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Statement by

**HE. Ms. Ina Krisnamurthi
Deputy Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of
the Republic of Indonesia
at the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly
on
Agenda item 108:
“Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism”**

New York, 3 October 2016

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Mr. Chairman,

I wish to begin by congratulating you upon your assumption of the Chairmanship of the Bureau of the Sixth Committee. Let me also assure you of my delegation's full support and cooperation in your efforts to ensure success in the work of the Committee.

Before I continue, my delegation wishes to associate itself with the statement delivered earlier by Lao PDR on behalf of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN); and by Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of the NAM.

Indonesia welcomes and strongly supports the international community's initiatives towards stronger commitment and effective action. The role of the United Nations, including the Security Council, has become more and more critical. It goes without saying that the Council must contribute further to make the measures of the United Nations system against terrorism more effective and coherent.

In this connection, prolonged conflicts and injustices have been identified as suitable conditions for nurturing terrorist motivation. While nothing can justify terrorist violence, it is crucial for the Security Council and all organs of the UN system to focus their efforts on addressing the root causes of terrorism. The Council must be united and must work harder in conflict management and resolution.

Mr. Chairman,

My delegation wishes to stress the importance of capacity-building in this regard. Working with States to increase their capacity remains an essential role the Council and the UN system should continue to develop, based on the objective needs of each respective State.

In this regard, Indonesia underlines the importance of the biennial review of the UN Global Counter-terrorism Strategy, the last one being in June this year. This is always a good opportunity to take stock of what we have and have not done in implementing the Strategy in the last 10 years, as well as to discuss the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism as mandated by resolution 70/254.

Indonesia hopes these reviews will continue to lead to an increasingly more solid and effective framework of cooperation in addressing global terrorism and violent extremism.

Mr. Chairman,

It is the view of Indonesia that more efforts must be made to strengthen synergy at all levels and all aspects of our cooperation at the national, regional and global levels, with prevention being the priority objective in our strategy.

Without a doubt, there are sometimes personal and communal motivations to embrace radicalism or extremism, and to commit terrorism. Those motivations are unfortunately sometimes further shaped by complex and interwoven political, social or economic conditions that differ from one country to another.

In Indonesia, we have responded to the challenge partly by strengthening democracy and accommodating the rights of minorities.

We have limited the appeal of extremism by acknowledging economic inequality, and therefore working hard to reduce poverty and combat corruption.

Similarly, over the years, Indonesia has encouraged the political participation of Islamist parties that might have otherwise been violent outsiders appealing to those who feel that they have no relevance.

While we have aggressively gone against those who might attack Indonesia again, we have done this through effective law-enforcement. We know from experience that repression only breeds desperation, and thus continue to work hard to respond to correct the root causes of the problem.

Mr. Chairman,

Given this background, Indonesia sees the merit of building networks of civil society organizations from different parts of the world, which focus on sharing information on local dynamics and their ramifications outside the country or region, as well as best practices in addressing them. These networks will complement the work of the governments in identifying conditions conducive to counter-terrorism, and formulating the necessary responses.

Indonesia underlines the importance of a three pronged approach of dialogue, empowerment, and reintegration in countering terrorism and implementing de-radicalization strategies.

In our system, dialogue is conducted between convicted terrorists and a team of experts in religious, social, and psychological counseling. The objective is to build trust, eradicate the ideology of terrorism, and employ former terrorists to preach the error of their ways. Education and training are also provided to equip former terrorists with practical trades to assist them in reintegrating into society following the conclusion of their sentencing period.

In addition, it is essential that de-radicalization programs are complemented by counter-radicalization, in order to provide the public with narratives to counter those of the terrorists.

We need to encourage counter-radicalization programs that involve important stakeholders such as civil society organizations, teachers, religious leaders, the media (including social media), families, women and youths.

We believe that measures to ensure respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms for all and the rule of law as the basis for the fight against terrorism are also crucial.

We remain belief that respecting human rights contributes to effective counter-terrorism efforts.

We are also of the view that human rights and counter terrorism efforts are complementary and mutually reinforcing.

Within the context of counter-radicalization, we have put in place in Indonesia, appropriate measures to prevent the spread of terrorist' messages through the internet. We also use the internet to prevent, detect, and deter acts of terrorism. These include creating websites to disseminate messages of peace, respect and tolerance, and the gathering of information that may lead to the prevention of terrorism, counter-narrative to violent extremism and radicalism, and prosecution of terrorist suspects.

Finally, **Mr. Chairman**, Indonesia underscores the danger of associating terrorism with any religion, nationality, civilization, or ethnic group.

This careless practice is not only entirely incorrect, but also creates a larger problem. It is inconsistent with international standards and norms as enshrined in various treaties, and runs counter to our efforts to generate a coordinated and coherent approach at all levels.

I thank you.

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