

**REQUEST FOR AN URGENT APPEAL CONCERNING THE  
ASSAULT ON AHMADIYYA MUSLIM COMMUNITY IN SOUTH SULAWESI**

**CALLING ON THE INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT TO ENSURE THE PROTECTION OF  
RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN INDONESIA**

23 December 2013

**The ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR)**

c/of the ASEAN Secretariat 70A

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**I. PETITIONERS**

**a. Ahmadiyya Muslim Community South Sulawesi, Indonesia**

The Ahmadiyya Muslim Community in Makassar, South Sulawesi, was established in 1972. Around 40 Makassar citizens who joined the community went on to establish several Ahmadiyya community branches in South Sulawesi, including in Makassar City, Takalar Regency, Jeneponto Regency, Bulukumba Regency, Luwu Regency, Wajo Regency, Bone Regency, Administrative City of Pare-Pare, and Mamuju Regency. The Ahmadiyya Muslim Community (*Jamaah Ahmadiyah Indonesia - JAI*) in South Sulawesi is registered as a legal entity pursuant to the Registration Letter issued by Kesbangpol (Office of National and Political Unity) of South Sulawesi Province Number: 220/264-I/BKB-SS dated 11 February 2005).

**b. Makassar Legal Aid Institute (LBH Makassar)**

LBH Makassar has been appointed as the legal representative of JAI South Sulawesi pursuant to the Special Power of Attorney dated 31 January 2011 to represent the JAI South Sulawesi's legal interest as victims of alleged criminal acts in the forms of threats, destruction, and theft allegedly committed by a group of people wearing Islamic Defender Front (*Front Pembela Islam - FPI*) attributes and the Special Power of Attorney dated 7 February 2011 to represent JAI South Sulawesi's legal interests as claimants against the South and West Sulawesi Regional Police's omission and violation of the police disciplinary code in failing to protect JAI South Sulawesi's activity on Jl. Anuang No 112, Makassar, dated 29 January 2011.

## II. URGENT REQUEST TO THE ASEAN INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (AICHR)

The petitioners hereby urgently request the Commission:

- a. To urge the Government of Indonesia as an ASEAN Member State, a State Party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and a signatory to the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration (AHRD) to ensure the protection and security of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community and other religious minorities in South Sulawesi and the rest of Indonesia. The Commission should also call on the Government of Indonesia to ensure the protection of freedom of assembly and expression on the grounds of religion for religious communities.
- b. To call on the Government of Indonesia as an ASEAN Member State, a State Party to the ICCPR and a signatory to the AHRD to review and/or revoke the Joint Decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs, the Attorney General, and the Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3 Year 2008, No. KEP-033/A/JA/6/2008, No. 199 Year 2008 which warns and orders the followers and leaders of JAI, for as long as they continue to claim to be Muslims, to halt the dissemination of religious interpretations and activities that deviate from the basic religious teachings of Islam, and the Circular Letter of Governor Syahrul Yasin Limpo Number: 223.2/803/Kesbang dated 10 February 2011 concerning the Prohibition of JAI's activities in South Sulawesi.
- c. To urge the Government of Indonesia as an ASEAN Member State, a State Party to the ICCPR and a signatory to the AHRD to bring justice to the victims (Ahmadiyya Muslim Community) by conducting a fair and just legal process to prosecute and punish the perpetrators and to ensure non-recurrence of similar violations. The Commission should also call on the Government of Indonesia to stop all forms of intimidation, coercion, and criminalization against the victims as well as acts of omission.

