



Promoting and strengthening  
the Universal Periodic Review

# Recommendations & Pledges

## INDONESIA

### Second Review Session 13

Review in the Working Group: 23 May 2012  
Adoption in the Plenary: 19 September 2012

**Indonesia’s responses to recommendations (as of 19.09.2012):**

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Summary:
144 recs. accepted, 36 recs. pending	Out of the 36 pending recs., 6 were accepted and 30 rejected	No additional information provided	Accepted: 150 Rejected: 30 No clear position: 0 Pending: 0 Total: 180

*Paragraph headers are as in the Report of the Working Group, but the nature of responses to recommendations may have subsequently been changed.*

**List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/21/7:**

**108. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below enjoy the support of Indonesia:**

A - 108.1. Complete the process of ratifying international human rights instruments which have not yet been ratified, including CPED and the two Protocols to CRC (Iraq);

A - 108.2. In conformity with the third Action Plan on Human Rights, continue to consider ratifying the Rome Statute, OP-CAT and CPED (Chile);

A - 108.3. Ratify the CPED, OP-CAT and the Rome Statute of the ICC (Austria);

A - 108.4. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, OP-CAT, and the Rome Statute of the ICC, at the earliest opportunity (Slovenia);

A - 108.5. Ratify the OP-CAT as well as the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and to incorporate their provisions into domestic law (Sweden);

A - 108.6. Ratify the OP-CAT as well as the Rome Statute as foreseen in the National Human Rights Action Plan 2011-2014 (Switzerland);

A - 108.7. Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC and the OP-CAT (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

A - 108.8. Ratify OP-CAT (Turkey);

A - 108.9. Ratify OP-CAT (Maldives);

A - 108.10. Ratify and implement the following international instruments: CPED and OP-CAT (Ecuador);

A - 108.11. Ratify CPED (Spain);

A - 108.12. Continue the efforts to ratify CPED (Argentina);

A - 108.13. Ratify as soon as possible CPED and fully incorporate its provisions in the national legislation (Mexico);

A - 108.14. Continue its efforts to put in place the conditions for the eventual ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CPED) (Timor-Leste);

A - 108.15. Consider ratifying the CPED as foreseen in the National Human Rights Action Plan, and accelerate the ratification of the ICRMW and the implementation of its provisions (Morocco);

A - 108.16. Complete the process for the ratification of the two Optional Protocols to CRC (Sudan);

A - 108.17. Ratify the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Belgium);

A - 108.18. Take steps to integrate in national legislation the provisions of both Optional Protocols to the CRC, once ratified, and to strengthen relevant national implementation mechanisms (Egypt);

A - 108.19. Ratify the two Optional Protocols to the CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Greece);

A - 108.20. Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, including its Agreement on Privileges and Immunities (Slovakia);

A - 108.21. Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC to be a front runner again within ASEAN (Germany);

A - 108.22. Accede to the Rome Statute as amended at the Review Conference in Kampala in 2010 and align its national legislation with the obligations under the Rome Statute, the definition of crimes and principles, including the crime of aggression (Liechtenstein);

A - 108.23. Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Australia);

A - 108.24. Follow-up on the commitment made in the National Human Rights Action Plan to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and align its national legislation with the provisions of the Court's Statute (Hungary);

A - 108.25. Ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC and to fully align its national legislation with all obligations under the Rome Statute, including incorporating the Rome Statute definition of crimes and general principles, as well as adopting provisions enabling cooperation with the Court (Latvia);

