

Progress Report

Indonesia Efforts to Ratify the 1998 Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court



November 2012

INDONESIAN CIVIL SOCIETY COALITION FOR THE
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

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Prepared by:
Indonesian Civil Society Coalition for the International Criminal Court
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1. Introduction

Indonesia has expressed its commitment to ratify the Rome Statute (hereafter the Statute) since 1998. And that commitment has been reiterated through a government policy known as the National Action Plan on Human Rights (RANHAM) of 2004 - 2009, and the second period of RANHAM of 2011-2014. Similar commitment has been expressed by the government in various national and international forum.

Initially, the ratification of the Roma Statute was scheduled for 2008, yet it has not been successful and it is being rescheduled for 2013-2014.¹ There are some concerns that this second ratification plan will be facing many obstacles, particularly due to different views concerning the importance of ratification of the Rome Statute amongst government agencies. Meanwhile, there is a growing support from the public for this government agenda.

Since 2008, the Civil Society Coalition for the International Criminal Court,² (hereafter, the Coalition) has been actively encouraging the government to fulfill its

¹ Presidential Regulation No 23 of 2011 of the Republic of Indonesia on the National Action Plan on Human Rights Year 2011-2014

² The Indonesian Coalition was established in 2008 aims to encourage the Government of Indonesia to ratify the Rome Statute of 1998. This Coalition consists of more than 50 civil society organisations and individuals. Prior to the establishment of the Coalition, there had been activities conducted by a number of organisations.

commitment through various public activities.³

this ‘Progress Report’ is part of the Coalition’s activities to provide information on the measures taken by Indonesia for ratification. This report is going to elaborate the ratification process, prospect and challenges for ratification up to 2014 as well as providing recommendations for relevant institutions and government agencies.



Photo: CICC workshop with local civil society organisations in Aceh Province

2. Indonesia Efforts for Ratification of the Rome Statute: 1998-2012

Indonesia has stated its commitment to ratify the Statute since 1998. Indonesia actively took part in the adoption process by sending its delegation to participate in the Diplomatic Conference in Rome in July 1998.⁴ At the Conference, Indonesia

³ For example, by preparing a working paper, academic paper and draft ratification law needed by the government, publication, etc. These material can be accessed at www.elsam.or.id.

⁴ United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on The Establishment of an International Criminal

stated its support for the adoption of the Statute and the establishment of the International Criminal Court. In his statement, H.E Muladi, then the Minister of Justice and the Head of Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia before the Plenipotentiaries Conference of the Establishment of the International Criminal Court (Juni 16, 1998) stated:

“By way of conclusion, I wish to express that the participation of Indonesia in this Conference is to fulfill its obligation as mandated by its 1945 Constitution. The preamble of the Constitution clearly stipulated that acts which are not in conformity with humanity and justice should be abolish, and Indonesia should contribute to the establishment of a world order based on freedom, genuine peace and social justice. Accordingly, I wish to pledge the unswerving support and cooperation of the Indonesian to make the International Court a reality...”

In 1999, Indonesia gave a positive statement before the Sixth Committee of the UN General Assembly that “universal participation is the spearhead of the ICC” and that “The Court is the result of cooperation of all nations regardless of political, economic, social and cultural differences.”⁵ In the same statement, Indonesia also stated that the Rome Statute adds a meaningful value to the values embedded at the UN Charter that include cooperation, impartiality, non-discrimination, state sovereignty and territorial integrity. In this view, Indonesia emphasised that the Court aims to

Court, Rome, Italy, July 15-17, 1998 attended by 120 States.

⁵ Amnesty International, Factsheet: Indonesia and the International Criminal Court, http://www.iccnw.org/documents/AI_FS_Indonesia_1nov06_eng.pdf, see also <http://www.radioradicale.it/exagora/icc-sixth-committee-14th-meeting-pm> (last accessed 08 November 2012)

complement instead of substituting the national justice system.

