
- 140.1. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras);
- 140.2. Take all necessary measures to ratify and implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Saudi Arabia).
141. The following recommendations will be examined by Indonesia, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-sixth session of the Human Rights Council in September 2017:
- 141.1. Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Kazakhstan);
- 141.2. Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Senegal); / Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Kazakhstan);
- 141.3. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Guatemala);
- 141.4. Sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Republic of Moldova); / Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Hungary);
- 141.5. Continue the process of ratification of international human rights instruments, in particular the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and, as a first step, establish a moratorium on executions (Romania);

- 141.6. Ratify, before the next UPR cycle, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or degrading Treatment or Punishment, and establish a national preventive mechanism accordingly (Czechia);
- 141.7. Take measures to bring an end to torture and ill-treatment practiced by the police forces and to combat the impunity of people responsible for such offences, including by ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (France);
- 141.8. Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Kazakhstan); / Continue taking measures aimed at the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Namibia);
- 141.9. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Guatemala; Sierra Leone; Spain);
- 141.10. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Guatemala; Senegal);
- 141.11. Consider ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, including its Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities (Botswana);
- 141.12. Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Latvia; Madagascar; Portugal; Timor-Leste);
- 141.13. 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);
- 141.14. Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in accordance with the commitment made in the National Human Rights Action Plan (Hungary);
- 141.15. Adhere to and adapt national laws to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Guatemala);
- 141.16. Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crimes of Genocide (Armenia);
- 141.17. Ratify the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity (Armenia);
- 141.18. Accede to the Arms Trade Treaty (Guatemala);
- 141.19. Ratify as soon as possible the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (Guatemala);
- 141.20. Ratify the 2014 International Labour Organization protocol to the Forced Labour Convention 1930 and to implement existing labour regulations requiring the formal documentation of all workers and minimum standards in working conditions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 141.21. Consider ratifying Protocol 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights and the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Albania);

- 141.22. Consider extending an open and standing invitation to the Special Procedures (Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- 141.23. Extend an open invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Uruguay); / Issue a standing invitation to Special Procedures (Kazakhstan); / Extend a standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders, respond positively to all requests to visit the country and cooperate fully, promptly and substantively with the Human Rights Council Special Procedures (Latvia);
- 141.24. Extend an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples to visit Indonesia, including Papua, in line with the opening of Indonesia to collaborate with special procedures (Mexico);
- 141.25. Complete swiftly the discussions within the legislative body on the revised draft of the Penal Code (Turkey);
- 141.26. Review and repeal local bylaws that may limit rights guaranteed by the Constitution, especially as they relate to the rights of women, sexual minorities and religious minorities (Norway);
- 141.27. Introduce legislation to repeal the blasphemy law of 1965 (Sweden);
- 141.28. Amend or revoke laws and decrees that limit the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion (Denmark);
- 141.29. End prosecutions under Articles 156 and 156a of the criminal code for exercising freedom of religion and expression (United States of America);
- 141.30. Repeal or amend Articles 106 and 110 of the Criminal Code to avoid restrictions on the freedom of expression (Germany);
- 141.31. End prosecutions under Articles 106 and 110 of the criminal code for exercising freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (United States of America);
- 141.32. Repeal all legislation and regulations that restrict women and girls from accessing information and advice related to their sexual and reproductive health and rights, including contraception (Canada);
- 141.33. Consider revisiting the provisions of Law No. 1/1974 on marriage, which, among others, distinguishes inheritance rights between sons and daughters in the same family (Namibia);
- 141.34. Eliminate from the Criminal Code the article relating to blasphemy (Spain);
- 141.35. Ensure that *Komnas Perempuan* is in conformity with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);
- 141.36. Work towards repealing regional or local bylaws discriminating persons based on their sexual orientation or gender identity (Austria);
- 141.37. Make further legislative and executive efforts in order to prevent intolerance and discrimination on religious grounds against members of religious minorities (Slovakia);
- 141.38. Take resolute action to prevent and effectively prosecute acts of violence and incitement of hatred against religious minorities and to counter discrimination and intolerance on religious grounds (Austria);