This urgent request is made under **Article 14 of the ASEAN Charter** and pursuant to the relevant goals of the Commission, namely:

- (1.1) To promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms of the peoples of ASEAN;*
- (1.2) To uphold the right of the peoples of ASEAN to live in peace, dignity and prosperity;*
- (1.3) To contribute to the realisation of the purposes of ASEAN as set out in the ASEAN Charter in order to promote stability and harmony in the region, friendship and cooperation among ASEAN Member States, as well as the wellbeing, livelihood, welfare and participation of ASEAN peoples in the ASEAN Community building process;*

- (1.4) To promote human rights within the regional context, bearing in mind national and regional particularities and mutual respect for different historical, cultural and religious backgrounds, and taking into account the balance between rights and responsibilities;*
- (1.5) To enhance regional cooperation with a view to complementing national and international efforts on the promotion and protection of human rights; and*
- (1.6) To uphold international human rights standards as prescribed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and international human rights instruments to which ASEAN Member States are parties.*

Further, this urgent request is made in accordance with AICHR's Terms of Reference (ToR), notably **Principles 2.1(e) & (d)**:

- (e). "Respect for fundamental freedoms, the promotion and protection of human rights, and the promotion of social justice;"*
- (d). "Adherence to the rule of law, good governance, the principles of democracy and constitutional government;"*

**Principle 2.3** of AICHR's ToR also provides that:

*"Recognition that the primary responsibility to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms rests with each Member State;"*

In addition, this urgent request is also in line with the mandate and functions of AICHR as stipulated in AICHR's ToR, notably **Points 4.6 and 4.10**:

- 4.6. "To promote the full implementation of ASEAN instruments related to human rights;"*
- 4.10. "To obtain information from ASEAN Member States on the promotion and protection of human rights;"*

In this regard, the related ASEAN human right instrument is the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration, notably **Article 22**, which states:

*"Every person has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. All forms of intolerance, discrimination and incitement of hatred based on religion and beliefs shall be eliminated."*

### **III. ASEAN MEMBER STATE AGAINST WHICH THE URGENT REQUEST IS BROUGHT AGAINST**

The Republic of Indonesia

#### IV. FACTS

In Indonesia, Ahmadiyya is considered promoting 'deviant' teachings, namely their belief in a prophet after Muhammad. Discrimination against Ahmadiyya community is not only conducted by non-state actors, including hardline Islamic groups like FPI but also legitimized by State through the enactment of discriminatory laws and allowing for such extremist groups to perpetrate acts of violence with impunity.

Front Pembela Islam (FPI) or Islamic Defender Front is an Indonesian hardline Islamic mass organization formed in 1998 and based in Jakarta. In addition to its internal groups, FPI also has Laskar Pembela Islam (LPI) or Islamic Defenders, a paramilitary wing tasked to perform raids on activities considered immoral or contrary to Islamic law especially during the month of Ramadan which often led to violence. FPI claims to have branches in many provinces in Indonesia including in South Sulawesi and Makassar City.

##### 1. Chronology, 29 January 2011

- **16:45 Central Indonesian Time (WITA):** The South and West Sulawesi Regional Police Chief, Inspector General (Irjen) Joni Wainal Usman arrived at the Ahmadiyya Mosque on Jl. Anuang, Makassar and began negotiations with religious leaders (*mubaligh*) of JAI South Sulawesi following the request of FPI demanding the closure of JAI's mosque and office. He then instructed all JAI members to be evacuated for their own persons' safety. The JAI members remained at the Mosque in order to secure their assets.
- **17.00 WITA:** The police forcibly evacuated all JAI members to the Makassar Police Resort (*Polrestabes*). The police forcibly secured and took five JAI members to the Makassar Police Station.
- **17.00 WITA:** Approximately a hundred of people, including police officers and Indonesian National Army personnel, then forcefully broke into JAI's Office.
- **21.00 WITA:** At least 30 FPI members began vandalizing the office; tearing JAI Makassar's office sign down, breaking down doors, and upending all tables and chairs. They also took several items including documents, a cellular phone, digital camera, archives and dozens of activity videos.
- **21.23 WITA:** The police forcibly brought JAI women and children to the Makassar Police Resort.
- **23.30 WITA:** All evacuated JAI members, including five people who were forcibly secured and took to the Makassar Police Resort, were released.

2. No casualties were reported as a result of the incident. However, JAI suffered material loss and property damage such as: JAI's office sign was torn down, the windows, 9 doors and front entrance were broken, a digital camera, photos and recorded video tapes were stolen.