In 2004, then President Megawati Sukarnoputri officiated the National Action Plan on Human Rights (RANHAM) of 2004 -2009.⁶ This RANHAM declared that Indonesia is going to ratify the Statute in 2008. A National Committee was established to implement this Action Plan. In several occasions, the Government claimed that the Statute is under reviewed and a national legislation on cooperation with the ICC need to be drafted prior to ratification.⁷

This commitment was getting more prominent in 2007, when Indonesia became one of the non-permanent members of the UN Security Council. The then Indonesian Permanent Representative to the United Nations, H.E. Marty Natalegawa, in his remark to respond to the report of the ICC Prosecutor to the UN Security Council on Darfur in December 2007 stated that:

“My delegation condemns the continued gross violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Darfur. These crimes are egregious affronts to the norms, rules and collective conscience of the international community. The perpetrators of those acts must be brought to justice... Finally, we wish to underline the independence of the Court on the conduct of its work. We believe that once case has been

⁶ Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia No. 40 of 2004.

⁷ This message was conveyed for example when the CICC representative met with the Director General of Human Rights of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Prof. Harkristuti Harkrisnowo, on July 4, 2012. Prior to that, the same has been conveyed in a public statement, see: <http://news.detik.com/read/2008/07/17/155929/973489/10/tim-penyusun-ruu-ratifikasi-statuta-roma-segera-dibentuk?s771108bcj>.

referred to the Court, including by the Council, there should be no interference in the legal process. At the same time, we recognize and underline the responsibility of the Security Council to ensure that Government of Sudan complies fully with the provisions of Security Council resolution 1593 (2005). There cannot be any impunity.”⁸



Photo: Discussion forum with the Coordinating Ministry on Politic, Law and Security of Indonesia, source: www.polkam.go.id

In a meeting of Indonesian Parliamentary of Global Action (PGA) members on February 16, 2009 in Jakarta, the parliament members reiterated its commitment to ratify the Statute before the end of parliamentary terms of 2004 – 2009. The Government (c.q. the Ministry of Law and Human Rights as focal point) at that time claiming that they were working on the drafting of academic paper and the draft ratification bill. Concurrently, both the parliament and the government agreed that measures need to be undertaken to accelerate the ratification of the Statute before the 2009 presidential election.⁹

⁸ See the Working Paper, “Indonesia towards the Ratification of the Rome Statute”, Indonesian Civil Society Coalition for the International Criminal Court, 2008.

⁹ See Briefing Paper, “It is now the time for Indonesia to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court”, Indonesian Civil Society Coalition for the International Criminal Court, 2008.

However, the plan for ratification did not take place because of many reasons, for instance the misconception or exaggerated apprehension about the Court. Some groups (e.g. the armed forces) believe that the Court is going to prosecute past human rights violation cases, there were also concerns over the implementation of complementarity principle, the power of the UN Security Council in the ICC, as well as the Court’s jurisdiction on the crimes of aggression. All of these were also viewed by some jeopardise the US-Indonesia relationship. Thus, it is better for Indonesia to ratify the Statute once all domestic legal instruments are in place.¹⁰

In addition, failure to ratify has also been directed towards the military persistent refusal (the Ministry of Defence and the Indonesian National Defence Forces).¹¹ This military stance was triggered by several legal scholars that recommend Indonesia not to ratify the Statute.¹² Meanwhile, other governmental agencies (e.g. the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the NHRIs) have expressed their support and agreement for ratification.

Consequently, the Government inserted the ratification plan on the 2011-2014

¹⁰ Jailani, Abdulkadir, “The Significance and Challenges of Ratification of the Rome Statute”, in “Towards Global Justice: Understanding the Mandate and Importance of the Rome Statute”, International Centre for Transitional Justice and Indonesian Civil Society Coalition for the International Criminal Court, 2012.

¹¹ www.kompas.com, “Rome Statute, TNI is expected to accept the International Court”, <http://internasional.kompas.com/read/2011/07/22/01563781/TNI.Diharapkan.Menerima.Mahkamah.Internasional>, 22 July 2011 (last accessed 8 November 2012).

¹² www.suarakarya-online.com, “Ratification of the Rome Statute will benefit the TNI”, <http://www.suarakarya-online.com/news.html?id=283367>, 22 July 2011 (last accessed 8 November 2012).

RANHAM, where it stated that the Statute is going to be ratified in 2013.¹³ Although the academic paper and draft bill have been formulated by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, yet those documents are still subject for ongoing reviews and revisions.

3. Prospect of Ratification

Learning from the failure in 2008, the Coalition is aware that the ratification in 2013-2014 might as well face many obstacles. Nevertheless, ratification is not impossible so long as measures to address such obstacles are consistently undertaken.

