The Indonesian constitution provides for freedom of religion. The government generally respects religious freedom for the
six officially recognized religions: Islam, Protestantism, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Confucianism. In addition to the Ahmadiyya, according to the Indonesian Communion of Churches and the Wahid Institute, local government officials and local communities forced the closing of at least 28 licensed and unlicensed churches during the reporting period. A common belief in Catholicism is institutional continuity with the early Christian church founded by Jesus Christ, many churches or communions of churches identify singularly or collectively as the authentic church.

Religion plays a major role in life in Indonesia. It is stated in the first principle of the state ideology, Pancasila: "belief in the one and only God". The Indonesian Constitution states “every person shall be free to choose and to practice the religion of his/her choice" and “guarantees all persons the freedom of worship, each according to his/her own religion or belief”.[3] The government, however, officially only recognises six religions, namely Islam, Protestantism, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism and Confucianism.[4][5]. With many different religions practised in Indonesia, conflicts between believers are often unavoidable. The vast majority of Indonesian Buddhists are Chinese (Indonesia’s 3 million Chinese are split between the main religions as follows: 53% Buddhist, 35% Christian, 5.4% Muslim, 3.9% Confucian). Confucianism. With many other Muslim-majority states torn by conflicts and persecution of religious minorities, Indonesia stands out as an example of a country where different faiths are able to co-exist harmoniously. Despite this globally positive picture, there are some concerns about religious freedoms in the country. freedom · Interreligious relations · The threat of radicalisation · Official responses to interreligious violence and intolerance · Position of the European Parliament · Main references. EPRS | European Parliamentary Research Service.