### 3. Chronology, 13 August 2011

- **23.00 WITA:** Approximately a hundred of FPI members came to JAI's office and mosque on Jl. Anuang, Makassar, and vandalized the inside of the mosque until 00:00 WITA. Some of them were seen holding sharp weapons.
- **01.25 WITA:** The police arrested and took the leader of FPI Makassar to the Makassar Police Station (Polres Makassar).
- **01.30 WITA:** All FPI members left the site.
- **01.45 WITA:** One JAI member was rushed to the hospital.
- **03.00-05.00 WITA:** The police began questioning the victims and prepared case investigation files at the Makassar Police Station.

4. During this second incident, one JAI member was injured. JAI also suffered material loss including the destruction/ breaking of: two windows, one car, living room window, one projector, and two motorcycles. Several children also suffered psychological trauma as a result of the attack.

5. Every Friday, following the 29 January 2011 attack on the mosque and congregation, FPI came to the JAI South Sulawesi's office and mosque and threatened and assaulted JAI members.

6. Following the January 2011 attack, the South Sulawesi Provincial Government issued, "Circular Letter of Governor Syahrul Yasin Limpo Number: 223.2/803/Kesbang, 10 February 2011 concerning the Handling of JAI South Sulawesi Case". The letter states:

- a. To warn and order all members and/or leaders of JAI, for as long as they continue to claim to be Muslims, to stop the dissemination of religious interpretations and activities that deviate from the basic teachings of Islam, namely the acknowledgment of the existence of prophets and their teachings after Mohammed.
- b. Non-compliance of such warning and order by the believers, members, and/or leaders of JAI, including JAI as a legal entity, will be sanctioned pursuant to the laws and regulations.

7. Such intolerant acts continue to increase in frequency following the growth of intolerant religious groups in Makassar and its neighborhoods. As stated earlier, JAI South Sulawesi has been in existence since 1972 and at that time there were no assaults against them, even when they held social activities around the office of JAI South Sulawesi.

8. The legal process against FPI related only to the acts of vandalism conducted by FPI towards several food stalls in Makassar and not the attacks directed against JAI's office in South Sulawesi. Both incidents occurred almost simultaneously. Two FPI commanders were investigated, prosecuted and sentenced to five months' imprisonment for destruction caused to the food stalls.

9. The attacks on 29 January 2011 and 13 August 2011, which were followed by a series of threats from FPI against the JAI, showed that, instead of providing protection to the victims, the Government issued a discriminatory policy against them. In every case of violence against the JAI, the police, the prosecutor, and the judge failed to punish the perpetrator appropriately. On the contrary, the South Sulawesi Provincial Government issued a Decree that prohibits all activities of JAI. This Decree provides no protection to the victims but instead has the potential to increase intolerant acts against the JAI.

10. Besides the Ahmadiyya community, other religious minorities in South Sulawesi also experience similar discriminatory treatments such as Sumardin bin Tappaya Case (whistling while praying),<sup>1</sup> Timothy Spielbert Case (a linguistic expert charged with the attempts at Christianization), Hamba Teachings Case, *Dg. Parurung, Ajaran Puang Malea* (deviant teachings of Tanete), *Al-Qiyadah Al-Islamiyah*, and *Ahad Soth and Naqshabandiyah Khalidiyah* Case.

## V. LEGAL GROUNDS FOR THE URGENT REQUEST

11. **Articles 28, 28E, 28J, and 29 of the Indonesian Constitution** guarantee protection of the right to freedom of religion. This constitutional guarantee is also enshrined in **Article 22 of Law No. 39 Year 1999** on Human Rights.