- A - 108.26. Criminalize torture in its penal code and ratify OP-CAT (France);
- A - 108.27. Amend the Criminal Code to adopt a definition of torture as a criminal offense, as well as the Law of Criminal Procedure to make it punishable (Spain);
- A - 108.28. Specifically criminalize torture in your criminal code and ensure that security officials are held accountable for torture and other human rights abuses (United States of America);
- A - 108.29. Adopt, as a matter of priority, legislation to criminalize torture in line with article 1 of CAT (New Zealand);
- A - 108.30. Pursue the revision of the Penal Code to provide a more comprehensive and thorough legal basis for the implementation of Indonesia's obligations (Turkey);
- A - 108.31. Adopt promptly the reforms of the Criminal Code (Nicaragua);
- A - 108.32. Continue strengthening the national human rights institutions (Nepal);
- A - 108.33. Continue its endeavours to further enhance the existing mechanisms to advance human rights in Indonesia (Azerbaijan);
- A - 108.34. Continue its efforts to promote and support national human rights institutions (Saudi Arabia);
- A - 108.35. Continue developing the institutional framework with respect to the promotion and protection of human rights (Jordan);
- A - 108.36. Strengthen the infrastructure and institutional arrangements for training on human rights (Iraq);
- A - 108.37. Further promote human rights education and training at all educational levels (Pakistan);
- A - 108.38. Further promote human rights education and training at all levels (Sri Lanka);
- A - 108.39. Further promote human rights education and training at all educational levels (Thailand);
- A - 108.40. Continue promoting human rights education and training at all educational levels (Iran (Islamic Republic of));
- A - 108.41. Further promote human rights education and training at all levels in partnership with all relevant stakeholders to promote and protect the rights of every person (Myanmar);
- A - 108.42. Implement comprehensive human rights training, with regular reviews to ensure effectiveness, for all military and police personnel, including those working in the Papua and West Papua provinces (New Zealand);
- A - 108.43. Continue in a permanent manner the human rights education and training programs, disseminating specific information in that regard with training courses for the national and provincial committees, including police officers and the military (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- A - 108.44. Continue to promote human rights education and training at all educational levels, disseminating international human rights instruments and national legislation to law enforcement officers to continue increasing their awareness of their role in protecting people's rights, particularly those of vulnerable and marginalised groups (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));
- A - 108.45. Continue its efforts to promote programmes for capacity building for law enforcement officers in the field of human rights (United Arab Emirates);
- A - 108.46. Share best practices concerning training of law enforcement officials in human rights (Qatar);

A - 108.47. Continue its efforts to promote human rights education and training at all levels of education, including capacity building for persons in charge of enforcing current human rights laws, policies and measures (Morocco);

A - 108.48. Make further efforts to generate public awareness about human rights, including through human rights education (Nepal);

A - 108.49. Strengthen its efforts and measures to consolidate the State of law and its mechanisms on human rights protection and promotion, as stated in the recently launched Third National Action Plan on Human Rights (Viet Nam);

A - 108.50. Continue to enhance its efforts to address the related challenges ahead in the promotion and protection of human rights through its relevant policies and plans of action, especially the Third National Action Plan on Human Rights (Cambodia);

A - 108.51. Enhance the participation of and cooperation with relevant NHRIs and civil society in planning and implementation of human rights agenda in the future (Republic of Korea);

A - 108.52. Further enhance the partnership with relevant NHRIs and civil society for better coordination in the planning and implementation of national human rights activities and programmes among all stakeholders (Malaysia);

A - 108.53. Foster partnerships between the government, national human rights institutions, and civil society (Egypt);

A - 108.54. Increase cooperation with civil society (Palestine);

A - 108.55. Facilitate the visits of the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing and on Health, as well as requests for visits by others, including the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression (Republic of Korea);

A - 108.56. Continue its constructive role and contribution in the promotion and protection of human rights in the region (Pakistan);

A - 108.57. Continue its efforts in sharing best practices in the promotion and protection of human rights through regional and multilateral frameworks (Viet Nam);

A - 108.58. Provide more resources for implementing the national policies and programmes in favour of social vulnerable groups like women, children, poor people, ethnic minorities and migrants (Viet Nam);

A - 108.59. Continue efforts to empower the vulnerable and marginalized segments of society (Nepal);

A - 108.60. Enhance equal access to social services for all people, paying special attention to the needs of vulnerable communities living in remote regions (Myanmar);

A - 108.61. Establish a fully implementable national action plan which guarantees full protection of vulnerable groups (Bahrain);

A - 108.62. Make further efforts to protect children's rights, including improvements to the juvenile justice system (Japan);

A - 108.63. Continue its policies on improving the rights of the child (Jordan);

A - 108.64. Continue to make efforts to promote and protect the rights of women (Bahrain);

A - 108.65. Continue the policy to promote and protect women's rights (Angola);