The Ministry of Defence which has been repeatedly mentioned as the agency that opposed this idea the most, has never expressed their official position. In July 2011, the Minister of Defence, Purnomo Yusgiantoro, stated that the Ministry is going to support the ratification if it is the government's official position. Purnomo was quoted saying that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Law and Human Rights are still reviewing the viability of ratification and the Ministry of Defence will adhere to any conclusion made by the two aforementioned ministries. Purnomo also stated that this ratification is still being discussed and different sides have different views about it.¹⁴

Recently, the Coalition has also identified a situation where the vision of Indonesia in protecting human rights and fundamental freedom of its people collides with certain manoeuvres from the security sector in

passing a number of legislations that have the potential to jeopardise democracy, human rights and prone to abuse, for instance, the (draft) law on national security, the law on horizontal conflict and the intelligence law.¹⁵ Special emphasis should be given to the Draft Law on National Security that, if adopted prior to Indonesian ratification to the Rome Statute, would create a relatively more excessive atmosphere in the country and as such, will shift the policy direction of Indonesian government.



Photo: FGD with the DG of Human Rights and the National Law Development Agency of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (BPHN) on the ratification of the Rome Statute, source: www.bphn.go.id

Efforts to gain common understanding on the ratification have been on-going. In November 2011, the Coordinating Ministries on Politics, Laws and Security initiated a discussion on the ratification plan, and it was attended by representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the Ministry of Defence and legal scholars. The meeting concluded, among others:

- 1) That the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court was established as a result of international community's

¹³ See Presidential Regulation No 23 of 2011 on the Indonesian National Action Plan for Human Rights of 2011-2014.

¹⁴ Antaranews.com, "Security Sector is Ready to Support Ratification of the International Court", <http://jatim.antaranews.com/lihat/berita/67319/tni-diuntungkan-ratifikasi-statuta-roma>, July 2011 (last accessed 08 November 2012).

¹⁵ E.g. the draft law on national security authorised the military to address social conflict without proper control from civilian authority.

- commitment to enhance peace, security and public order, it signifies moral responsibility of every state to prosecute crimes against humanity, to enforce human rights and to uphold justice as well as to prevent impunity;
- 2) That ratification of the Rome Statute requires a background research and academic paper, in order to have common understanding regarding the material and judicial consequences of the Statute. This academic paper would then need to be discussed with relevant stakeholders and the public to gather their inputs and to address valid concerns from the public;
 - 3) Since there are still different interpretations on certain articles in the Statute and its judicial consequences, joint measures would be necessary to address it, in particular on issues related to sovereignty and the judiciaries;
 - 4) There are two different perspectives regarding the timing of ratification. One side believes that it is now the time for ratification and this is supported by, among others, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, while the Ministry of Defence, Armed Forces and a number of international criminal law experts believe that now is not the time for ratification;
 - 5) Politically speaking, Indonesia received a lot of pressure from the international community to ratify the Statute. Ratification will also facilitate the establishment of a 'tribunal' yet we cannot neglect international practices and how this might compromise Indonesia's 'bargaining position' since ratification is related to international human rights enforcement, trade and economy;

- 6) There should be a clear arrangement in the domestic law regarding the procedure to implement the Statute, mandate and authorities of different institutions, etc.

In December 2011, the Chair of Constitutional Court, Justice Mahfud MD, conveyed his support for ratification. He advised the Government of Indonesia to immediately ratify the Statute since it could serve as an instrument to address cases of gross human rights violations in the future. Mahfud also added that Indonesia should be able to anticipate the possibility of human rights violations in the future and how international society might interfere. Mahfud said that Indonesia need not to worry that ratification will infringe its jurisdiction, because if no extraordinary violations happened and Indonesia will not request for the Court to interfere, thus the Statute will not be enforced. Mahfud recommended the government and the parliament to seriously discuss the idea of ratification.¹⁶

Until mid-July 2012, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights were still continuing the process of drafting the academic paper and the draft bill for ratification. The Coalition were informed that due to changes in Indonesian legislation structure, the academic paper and draft bill that have been prepared in the previous year need to be revised.¹⁷ The Coalition has also

¹⁶ Kompas.com, "Mahfud MD supports ratification of the Rome Statute", <http://nasional.kompas.com/read/2011/12/12/12242326/Mahfud.MD.Dukung.Ratifikasi.Statuta.Roma>, 12 December 2011 (last accessed 8 November 2012).