Article 28E (1) & (2) of the Indonesian Constitution:

- (1) *Each person is free to worship and to practice the religion of his choice, to choose education and schooling, his occupation, his nationality, his residency in the territory of the country that he shall be able to leave and to which he shall have the right to return.*
- (2) *Each person has the right to be free in his convictions, to assert his thoughts and tenets, in accordance with his conscience.*

Article 22 of Law No. 39 Year 1999 on Human Rights:

- (1) *Each person is free to adhere the religion of his choice and to worship according his religion and belief.*
- (2) *The state guarantees the freedom of every person to adhere of his religion and to worship according to his religion or belief.*

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<sup>1</sup> In 2008, Sumardin bin Tappaya, who lived in Polmas district, experienced intolerance act and was criminalized due to whistling while praying. His act was deemed as a deviant act by the police and the Indonesian Ulama Assembly as it was different from the mainstream teachings.

12. The State of Indonesia's failure to act to prevent or redress the threats and hate speech against the JAI, and the vandalism and theft of JAI's office, mosque and goods, in order to prevent the JAI from practicing their religion, constitutes a violation of JAI members' right to freedom of religion and/or belief. The right to freedom of religion and/or belief is guaranteed in **Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)**, which states:

*“Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.”*

13. **Article 2(1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)** stipulates that human rights must be protected “without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, **religion**, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status”.

14. As a State Party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) which was ratified through Law No. 12 Year 2005, Indonesia has a positive obligation to ensure the freedom of religion or belief of persons within its territory and under its jurisdiction as stipulated in **Article 18(1) of ICCPR**, which states:

*“Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.”*

15. In **General Comment No. 22**,<sup>2</sup> the UN Human Rights Committee suggests a broad interpretation of the terms “belief” and “religion” which does not refer only to traditional religions or religions with institutional characteristics or practice analogous to those of traditional religions. The Committee further “views with concern any tendency to discriminate against any religion or belief for any reason, including the fact that they are newly established, or represent religious minorities that may be the subject of hostility on the part of a predominant religious community.” In this regard, the issuance of the 2008 Joint Ministerial Decree and the 2011 Circular Letter of Governor Syahrul Yasin Limpo No: 223.2/803/Kesbang has violated the right to freedom of religion or belief.

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<sup>2</sup> Human Rights Committee General Comment No. 22: The right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion (Art. 18), UN Doc. CCPR/C/21/Rev.1/Add.4, 30/07/1993, para. 2, available at <http://www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/0/9a30112c27d1167cc12563ed004d8f15>.

16. Intimidation, threats and violence against JAI South Sulawesi by FPI were intended to prevent the JAI members from manifesting their religion and belief. The fact that the police took no actions to stop such violence during the attacks, and their failure to investigate those responsible for attacks against the JAI, constitutes a failure by Indonesia to protect its citizens' right to freedom of religion or belief. The police's inaction is also an indication of discrimination against JAI members on the basis of their religion. This is a violation of the right not to be discriminated on the basis of religion and belief as set forth in **Article 22 of the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration (AHRD)**:

*“Every person has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. All forms of intolerance, discrimination and incitement to hatred based on religion and beliefs shall be eliminated.”*

17. Accordingly, threat, assaults, acts of vandalism, and theft perpetrated by FPI and South Sulawesi Police officers were clearly contrary to **Article 18 UDHR, Articles 2(1) & 18(1) ICCPR, and Article 22 AHRD**. Violent acts perpetrated by FPI as well as the alleged theft of JAI's documents also constitute crimes under Indonesian law, notably **Articles 170(1) and 362 of the Indonesian Criminal Code**, respectively, which state:

*170(1). “Persons who with united forces openly commit violence against persons or property, shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment of five years and six months.”*

*362. “Any person who takes property, wholly or partially, belonging to another, with the intent to appropriate it unlawfully, shall, being guilty of theft, be punished by a maximum imprisonment of five years or a maximum fine of nine hundred rupiahs.”*

18. The failure to act by State actors, namely South Sulawesi police apparatus, also constitute a violation of:

**Articles 3(f), 4(a), 5(a) and 6(q) of Government Regulation No. 2 Year 2003** on Disciplinary Ruling of the Indonesian Police Members:

*3. “In the framework of the life of the nation and society, members of the Indonesian National Police shall: ... (f) uphold human rights; ...”*

*4. “In performing their duties, members of the Indonesian National Police shall: (a) provide protection, safeguard and service to the community; ...”*