A - 108.66. Eliminate completely all legal and political provisions which discriminate on the basis of civil status of women and violate sexual and reproductive rights (Spain);

A - 108.67. Take further measures to enhance the participation of women in the legislature (Sri Lanka);

A - 108.68. Continue the efforts to fight against all forms of discrimination and to respect the rights of religious minorities (Argentina);

A - 108.69. Accelerate efforts for early enactment of the draft new bill which includes the definition of torture consistent with CAT (Republic of Korea);

A - 108.70. Effectively take steps to prevent torture including through ratification of the OP-CAT at its earlier opportunity and through the establishment of a comprehensive system of independent monitoring and inspection of all places of detention without delay, regardless of the status of OP-CAT ratification (Denmark);

A - 108.71. Fully implement CAT, emphasizing the strengthening of training and capacity building programmes for the police and military officers, and the harmonization of local laws with the Convention (Mexico);

A - 108.72. Intensify its efforts in the fight against violence against women and in particular against domestic violence by concluding public awareness raising, empowerment of women and rigorous capacity development of law enforcers (Liechtenstein);

A - 108.73. Continue to strengthen its capacity in addressing the issue of violence against women as well as children (Singapore);

A - 108.74. Step up its efforts in the field of the protection of the rights of children, particularly against domestic violence (Angola);

A - 108.75. Expressly prohibit in national legislation violence against children in all settings, including at home, schools, penal institutions and centres of alternative care (Uruguay); 1

A - 108.76. Continue its efforts with a view of preventing and eliminating of trafficking in human beings (Azerbaijan);

A - 108.77. Step up efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including: continuing the practice of developing the national action plan and other strategies; considering the possibility of toughening criminal liability for crimes connected to human trafficking; studying the possibility of inviting the Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children, to visit the country (Belarus);

A - 108.78. Establish programmes and plans to combat trafficking in persons (Qatar);

A - 108.79. Continue its ongoing efforts in tackling the issue of trafficking in persons including prosecution of the perpetrators (Brunei Darussalam);

A - 108.80. Share best practices in the wide variety of measures it has taken to combat trafficking in persons (Greece);

A - 108.81. Increase its efforts, to fight effectively against trafficking in human beings, in particular sex tourism involving children and to adopt the draft law on the protection of domestic workers (Belgium);

A - 108.82. Enhance its programmes and initiatives to curb the phenomenon of street children (Algeria);

A - 108.83. Further promote national efforts in countering human trafficking (Sudan);

A - 108.84. Continue its efforts to enhance respect for human rights and rule of law in its security sector through education and institutional reforms (Singapore);

A - 108.85. Continue its educational and awareness raising work to promote human rights, train law enforcement officials and judges in human rights issues; improve the penal code and reform the judicial system; and take measures to combat corruption (Russian Federation);

A - 108.86. Continue its efforts on capacity-building programmes of law enforcement officials in strengthening the implementation of existing laws, policies and measures relating to human rights (Iran (Islamic Republic of));

A - 108.87. Intensify efforts on public awareness and capacity building programmes of law enforcement officials in strengthening the implementation of existing law, policies and measures relating to human rights (Malaysia);

A - 108.88. Ensure all cases of human rights violations are impartially investigated and prosecuted in proportion with the crimes committed (Slovenia);

A - 108.89. Ensure fair and proper legal action in relation to those investigated and prosecuted, including impartial trials and reasonable sentences, as well as detention standards that meet international norms (Australia);

A - 108.90. Ensure prompt, comprehensive, and effective investigations into credible allegations of human rights violations by members of the security forces, and examine options for establishing an independent review mechanism with the ability to recommend prosecutions (Australia);

A - 108.91. Take measures to guarantee accountability by ensuring that human rights violations, including abuses committed by Indonesian security forces are investigated and that those deemed responsible are prosecuted in a fair prompt and impartial manner (Canada);

A - 108.92. Ensure that allegations of abuse of prisoners are subject to effective and independent investigations (Switzerland);

A - 108.93. Take the necessary measures to guarantee the proper functioning of a juvenile justice system including, inter alia, by treating minors in a manner appropriate to their age (Liechtenstein);

