



PERMANENT MISSION OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)  
AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS  
IN GENEVA

No: 78/POL-II/IV/2026

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, and Other International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and with reference to the Joint Communication (Ref.: AL IDN 10/2025, dated 18 December 2025), has the honour to convey the response of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, as attached herewith.

The response clarifies the allegation involving an individual in the Joint Communication through our thorough review that there is no government involvement in the said allegation. The Government also notes several information provided in the Joint Communication have not been supported by verifiable evidence and contain factual inconsistencies. We urge that the Special Procedure could do its utmost effort to ensure that the information conveyed are correct and verified.

As a state party to the ICCPR, Indonesia reaffirms its commitment to protect the freedom of opinion and expression of its people, including those engaged in the protection and promotion of human rights.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, and Other International Organizations in Geneva, avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Special Rapporteurs, the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 4 May 2026



**Ms. Mary Lawlor**, Special Rapporteur on the human rights defenders  
**Ms. Irene Khan**, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression

**Response of the Government of Indonesia  
to the Joint Communication of the Special Procedures Mandate Holders  
Ref.: AL IDN 10/2025 of 18 December 2025**

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has the honor to respond to the Joint Communication AL IDN 10/2025 of 18 December 2025 from the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression.

The Government reaffirms its commitment to the promotion and protection of the rights to freedom of opinion and expression and to peaceful assembly, which are guaranteed under the Indonesian Constitution and further reinforced by Indonesia's obligations as a State Party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). These safeguards apply equally to all individuals, including human rights defenders.

### **Constitutional and Legal Framework**

1. The Government underscores that reprisals against those advocating for the protection and promotion of human rights are strictly prohibited under Indonesian law, including our obligations under the ICCPR and Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights. Articles 100-103 of the Human Rights Law specifically recognize the vital role of community participation, providing a clear legal shield for individuals engaged in the protection and promotion of human rights.

The Government acknowledges that works to promote and protect human rights may take various forms. Consequently, our legal system integrates specific safeguards across various sectors to ensure that professionals can work without fear of retaliation. These safeguards, include among others:

- **Media:** Law No. 40 of 1999 on the Press protects human rights defenders who are journalists or media practitioners.
- **Labor:** Law No. 21 of 2000 on Trade Unions safeguards human rights defenders engaged in union activities and prohibits employer retaliation.
- **Legal:** Law No. 18 of 2003 on Advocates, which guarantees protection for human rights defenders, advocates and legal aid providers acting in good faith, and Law No. 16 of 2011 on Legal Aid protects human rights defenders providing legal assistance.
- **Environment:** Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management, reinforced by Supreme Court Decree No. 36/KMA/SK/II/2013, which protects environmental defenders against lawsuit, including against strategic lawsuits against public participation (SLAPP).

Indonesia is continuously improving its oversight mechanisms. Police and judicial complaint mechanisms are available to all individuals who consider themselves victims of intimidation or violence, including through the National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM) and the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK). Moreover, Indonesia continues to reinforce preventive and protective

measures to ensure that human rights defenders are able to carry out their legitimate work in a safe and enabling environment.

Looking forward, the Government of Indonesia is currently finalizing the 6th Generation National Human Rights Action Plan (RANHAM 2026–2030). It includes a dedicated pillar on the protection of human rights defenders, specifically focusing on: streamlining inter-agency coordination; developing more responsive, localized complaint mechanisms; and drafting new, specific regulations to further clarify human rights defenders' protections.

### **Clarifications on Specific Allegations**

2. Regarding the case raised in the Joint Communication, the Government has conducted a thorough review of the allegations involving Ms. Selly Selegani and emphasized that no evidence of State involvement in or acquiescence to the incidents described.
3. Furthermore, the claims in circulation have not been supported by verifiable evidence, were not presented through available reporting mechanisms, and contain factual inconsistencies. Therefore, it does not provide sufficient ground for the authorities to undertake further follow-up in accordance with applicable legal procedures.
4. Regarding Blok Wabu in Intan Jaya, Papua, the Government wishes to clarify that there is currently no active Mining Business License (IUP) for Blok Wabu, nor is the site in operation, including due to objections raised by local governments. Nevertheless, the Government further underscores that any unauthorized activities in the area are strictly illegal, do not represent State policy and remain subject to enforcement measures.
5. Through Government Regulation No. 39 of 2025, that amend Government Regulation No. 96 of 2021 on the Implementation of Mineral and Coal Mining Business Activities, Indonesia has further strengthened its mining framework to put community welfare at the center of mineral management. This regulation requires that mining activities must strictly account for social impacts and sustainable development, while also prioritizing the voices of local communities.

### **Conclusion**

The Government of Indonesia remains steadfast in its belief that a vibrant democracy requires safe participation of all citizens. We reiterate our commitment to safeguarding the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, and association, consistent with our Constitution and obligations under the relevant international human rights instruments.

The Government values its engagement with the Special Procedures mandate holders and remains open to continued cooperation in the promotion and protection of human rights in Indonesia.

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