*5. “In order to maintain the life of the nation and society, members of the Indonesian National Police are prohibited from: (a) carrying out things that can degrade the honor and dignity of the state, government, or the Indonesian National Police; ...”*



6. *“In performing their duties, members of the Indonesian National Police are prohibited from: ... (q) abusing their power; ...”*

**Articles 6(b), 7(i), 10(a) of Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation No. 14 Year 2001** on Code of Ethics of the Indonesian National Police:

6. *“Every member of the Indonesian National Police shall: ... (b) maintain internal security, including the maintenance of security and public order, discipline and the rule of law, the implementation of protection, safeguard, and community service as well as the institution of peace in the community by upholding human rights; ...”*

7. *“Every member of the Indonesian National Police shall: ... (i) demonstrate leadership through their attitude, adherence to law, honesty, fairness, and respect and uphold human rights in carrying out the task; ...”*

10. *“Every member of the Indonesian National Police shall: (a) respect for human dignity by adhering to the basic principles of human rights;*

Further, in performing their duties, police should also take into account the **Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation No. 8 Year 2009 on the Implementation of Human Rights Principles and Standards in the Discharge of Duties of the Indonesian National Police** which emphasises that police officers have to adhere to human rights principles as they carry out their duties, including the obligation to protect everyone who wishes to manifest their belief or religion.

## **VI. REMEDIES AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL**

19. On 29 January 2011, Makassar Legal Aid Institute (LBH Makassar) and JAI management made a report to the Regional Police of South and West Sulawesi (registered under Police Report Number: LPB/24/II/2011/SPK) concerning the assault, violence and threats perpetrated by FPI against JAI community as well as the destruction and theft of JAI's property and belongings. Pursuant to the report, the police issued a Notification Letter on the Status of the Police Investigation Result (*Surat Pemberitahuan Perkembangan Hasil Penelitian Laporan - SP2HP*) No.: B/40.A1/II/2011/Dit.Reskrim.

20. On 1 February 2011, LBH Makassar and JAI management made a report to the Regional Police of South and West Sulawesi concerning the breach of police code of ethics and discipline by the members of Mamajang Police Sector and Makassar Police Station who intimidated and threatened the JAI community and destroyed their property during the forced eviction from the mosque. Such actions constitute a violation of Articles 4(a), 5(a) and 6(q) of Government Regulation No. 2 Year 2003 on Disciplinary Ruling of the Indonesian Police Members pursuant to Police Report No.: STPL/25/II/2011/YANDUAN which state that in

performing their duties, members of the Indonesian National Police shall provide protection, safeguard and service to the community and are prohibited from carrying out things that can degrade the honor and dignity of the state, government, or the Indonesian National Police and abusing their power. The Petitioners also made a report concerning the breach of police code of ethics and discipline by the Chief of Regional Police of South and West Sulawesi, Irjen Jhoni Waenal Usman, namely breach of Articles 3(f) & (i) and 4(a) of Government Regulation No. 2 Year 2003, based on a letter No.: LP/50/II/2011/Yanduan, dated 2 February 2011 which state that that in performing their duties, members of the Indonesian National Police shall uphold human rights and demonstrate leadership through their attitude, adherence to law, honesty, fairness, and respect and uphold human rights in carrying out the task .

21. On 7 February 2011, the Petitioners sent a letter to the Chief of the Indonesian National Police (Letter No.: 3/SK/LBH-MKS/II/2011) requesting that the Chief of Police takes action against the South Sulawesi police who failed to prevent the attacks on JAI South Sulawesi's office by FPI.

22. On 27 Februari 2011, the board of the Indonesia Legal Aid Foundation (*Yayasan Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Indonesia* - YLBHI), LBH Jakarta and LBH Makassar, held a joint press conference at YLBHI office in Jakarta on the attack, in an effort to draw attention to discrimination against the JAI and the police's inaction.

23. In February 2011, LBH Makassar met with representatives from the Regional Police of South and West Sulawesi and Mamajang Police Sector and held a meeting with the Chief of Profession and Security of South Sulawesi Regional Police (*Divisi PROPAM SulSel*) to discuss the attack on the JAI and urge action against those police officers involved.