A - 108.94. Continue to combat impunity, including by strengthening laws and regulations as well as their implementation (Turkey);

A - 108.95. Hold accountable officials of all ranks responsible for human rights violations in the Papua provinces (Germany);

A - 108.96. Take further effective measures to end impunity in cases of violence and torture committed by security forces (Austria);

A - 108.97. Continue its efforts to enhance religious tolerance and harmony among the vast and diverse society of Indonesia through the existing Religious Harmony Forum both at the national and sub-national levels (Timor-Leste);

A - 108.98. Review existing laws and policies and repeal or amend where necessary to ensure their compatibility with the right to freedom of religion or belief, in line with Indonesia's Constitution and its international obligations (New Zealand);

A - 108.99. Ensure that all ministerial decrees regulating religious life, as well as all local religiously founded bylaws, are in conformity with international human rights law (Norway);

A - 108.100. Seek possible ways to speed up the adoption of the religious harmony bill currently discussed by national lawmakers (Ukraine);

A - 108.101. Institute trainings and awareness campaigns for provincial and municipal officials in respect for the rule of law and with regard to protecting the freedom of religion and other rights of members of religious groups (United States of America);

A - 108.102. Guarantee freedom of religion or belief and the full respect of the rights of persons belonging to minorities (France);

A - 108.103. Review laws and decrees currently in force restricting the freedoms of religion, opinion, and of expression, in order to prevent any risk of discrimination (Switzerland);

A - 108.104. Revise any national legislation that may be in conflict with international obligations, and strengthen efforts to ensure that any assaults against persons regardless of their religious affiliation are investigated, and that those responsible for such assaults are brought to justice (Sweden);

A - 108.105. Take legislative action and effectively prosecute the incitement of hatred and acts of violence against all religious minorities (Austria);

A - 108.106. Take further measures to ensure the full protection of the freedom of religion or belief for religious minorities (Japan);

A - 108.107. Intensify its efforts in taking all necessary measures to stop violence and discrimination against religious groups (Netherlands);

A - 108.108. Investigate and prosecute all cases of harassment and discrimination of religious minorities and non-believers (Norway);

A - 108.109. Continue to promote religious tolerance and to hold to account the perpetrators of violence and threats against religious minorities (Italy);

A - 108.110. Take a resolute action against any act of religious violence and implement appropriate, efficient measures to prevent intolerance or discrimination on religious grounds (Slovakia);

A - 108.111. Guarantee the full exercise of freedom of religion (Spain);

A - 108.112. Undertake measures to protect members of religious groups, including Ahmadis, Bahais, Christians and Shias from harassment and acts of violence. This should commence with holding senior law enforcement accountable for their duties that include training for law enforcement officials at the local level to ensure an effective and adequate response to these incidents. This would also include reviewing laws and regulations which discriminate, directly or indirectly against one's religion or belief, including in particular the Blasphemy Act (Canada); 2

A - 108.113. Intensify its efforts to respect and uphold freedom of expression, including political expression, and the freedom to manifest one's religious belief, for all its citizens, including by ensuring effective state protection for minorities (Australia);

A - 108.114. Ensure free access for civil society and national journalists to Papua and West Papua (France);

A - 108.115. Enhance efforts to provide adequate protection to human rights defenders and to improve the human rights situations of ethnic and religious groups in certain regions, including Papua (Republic of Korea);

A - 108.116. Ensure that provisions of the Indonesian Criminal Code, such as articles 106 and 110 are not misused to restrict the freedom of speech (Germany);

A - 108.117. Continue efforts to fully guarantee the protection and independence of human rights defenders (Greece);

A - 108.118. Ensure a safe and enabling environment for all human rights defenders (Norway);

A - 108.119. Conduct impartial and independent investigations into acts of violence committed against human rights defenders, to bring those responsible to justice and fully guarantee freedom of expression (France);

A - 108.120. Continue the efforts to develop the health and education public services (Ecuador);

A - 108.121. Intensify its efforts with a view to decrease infant and maternal mortality rates (Slovakia);

A - 108.122. Continue to strengthen the programs and initiatives aimed at guaranteeing the right to health and in particular at reducing maternal and child mortality (Cuba);

