

6th session of the Forum on Minority Issues

II. Legal framework and key concepts

Permanent Mission of Indonesia on Item II

Thank you, Madame Chair.

As a nation of quarter of billion people comprising more than 300 ethnic groups speaking (...) languages, professing various faiths, spread out in more than 7,000 islands, Indonesia is a reflection of pluralism. (...) in effect of life, for us, to survive and move forward there is no other way than the every person of an ethnic group in society has to live side by side peacefully together. Tolerance and mutual understanding and respect continuously among the people. (...) diversity is a lifelong process, ups and downs cannot be afforded, sometimes the path we choose brings to downs in other times brings us up. Since the end of (...) has been working hard in order to strengthen an inclusive democracy in a pluralistic society. (...) in consist of the continuing challenge in consolidating democracy including those arising from our diversity in ethnic groups and religion. It should be noted that in this regard the diversity of ethnic groups, religions and languages which are compounded in inter-ethnic (...) has created unique complexities and made the concept of the concept of minorities difficult to be implemented. Nevertheless, it does not mean by any means that we are in denial and refusing the assisting condition and challenges. Recognise that there are certain groups in society that their development and conditions are not in pair with other sections of communities. Madame Chair, (...) Indonesian Constitution provides firm guarantee to freedom of religion. Furthermore, law and human rights states that right to hold freedom of religion are one of the non-derogable rights. Also, state should ensure the promotion and protection of the rights of the child to have the freedom of religion stipulated in the law of Child protection. This right is promoted in the (...) development of intellectual capacity in the process of promoting these rights parents have the obligation to ensure moral and religious education to their children. Mademe Chair, our experience also demonstrates the state alone cannot address the issue effectively as globalisation is one of the main features of the present world, cross-border issues necessities international cooperation to manage them. Indeed, it is also duty of states to maintain international peace and order. With regard to strengthening framework in international level, we view that much still can be done by the international community. As advocacy of religious hatred that constitutes the incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence continues and along with its cross-border impacts, international community should devise means to address this issue. Indeed, the international community has tried to address this issue, including through the adoption of the human rights council resolution 16 and 18 and its full process. Indonesia has also proposed the international community to explore the possibility of formulating an instrument or protocol on the issue of advocacy of religious hatred that constitutes the incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, we are open to any form of instrument.

I thank you Madame President.