




Procedure file

Basic information		
RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects	2017/2724(RSP)	Procedure completed
Resolution on the human rights situation in Indonesia		
Subject 6.10.08 Fundamental freedoms, human rights, democracy in general		
Geographical area Indonesia		

Key players	
European Parliament	

Key events			
15/06/2017	Results of vote in Parliament		
15/06/2017	Debate in Parliament		
15/06/2017	Debate in Parliament		
15/06/2017	Decision by Parliament	T8-0269/2017	Summary
15/06/2017	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2017/2724(RSP)
Procedure type	RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects
Procedure subtype	Urgent debate or resolution
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 144
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed

Documentation gateway					
Motion for a resolution		B8-0424/2017	14/06/2017	EP	
Motion for a resolution		B8-0425/2017	14/06/2017	EP	
Motion for a resolution		B8-0426/2017	14/06/2017	EP	
Motion for a resolution		B8-0428/2017	14/06/2017	EP	
Motion for a resolution		B8-0430/2017	14/06/2017	EP	
Motion for a resolution		B8-0431/2017	14/06/2017	EP	
Joint motion for resolution		RC-B8-0424/2017	14/06/2017		
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T8-0269/2017	15/06/2017	EP	Summary

Resolution on the human rights situation in Indonesia

The European Parliament adopted a resolution on the human rights situation in Indonesia.

The text adopted in plenary was tabled by the EPP, S&D, ECR, ALDE, GUE/NGL, Greens/EFA and EFDD groups.

Parliament recalled that Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous nation, the third largest democracy and the largest Muslim-majority country.

It is an important partner of the EU and relations between the EU and Indonesia are strong.

However, Members stated that an unprecedented number of violent, discriminatory, harassing verbal attacks and vitriolic statements against LGBTI people were carried out in Indonesia.

In the special autonomous province of Aceh, governed by Sharia law, consensual same-sex sexual acts and sexual relations outside of marriage are criminalised and carry a penalty of up to 100 lashes and 100 months in prison, whereas in the rest of Indonesia homosexuality is not illegal.

Members highlighted serious concerns about intimidation and violence against journalists.

Protecting LGBTI people: Members called on the authorities of the special autonomous province of Aceh to prevent further persecution of homosexuals and to decriminalise homosexuality by amending its Islamic Criminal Code. They strongly condemned the caning of two homosexual men of 20 and 23 years of age in Aceh on 22 May 2017 and called on the authorities to immediately terminate publicly flogging.

Parliament also expressed concern about the growing intolerance towards the Indonesian LGBTI community outside the special autonomous province of Aceh and urged the authorities and government officials to refrain from making public statements that are discriminatory towards LGBTI persons or other minorities in the country.

They rejected the assertion of the Indonesian Psychiatric Association that homosexuality and transgenderism are mental health conditions and called on the authorities to end the forcible detention of LGBTI individuals and also to put an end to all forms of treatment purporting to cure them of homosexuality.

Blasphemy law: Parliament called for the revision of the blasphemy law as it puts religious minorities at risk. It is concerned about the growing intolerance towards ethnic, religious and sexual minorities in Indonesia and urged the authorities of Indonesia to continue as well to strengthen their efforts to enhance religious tolerance and social diversity.

Parliament called on the Indonesian authorities to repeal all legal provisions unduly restricting fundamental freedoms and human rights and to review all its laws and to ensure their conformity with the country's international obligations.

Members expressed concern about reports of persisting violence against women and practices harmful to women, such as female genital mutilation.

Lastly, the Indonesian Government is called upon to fulfil all its obligations and to respect, protect and uphold the rights and freedoms enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).