A - 108.123. Provide universal access to family planning and reproductive health for young women and quality education on these issues (Belgium);

A - 108.124. Ensure, through the Ministry of National Education, the inclusion of sexual and reproductive education in the national secondary curriculum as part of the preparation for adult life, which will contribute to prevent, inter alia, early marriage, unwanted pregnancy and the spread of HIV/AIDS among adolescents (Honduras);

A - 108.125. Strengthen the promotion of the right to education and health in disadvantaged areas (Senegal);

A - 108.126. Continue to develop education policies aimed at ensuring access to education for all, especially the poor and those living in rural areas (South Africa);

A - 108.127. Continue efforts to promote the right to education (Saudi Arabia);

A - 108.128. Accelerate the free twelve year compulsory education (Iran (Islamic Republic of));

A - 108.129. Continue extending the free nine years compulsory education programme to twelve years so as to ensure access to education for all its young citizens (Brunei Darussalam);

A - 108.130. Take further steps to implement a policy of free compulsory education as established by the Indonesian Government over a period of 12 years so that all Indonesian children may have access to education (United Arab Emirates);

A - 108.131. Continue to speed up the implementation of the free and compulsory education program up to 12 years, in order to guarantee access of all children of the country (Venezuela(Bolivarian Republic of));

A - 108.132. Continue the efforts to ensure a quality education for Indonesian children (Cuba);

A - 108.133. Establish policies and programs of alternative education for single and married pregnant girls in order to avoid that they abandon their studies (Honduras);

A - 108.134. Continue implementing programmes and measures for the rights of persons with A - disabilities (Cuba);

A - 108.135. Study the possibility to establish new measures to eliminate all discriminatory treatment against women with disabilities (Argentina);

A - 108.136. Strengthen access for persons with disabilities in all areas, particularly their political participation such as voting (Thailand);

A - 108.137. Take diplomatic action and provide legal assistance to protect migrant workers (Iran (Islamic Republic of));

A - 108.138. Enhance efforts in undertaking measures to ensure better protection for its migrant workers abroad (Lebanon);

A - 108.139. Continue to support ethnic and religious tolerance within a diversified society (Lebanon);

A - 108.140. Schedule discussion of the Draft Law on the Recognition and Protection of the Rights of Traditional Communities (Iran (Islamic Republic of));

A - 108.141. Continue efforts to fight against poverty (Senegal);

A - 108.142. Continue to combat poverty, giving due consideration to socioeconomic and regional disparities (Myanmar);

A - 108.143. Continue the efforts to strengthen the socioeconomic capacity of the country to promote development and continue fighting against poverty (Nicaragua);

A - 108.144. Continue to comprehensively promote economic and social development as well as the harmonious co-existence among all ethnic groups and religious groups (China).

**109. The following recommendations will be examined by Indonesia which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the 21<sup>st</sup> session of the Human Rights Council in September 2012.**

A - 109.1. Continue its efforts to sign and/or ratify other human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party (Republic of Korea);

A - 109.2. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (Belgium);

R - 109.3. Sign the Optional Protocol to CRC on Communications Procedure (Maldives);

R - 109.4. Accede to/ratify the third Optional Protocol to the CRC on a communications procedure (Slovenia);

R - 109.5. Consider an early ratification of the third Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure (Slovakia);

R - 109.6. Ratify CRPD and its Optional Protocol (Spain);

R - 109.7. Consider ratifying ILO Convention N° 169 (Norway);

A - 109.8. Ratify the ILO Convention N°. 189 on Domestic Workers and adopt the Act for the Protection of Domestic Workers (Slovakia);

A - 109.9. Continue to increase human rights transparency by improving the access of local and international media organisations, engagement with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other relevant international organizations throughout Indonesia (Australia);

A - 109.10. Immediately grant access to the delegates of ICRC to the Papua provinces in order for them to fulfil their mandate (Germany);

R - 109.11. Step up its cooperation with special procedures mandate holders by responding positively to the pending visit requests of special procedures mandate holders and eventually consider extending a standing invitation to all special procedure mandates holders of the Human Rights Council (Latvia);

R - 109.12. Issue a standing invitation to all UN Special Procedures (Austria);