- 141.39. **Implement appropriate measures to prevent discrimination against religious minorities (Hungary);**
- 141.40. **Protect Christian and other minority rights and promote interfaith dialogues among religious groups in Indonesia (Kenya);**
- 141.41. **Guarantee the rights of minority groups, particularly those of religious minorities and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons, through effective legal action against incitement to hatred and violent acts, as well as by revising legislation that can have discriminatory effects (Brazil);**
- 141.42. **Review and amend the national legislation in order to reinforce the protection against discrimination, including based on religion, sexual orientation and gender identity, and introduce education programmes preventing such discrimination and stigmatization (Czechia);**
- 141.43. **Put in place a national policy to ensure the rights of LGTBI persons, and to punish cases of discrimination and those guilty of discrimination (Spain);**
- 141.44. **Ensure that national and regional laws and policies do not discriminate against any individuals in society, including LGBTI persons, and are in line with Indonesia's international obligations, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Sweden);**
- 141.45. **Repeal or revise legislation, notably the relevant provisions of the Aceh Islamic Criminal Code, which criminalizes sexual relations among consenting adults of the same sex, as well as legislation, which discriminates on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity (Iceland);**
- 141.46. **Abolish the death penalty (Angola); / Abolition of the death penalty for all crimes and in all circumstances (Portugal);**
- 141.47. **Abolish the death penalty for drug trafficking offences (Spain); / End the continued imposition of the death penalty mostly for drug-related offences (Liechtenstein);**
- 141.48. **Abolish the death penalty and consider commuting all death sentences imposed on persons convicted of drug offences (Chile);**
- 141.49. **Enhance safeguards on the use of the death penalty, including: adequate and early legal representation for cases which could attract the death penalty; non-application of the death penalty to those with mental illness; revising the Criminal Code to accord with relevant international human rights laws and obligations; and re-instating a moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Australia);**
- 141.50. **Pending abolition, establish an independent and impartial body to conduct a review of all cases of persons sentenced to death, with a view to commuting the death sentences or at least ensuring fair trials that fully comply with international standards (Belgium);**
- 141.51. **Abolish the death penalty, establish a moratorium on executions and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Slovakia);**
- 141.52. **Consider establishing a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Austria); Consider establishing a de jure moratorium of capital executions and commute the existing death sentences**

(Italy);/ Consider reverting to the moratorium on executions and take steps towards the abolition of the death sentence (Namibia);

141.53. Re-establish an official moratorium on the use of the death penalty (Montenegro); / Re-establish a moratorium on the death penalty with the aim of abolishing it (Slovenia); / Re-establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Brazil); / Re-establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Mexico); / Reintroduce immediately a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Sweden);

141.54. A moratorium on executions with a view to abolish the death penalty (Norway); / An immediate moratorium on the death penalty (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); / Establish an official moratorium on executions, with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Switzerland); / Establish an official moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Panama); Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (France); / Take urgent measures to establish a formal moratorium on executions of persons sentenced to death (Argentina); / Establish a moratorium on executions as a first step towards the abolition of the death penalty (Belgium); (Iceland); / Establish a moratorium on the application of the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Germany); Introduce a moratorium on executions as an intermediate step towards the abolition of the death penalty, reforming the Penal Code (Spain);

141.55. Put in place a moratorium on executions, with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, the Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, as well as the International Criminal Court Statute (Ireland);

141.56. Take further steps to ensure a safe and enabling environment for all human rights defenders, including those representing the LGBT community and adat communities (Norway);

141.57. Safeguard and expand religious freedom by revising national legislation so that it recognizes and protects all forms of religion or belief, theistic, atheistic and non-theistic, as set out in Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including for those outside the six officially recognised religions (Sweden);

141.58. Ensure that existing legal and constitutional provisions protecting human rights in particular expression, association and assembly are fully implemented nationwide; repeal discriminatory local by-laws contrary to Indonesia's own Constitution; prioritize progress on equality and non-discrimination, including in relation to LGBT persons; take action to prevent extremist groups from harassing, intimidating or persecuting religious and other minorities; and provide human rights training to officials in the legal and judicial system (Ireland);

