

# URGENT ACTION

## FEARS GROW FOR MISSING INDONESIAN MAN

**At least five soldiers have been arrested in connection with the disappearance of Indonesian man, Dedek Khairudin. However, his whereabouts are still unknown and an independent investigation into the case has yet to be opened.**

The military police in Indonesia have reportedly arrested at least five soldiers in relation to the disappearance of **Dedek Khairudin**. These include a member of military intelligence from the Army Resort Military Command (Korem 011/LW) and at least four marines, all of whom were allegedly present when **Dedek Khairudin** was taken from his home on 28 November 2013. However, an independent investigation into the case has not yet been opened and Dedek Khairudin's whereabouts are still unknown.

Dedek Khairudin was taken from his home in North Sumatra, Indonesia, in the early morning of 28 November by a military intelligence officer from the Army Resort Military Command, accompanied by at least eight marines from the Pangkalan Brandan region in North Sumatra. According to Dedek Khairudin's family, the military personnel had been searching for another man who was accused of stabbing a soldier, and they believed Dedek Khairudin had information about where the man was hiding. The military intelligence officer claims not to know Dedek Khairudin's current location, saying that they were separated after he took him to the Pangkalan Brandan region on 28 November.

### **Please write immediately in English, Indonesian or your own language:**

- Calling on the authorities to ensure that the investigation into the abduction of Dedek Khairudin is prompt, full, impartial and carried out by an independent body so as to identify his whereabouts and ensure his safety;
- Demanding that the findings of such an investigation are made public and all those responsible for this enforced disappearance are brought to justice before a civilian court according to international human rights standards;
- Calling for Indonesia to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance at the earliest opportunity and for its provisions to be incorporated into domestic law and implemented in policy and practice.

### **PLEASE SEND APPEALS BEFORE 9 MAY 2014 TO:**

#### Minister of Law and Human Rights

Amir Syamsuddin  
Jl. H.R. Rasuna Said Kav No. 4-5  
Kuningan, Jakarta Selatan 12950  
Indonesia  
Fax: +62 21 525 3095

**Salutation: Dear Minister**

#### Indonesian Navy Chief of Staff

Admiral Marsetio  
TNI Headquarters, Cilangkap  
Jakarta Timur, Indonesia 13840  
Fax: + 62 21 8459 1193

**Salutation: Dear Admiral**

#### **And copies to:**

Coordinating Minister of Politics, Law  
and Security  
Djoko Suyanto  
Coordinating Minister of Politics, Law  
and Security  
Jl. Medan Merdeka Barat No. 15  
Jakarta Pusat, Indonesia 10110  
Fax: +62 21 345 0918

### **Also send copies to diplomatic representatives accredited to your country. Please insert local diplomatic addresses below:**

Name Address 1 Address 2 Address 3 Fax Fax number Email Email address Salutation Salutation

Please check with your section office if sending appeals after the above date. This is the first update of UA 31/14. Further information:

<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/info/ASA21/005/2014/en>

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### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Enforced disappearance is a serious human rights violation and a crime under international law which violates the rights of the persons who were disappeared and of their loved ones. The Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1992, provides that an investigation “should be conducted for as long as the fate of the victim of enforced disappearance remains unclarified” (Article 13(6)). It also states that “enforced disappearance shall be considered a continuing offence as long as the perpetrators continue to conceal the fate and the whereabouts of persons who have disappeared and these facts remain unclarified” (Article 17(1)).

The Indonesian military has a long history of perpetrating enforced disappearances. Yet the Indonesian government has done little to establish the fate and whereabouts of those who were disappeared or went “missing” during the rule of Suharto or the subsequent political reform period (from 1998), including during the conflicts in Timor-Leste and Aceh. According to its 2012 Annual report, the United Nations Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (WGEID) holds information on 162 outstanding cases of disappearances in Indonesia, while there are a further 428 outstanding cases in Timor-Leste which mostly occurred during the period of Indonesian occupation (1975-1999). Further, the Indonesian government has yet to accept a request from the WGEID, pending since 2006, to visit the country.

Families of the disappeared and missing have for years called on the Indonesian authorities to establish the fate and whereabouts of their loved ones; however, to date, little progress has been made, prolonging their suffering. A national truth commission could undertake such a role but there has been a lack of political will by the central government to enact a new national truth commission law after it was struck down by the Constitutional Court in 2006.

Following an inquiry by the Indonesian Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM) in 2009, the Indonesian House of Representatives recommended that President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. In September 2010, the Indonesian government signed the Convention; and, currently, Commission I of the Indonesian House of Representatives is discussing a bill to ratify it.

Name: Dedek Khairudin  
Gender m/f: m

Further information on UA: 31/14 Index: ASA 21/009/2014 Issue Date: 28 March 2014