R - 109.13. Issue a standing invitation to the Special Procedures (Maldives);

R - 109.14. Consider extending an open and standing invitation to the Special Procedures (Chile);

R - 109.15. Extend an invitation to the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances; Independent Expert on minority issues; Special Rapporteur on the right to food; and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples in order that they visit Indonesia, particularly Papua (Mexico);

R - 109.16. Consider extending a standing invitation to all Special Procedures (Republic of Korea);

R - 109.17. Accept a visit by the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief, and to consider giving a standing invitation to Special Procedures (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

R - 109.18. Accept the pending request and facilitate the visit of the UN Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (Netherlands);

R - 109.19. Extend an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief (Norway);

R - 109.20. Eliminate the legislation which criminalizes sexual relations among persons of the same sex, as well as all legislation which discriminates on the basis of sexual orientation, particularly in the Aceh province, where since the establishment of the Sharia Law in 2002 these kind of relations are not allowed (Spain);

R - 109.21. Consider abolishing the death penalty and, as a first step, establish a moratorium on executions (Austria);

R - 109.22. Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolish the death penalty (Brazil);

R - 109.23. Make official the de facto moratorium on the death penalty, which has been applied since 2008, with a view to abolishing it (Spain);

R - 109.24. That investigations into allegations of abuse of prisoners are dealt with by civilian courts, not military courts (Switzerland);

R - 109.25. Halt immediately reported human rights violations by military and police officers and a general climate of impunity in Papua (Japan);

R - 109.26. Repeal the Regulation of the Minister of Health N° 1636 on Female Genital Mutilation and officially prohibit the increasing practice of female circumcision and other traditional practices inflicting sufferings on women and girls (Norway);

A - 109.27. Adopt all necessary measures to eradicate the persistent practice of female genital mutilation, including through awareness-raising campaigns, in cooperation with civil society organizations (Uruguay);

R - 109.28. Abolish all corporal punishment of children in all settings (Liechtenstein);

R - 109.29. Raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to 16 and establish a system of juvenile justice (Belgium);

R - 109.30. Ensure free access for foreign journalists to Papua and West Papua (France);

R - 109.31. Amend or revoke laws and decrees that limit the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, including the 1965 Blasphemy Law, the 1969 and 2006 ministerial decrees on building houses of worship and religious harmony and the 2008 Joint Ministerial Decree on Ahmadiyah to bring these laws into line with international human rights standards (Denmark);

R - 109.32. End prosecutions under Articles 106 and 110 of your criminal code for exercising the internationally protected right of freedom of expression, and re-evaluate the convictions and sentences of individuals prosecuted for those actions (United States of America);

R - 109.33. Take steps, particularly in Papua, to increase protection for human rights defenders against stigmatization, intimidation and attacks and to ensure respect for freedom of expression and peaceful protest, including through a review of regulations that can be used to restrict political expression, in particular article 106 and 110 of the criminal code, and the release of those detained solely for peaceful political activities (Canada);

R - 109.34. Adopt legislation for the legal recognition and protection of human rights defenders, as well as to repeal the legislation which restricts the right to defend and promote human rights (Spain);

R - 109.35. Continue its efforts to adopt a law to protect human rights defenders against any intimidation or reprisals as foreseen in the 2005–2009 National Legislation Programme and to ensure the prompt, impartial and effective investigation of such acts (Hungary);

R - 109.36. Ensure the rights of indigenous peoples and local forest dependent peoples in law and practice, in particular regarding their rights to traditional lands, territories and resources (Norway).

### *Endnotes*

1 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Expressly prohibit in national legislation the corporal punishment of children in all settings, including at home, schools, penal institutions and centres of alternative care”.

2 The recommendation as read during the interactive dialogue: “Undertake measures to protect members of religious minority groups, including Ahmadis, Bahais, Christians and Shias from harassment and acts of violence. This should commence with holding senior law enforcement accountable for their duties that include training for law enforcement officials at the local level to ensure an effective and adequate response to these incidents. This would also include reviewing laws and regulations which discriminate, directly or indirectly against one’s religion or belief, including in particular the Blasphemy Act”.

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