¹⁷ Technical obstacle due to changes in the Indonesian legislation structure affect the concept and content of the Academic Paper and the Draft Bill. This was explained by the Director General of Human Rights, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, in a meeting with Indonesian CICC in July

submitted its version of academic paper and draft bill for ratification in 2008 to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.

The Coalition noted that many State agencies are in favour to the idea of ratification. In addition to the aforementioned agencies, Commission I of the Parliament, which is responsible for international relations and ratification of international agreements, is also supportive to the ratification, as mentioned by one of its members in the National Seminar to commemorate the International Day of Justice, with the theme “To Encourage Indonesian Commitment for the Ratification of the Rome Statute to Strengthen Human Rights Protection,” held in July 2012.



Photo: National Seminar to Commemorate the Day of International Justice 2012

At the same seminar, the Deputy Chairman of the Constitutional Court, Justice Akil Mochtar, also concur that *first*, the agenda of criminal law enforcement in Indonesia is in consistent with the rationale behind the establishment of the International Criminal Court, to end impunity of the perpetrators and as deterrent. *Second*, the

2012. Similar issue was also conveyed during a National Seminar to commemorate the International Day of Justice, 17 July 2012 with the theme “To Encourage Indonesian Commitment for the Ratification of the Rome Statute to Strengthen Human Rights Protection”.

existence of the Human Rights Court of Indonesia that only have jurisdiction over genocide and crimes against humanity cannot be perceived as inability of Indonesian justice system to address gross human rights violations, yet, it should be perceived as an opportunity that encourage the ratification of the Statute. Therefore, the international criminal court serves to complement the national criminal justice system that could contributes to human rights enforcement. *Third*, the criminal law principles adopted in the Rome Statute are not in contradiction with the Indonesian Constitution, The complementary nature of the ICC will contribute to the domestic criminal justice system especially in protecting human rights, in particular on measures to resolve gross human rights violations.¹⁸

A number of scholars and professors have also expressed their support for Indonesia to ratify the Rome Statute.¹⁹ Their views have helped to clarify philosophical,

¹⁸ As explained in his speech during the National Seminar to commemorate the International Day of Justice, with the theme “To Encourage Indonesian Commitment for the Ratification of the Rome Statute to Strengthen Human Rights Protection,”¹⁷ July 2012.

¹⁹ Among those scholars and professors are Prof. Dr. Muladi (Professor at Diponegoro University, former Minister of Law and Human Rights and former governor of the National Resilience Institute, he was also the head of Indonesian delegation in the Diplomatic Conference in Rome for the adoption of the Rome Statute in 1998), Prof. (emeritus) Soetandyo Wigjosebroto (Professor at Airlangga University), Prof. Dr. Martino Sardi (Professor at Atmajaya Catholic University of Yogyakarta), Dr. Fajrul Falaakh (Expert on constitutional law at Gadjah Mada University), Dr. Fadillah Agus (International Humanitarian Law expert at Trisakti University and Padjajaran University), and Justice Artidjo Alkostar, SH, LLM. The compilation of their views on the Rome Statute can be found in the publication “Towards Global Justice: Understanding the Mandate and Importance of the Rome Statute”, International Center for Transitional Justice and Indonesian Civil Society Coalition for the International Criminal Court, 2012.

juridical, as well as sociological aspects of the Statute and how it is important for Indonesia. It is safe to assume that more scholars are actually in favour of the ratification compare to those who are against.

Based on the most recent development, it is quite plausible for the Rome Statute to be ratified in 2013, or at least before the end of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's administration in 2014. This ratification has been acknowledged as an important agenda for Indonesia, regardless of the timing and preparation issues. The objections on this ratification plan are mostly caused by insufficient understanding about the Statute and the ICC, for example on the complementarity principle, domestic law sovereignty, post-ratification consequences, etc. Political consideration shall not be used as an excuse for the Government of Indonesia to shift away from its goal to uphold the rule of law and human rights.