24. On 4 March 2011, LBH Makassar sent a formal letter to the Chief of Regional Police of South and West Sulawesi, questioning the investigation process of the police report No.: LPB/24/II/2011/SPK dated 1 February 2011 concerning criminal acts of violence against the JAI community and their property. LBH Makassar also questioned the follow-up on the report No.: STPL./25/II/2011/YANDUAN dated 7 February 2011 concerning intimidation, threats and failure to act by the Regional Police of South and West Sulawesi. To date, no response received by LBH Makassar.

25. In March 2011, LBH Makassar and YLBHI reported the Chief of Regional Police of South and West Sulawesi to the Profession and Security Division of the Indonesian National Police (*Divisi Profesi dan Pengamanan Markas Besar Kepolisian Republik Indonesia* - PROPAM). Following the report, PROPAM called and questioned two JAI witnesses.

26. On 9 May 2011, LBH Makassar held a press conference (No.: 19/LBH-MKS/V/2011) declaring LBH Makassar's nine points of concern relating to the violence against JAI community in South Sulawesi.

27. In May 2011, Makassar Peace Coalition (*Koalisi Makassar Damai*), a coalition of NGOs in South Sulawesi such as LBH Makassar, FIK Ornop Sulsel, FPMP, KontraS, WALHI, LBH APIK, PBHI, YLBHM, LBH-P2i, SEHATI, and UIN Alauddin established with the facilitation of the municipal government of Makassar, conducted several activities *inter alia*:

- Coalition meeting
- Meeting with the Deputy Chief of Police of Police Station of Makassar
- Seminar “A Peace South Sulawesi” which was attended by stakeholders from NGOs, academics, graduate students, law enforcement officials, local government (South Sulawesi provincial government and Municipal Government of Makassar), and victims.

## VII. CONCLUSION

Indonesia has not taken sufficient measures to ensure the protection of the JAI community’s right to freedom of religion or belief. Indonesia, through the South Sulawesi police, has failed to prevent violence against the JAI, and actively participating in that violence. The State, through the Ministry of Religion and South Sulawesi Provincial Government has also adopted discriminatory policies and laws against the JAI. Accordingly, the Petitioners reiterated their request that the Commission:

1. **Make an urgent declaration calling on the Government of Indonesia to ensure the protection and security of person for the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community in South Sulawesi as Indonesian citizens and other religious minorities, particularly in South Sulawesi and generally in Indonesia. The Commission should also call on the Government of Indonesia to ensure the protection of freedom of assembly and expression on the ground of religion for religious communities.**
2. **Make an urgent declaration calling on the Government of Indonesia to review and/or revoke the Joint Decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs, the Attorney General, and the Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3 Year 2008, No. KEP-033/A/JA/6/2008, No. 199 Year 2008 which warns and orders the members and/or leaders of JAI, for as long as they continue to claim to be Muslims, to stop the dissemination of religious interpretations and activities that deviate from the basic teachings of Islam, and the Circular Letter of Governor Syahrul Yasin Limpo Number: 223.2/803/Kesbang dated 10 February 2011 concerning the Prohibition of JAI’s activities in South Sulawesi.**

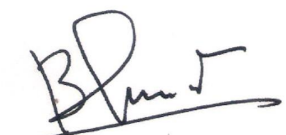
3. **Make an urgent declaration calling on the Government of Indonesia to bring justice to the victims (Ahmadiyya Muslim Community or JAI) by conducting a fair and just legal process to prosecute and punish the perpetrators of violence against the JAI, namely FPI and other intolerant groups and to ensure non-recurrence of similar violations. The Commission should also call on the Government of Indonesia to stop all forms of intimidation, coercion, and criminalization against JAI community and other religious minorities particularly in South Sulawesi and generally in Indonesia.**

Makassar, 23 December 2013

Petitioners,



LBH Makassar



( Basyir A. Kona )  
Ahmadiyya Muslim Community South Sulawesi