141.59. Intensify all efforts to respect and uphold freedom of expression, assembly, and religion and belief, and to prevent discrimination on any grounds including sexual orientation and gender identity (Australia);

- 141.60. Ensure the respect of the right to a fair trial, as provided by article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including the right to appeal for persons sentenced to death (Republic of Moldova);
- 141.61. Continue to combat impunity, including by strengthening laws and regulations as well as their implementation (Turkey);
- 141.62. Thoroughly and transparently investigate past human rights abuses (United States of America);
- 141.63. Finalise the investigation of all human rights cases in Papua (Australia);
- 141.64. Guarantee access to contraception irrespective of the marital status and repeal all laws which restrict women's and girls' access to sexual and reproductive health information (Slovenia);
- 141.65. Adapt the legislative framework in order to ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services, including contraception and family planning, for unmarried women as well as married women, without the consent of their spouse (Belgium);
- 141.66. Take urgent measures to repeal norms and regulations that discriminate against women and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender persons, as well as to investigate and punish perpetrators of acts of discrimination and violence against them (Argentina);
- 141.67. Eliminate legal and political restrictions that discriminate against women on the basis of their personal status, and those that may violate their sexual and reproductive rights (Spain);
- 141.68. The full application of existing national regulations forbidding the practice of Female Genital Mutilation, as well as the amendment of national legislation to ensure the full access to sexual and reproductive health rights (Portugal);
- 141.69. Adopt all necessary measures to ensure that the persistent practice of female genital mutilation stops, through the criminalization of such practice and awareness campaigns (Uruguay);
- 141.70. Take additional measures aiming at addressing female genital mutilation, including its eventual ban in the long run (Mozambique);
- 141.71. Put an end to violence and discrimination in law and in practice against women, to violence and discrimination against homosexuals, and to female genital mutilation (France);
- 141.72. Enact and enforce legislation to raise the legal age of marriage for boys and girls to 18 (Sierra Leone);
- 141.73. Raise the age of criminal responsibility to sixteen years old (Portugal);
- 141.74. Evaluate the establishment of mechanisms that allow indigenous peoples to be guaranteed the right to their ancestral lands (Peru);
- 141.75. End compulsory drug treatment and reform mandatory reporting requirements to allow for anti-discriminatory access to healthcare (Portugal).

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

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Indonesia was headed by H.E. Mrs. Retno L.P Marsudi, Minister of Foreign Affairs and H.E. Mr. Yasonna H. Laoly, Minister of Law and Human Rights and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Hasan Kleib, Ambassador/Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the UN, WTO and Other International Organizations, Geneva;
- H.E. Mr. R.M. Michael Tene, Ambassador/Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the UN, WTO and Other International Organizations, Geneva;
- Mr. Mualimin Abdi, Director General for Human Rights, Ministry of Law and Human Rights;
- Mr. Zudan Arif Fakrullah, Director General for Population and Civil Registration, Ministry of Home Affairs;
- Mr. Abdurrahman Masud, Head of Research, Development, Education and Training, Ministry of Religious Affairs;
- Major General Markoni, Head of Legal Assistance Agency, Indonesian National Armed Forces;
- Brigadier General Bambang Usadi, Head of Legal Assistance Agency, Indonesian National Police;
- Mrs. Sri Danti Anwar, Senior Advisor for Family Development, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection;
- Mr. Ifdhal Kasim, Senior Advisor for Political, Legal, Security and Human Rights Affairs, President Executive Office;
- Mr. Dicky Komar, Director of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Arrmanatha C. Nasir, Head of the Minister's Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Denny Abdi, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the UN, WTO and Other International Organizations, Geneva;
- Mr. Remigo Yolanda Berutu, Regent of Pakpak Bharat;
- Mr. Bonanza P. Taihitu, Deputy Director for Civil and Political Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Temanengnga, Deputy Director for Civil and Political Rights Instruments, Ministry of Law and Human Rights;
- Ms. Eva Kasim, Policy Analyst, Ministry of Social Affairs.