Photo: Media Briefing to commemorate the Day of International Justice 2011 with the National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM)

The above situation is strengthened by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights commitment in undertaking numerous measures toward the ratification, for instance; improving the national judicial system, particularly on the revision of the Law No 26 of 2000 on Human Rights Courts; arrange a preparatory mechanism; establish a permanent working group; review the Academic Paper and the Darft

Bill as well as Dissemination of international human rights instruments. The Ministry also stated that even though the ratification of the Rome Statute is not included in the National Legislation Programme (Prolegnas), yet there is other way that the government could pursue through special circumstance in relation to international agreement, where then the government and/or the parliament could propose an adoption of certain international instrument that has not been included in the Prolegnas. Continuous dialogue and discussions have also been done by the Ministry to address different stances amongst government agencies.

Meanwhile, the MFA has repeatedly stated that Indonesia is committed to ratify the Statute, starting from 1998 when the Statute was adopted and mentioned in the two national documents of RANHAM. The International Criminal Court is important for Indonesia and consistent with the preamble of the Constitution of Indonesia, where it is stated that as a dignified country, Indonesia is to contribute to the creation of world order and adhere to the values of human rights and democracy. The MFA recommended to Coalition to have a new narrative or argument for the ratification, for example, by reiterating Indonesia's commitment as a civilised nation.²⁰

International support for Indonesia to ratify the Rome Statute can also be seen in the second cycle of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in May 2012. During the discussion process, fourteen (14) countries submitted their recommendations about ratification.²¹ In its response, Indonesia

²⁰ As explained in a National Seminar to commemorate the International Day of Justice, with the theme "To Encourage Indonesian Commitment for the Ratification of the Rome Statute to Strengthen Human Rights Protection," 17 July 2012.

²¹ The fourteen countries are: Australia, Austria, Chile, Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, Latvia,

stated that it will continue the implementation of the national action plan (RANHAM).



Photo: CICC activists and advisers with ICC President, Sang-Hyun Song, during his visit to Indonesia

Indonesia's involvement in the UN Peacekeeping Operations

Ratification of the Rome Statute could also strengthen Indonesia's role in the international fora. Indonesia could facilitate interaction and connect countries with advanced legal system and those that are still developing it. This is in line with the diplomatic vision of Indonesia to act as a "bridge-maker"²² for the international community, as it has shown in many forums, such as the United Nations Department for Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO). Indonesia has an opportunity to utilise this ratification as a peaceful diplomatic mission to promote the values of universal justice and humanity.

Indonesia has been actively involved in the UN peacekeeping missions for decades by sending its military and police personnel to Lebanon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, etc. The Statute will provide these troops with additional layer of protection during assignment²³ since neither the

Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland.

²² A term used by the current Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia to describe the vision of Indonesian diplomacy under his leadership.

²³ See Article 8, Paragraph (2), Letter (b) and (e) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court 1998: "Intentionally directing attacks against

Indonesian penal code nor the Military penal code have any provision to prosecute the crime of attacking personnel under peacekeeping mission. This is another perspective that Indonesian CICC has been trying to emphasised, particularly for the military, so they will be convinced to also gain something positive from it.

4. Epilogue

Based on the aforementioned elaboration, the Coalition is confident that Indonesia is going to ratify the Rome Statute in 2013 or 2014. In order to ensure this, measures need to be undertaken to overcome any potential obstacles.

Therefore, the Coalition recommends the following:

- 1) To the Government of Indonesia
 - a. To undertake measures in preparation of the ratification before it takes place in 2013 as stipulated in RANHAM (e.g. the Academic Paper, the Draft Bill);
 - b. To reach a common understanding through intensive and continuous discussion.
 - c. To open up for constructive dialogue with civil society groups and academia;
- 2) To the International Community
 - a. To remind the Government of Indonesia of its commitment through bilateral dialogues and other international engagement;

personnel, installations, material, units or vehicles involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as long as they are entitled to the protection given to civilians objects under the international law of armed conflict"

- b. For ASEAN Member States to put spurs to Indonesia, as one of the founding countries of ASEAN to set an example in the regional commitment to uphold the rule of law and human rights and promoting peace in the region by ratifying the Rome Statute of International Criminal Court
- c. To encourage Indonesian Parliament members to take the initiative if necessary to adopt the Law on Ratification (e.g. through PGA)
- d. For CICC to conduct targeted lobby and dissemination strategies by inviting relevant speakers from the ICC and other relevant organisations to Indonesia and vice versa.

###END###



PROFILE

INDONESIAN CIVIL SOCIETY COALITION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

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About The Coalition

Indonesian Civil Society Coalition For the International Criminal Court is a group of civil society organizations that campaigns for the ratification and implementation of the Rome Statute on the International Criminal Court. It was established in Jakarta in 2006. Being proclaimed again in the National Action Plan on Human Rights 2010-2014 (after being proclaimed on the Human Rights National Action Plan 2004 – 2009 that it would be ratified in 2008), the ratification of the Rome Statute will become a measurement for the seriousness of Indonesia in upholding international justice regime and stopping impunity.

International Criminal Court, which is a mechanism of an international justice system, becomes one urgent need to stop impunity for various gross human rights violations that have not been solved and to prevent the occurrence of gross human rights violations in the future. To this day, 121 countries have become the State Parties of the Statute and only eighteen out of those countries are from the Asia Pacific region. Ratification by Indonesia will for sure give a positive precedent and encouragement for other countries in Asia.

Some activities have been conducted by the Coalition since its establishment and mostly focused on the writing and completion of an Academic Paper and a Draft on the Ratification of the Rome Statute; dissemination of information on the importance of the Rome Statute ratification for the fulfillment of justice for victims and the improvement of the legal system in Indonesia; and carrying out advocacy works for the executive and the legislative branches to encourage the government to pass necessary regulations to realize the ratification of the Rome Statute on the ICC.

The Structure of the Coalition

Convenor: Mugiyanto, Chairperson of IKDHI and AFAD

Experts Team:

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- Bhatara Ibnu Reza, S.H., M.Si, LL.M.
- (Atty) Zainal Abidin, S.H.
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Member of the Coalition:

Members of this Coalition consist of organisations and individuals with concern over the issues of legal reform, justice and human rights in Indonesia, e.g: ELSAM, IKDHI, Imparsial, PSHK, YLBHI, Demos, KontraS, HRRRC, PAHAM FH Unpad, FRR Law Office, terAs Trisakti, Komunitas Korban 65, Komunitas Korban Tanjung Priok, Federasi LBH APIK Indonesia, Gema Prodem, DPP.SSSV, Kontras Medan, SBMI-SU, FH USU, PBHI Wil. USU, Univ.D Agung, Bakuaa SU, LBH Medan, SMM Medan, KKP HAM, Senat FH UNCEN, Kontras Papua, Komunitas Supervisor Papua, PMKRI Jayapura, Komunitas Supervisor Abepura, UKM Dehaling, LBH Papua, IKDHI K2N, Elsham-PB, HMI Cab. Jayapura, LP3A-P, 6 MKI JPR, KPK GKI, KPCC HKBP-Medan, STH Uel Mandiri, Dewan adat papua, STIH, AMTPI, Aji papua, UKM Dehaling UNCEN, BEM STIH, Fosis UMI, LBH Makasar, Walhi Sul-Sel, EPW Sul – Sel, PUSHAM – UH, Gardan, PKHUN-UH, Aji Makasar, Kontras Sulawesi, FIK ORNOP, LPR KROB, LAPAR, Sedrap, LBH Apik Makasar, SP-AM, SKP-HAM, Pusham Univ'45, Walhi Sulsel, LBH-Makassar, LPKP, BEM-UNM, SKP- HAM Sul – Sel, Komisi A DPRD Jatim, SBMI-Jatim, KPPD – Surabaya, ALHA-RAKA, Syarikat-Jember, LBH-Surabaya, LPKP 65-Surabaya, MBH-Surabaya, SMKR-Surabaya, BEM UWK-Surabaya, LHKI-Surabaya, BEM FISIP Unair-Surabaya, Repdem – Jatim, Forsam – Unair, Marules – Banyuwangi, CRCS – Surabaya, IKDHI Surabaya, IKDHI Jakarta, Lakpesdam NU – Sumenep, LSAPS – Lamongan, AGRA – Jatim, Walhi – Jatim, FKTS – Pasuruan, Korban Alas Tlogo – Pasuruan, Jerit, WE SBY, KBS, CRCS, Aji Surabaya, AIMS – Surabaya, BM – PAN – Jatim, Staff Pengajar HI FISIP Unair, LPKP 65, ICRC, LESPERSSI, Voice Human Rights, etc.