



**STATEMENT**

**BY**

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**ON**

**OPEN BRIEFING OF THE COUNTER-TERRORISM COMMITTEE ON THE WORK  
OF THE COUNTER-TERRORISM COMMITTEE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORATE  
(CTED) WITH THE MEMBER STATES OF SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA  
PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 2395 (2017)**

**Video Conference, 14 February 2022**

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**H.E. Mr. T.S. Trimurti, Chair, Counter-Terrorism Committee,  
Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

**A Very Good Morning,**

At the outset, allow me to convey my appreciation to the Counter-Terrorism Committee for inviting the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to attend the Open Briefing of the Counter-Terrorism Committee on the Work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) with the Member States of South and South-East Asia Pursuant to Security Council Resolution 2395 (2017). I am also honored, as the Deputy for International Cooperation of the National Counter Terrorism Agency (BNPT), to provide remarks for the Session on "Progress achieved, Challenges, Needs, and Ways Forward".

Since the initial visit of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to Indonesia in 2007, the Indonesian Government has been fully committed to progressing in implementing the relevant Security Council resolutions in accordance with international law and the international standards.

### **Best practices in preventing and countering terrorism**

- Prior to the visit of CTED in 2019, Indonesia revised its Law on Counter Terrorism in 2018, which was timely in light of the country's counter-terrorism challenges. It addressed the issue of FTFs and established a separate chapter on the prevention of terrorism, focusing on three areas: national preparedness; counter-radicalization; and deradicalization. This particular Law further paved way for strengthening Indonesia's legislative framework governing Indonesia's "soft approach" in countering terrorism. It also improved law enforcement's ability to prevent terrorist acts from occurring. This is demonstrated by the fact that the terrorist attacks in Indonesia are classified as small to medium scale . According to the Global Terrorism Index, Indonesia has been categorized as a "medium impacted" country by terrorism for a number of years.
- Recently, Indonesia adopted Presidential Regulation Number 7 of 2021 on the National Action Plan (NAP) on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism that Leads to Terrorism. The NAP consists of three pillars focusing on Prevention (National Preparedness, Counter-Radicalization, and Deradicalization); Law Enforcement, Witness and Victims Protection, and Strengthening Legislative Frameworks; and Partnership and International Cooperation, all of which are based on a whole of government and a whole of society approach. The work focuses on preventing violent extremism by addressing the numerous push and pull factors, such as empowering women and youth; and strengthening local communities' resilience.
- After a year of implementation, it was determined that the NAP acted as a catalyst for improved coordination among 48 ministries/agencies, local governments and civil society. It also established means for the civil society to implement the NAP in partnership with the government and international

partners, such as the United Nations and bilateral partners. The establishment of the Indonesian Knowledge Hub on P/CVE (I-KHub) provided the digital platform for monitoring, evaluating and reporting of the effectiveness of the NAP's implementation.

### **Challenges, including the impact and implications of COVID-19 on CT and CVE**

- Indonesia notes in the executive summary of the "Global Survey of the Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and other relevant resolutions by Member States" particularly on the passage related to the South-East Asia region that it "*...has been infiltrated by ISIL-inspired FTFs, and local terrorist groups continue to be inspired by, and pledge allegiance to, ISIL. This subregion remains a source, transit point and destination for ISIL fighters, as well as for militants connected to, inter alia, the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), Al-Qaida, and Jamaah Islamiyah*". This holds true for Indonesia that in 2021, for example, the Detachment 88 of Indonesian National Police apprehended more than 330 individuals for terrorism cases. Over 150 were affiliated with Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD), which is associated with ISIL and around 170 were affiliated to Jamaah Islamiyah (JI), which is associated with Al-Qaida.
  
- Moreover, the research of the Soufan Center in June 2021, on "Terrorism and Counter Terrorism in Southeast Asia – Emerging Trends and Dynamics" highlighted three important findings:
  - **First**, *"suicide bombings are becoming a more prevalent terrorist tactic in Southeast Asia;*
  - **Second**, *the terrorist landscape in Southeast Asia has witnessed a growing role of women as perpetrators of terrorist violence, a trend that is likely to continue'*
  - **Third**, *self-radicalization on-line accelerates the radicalization process, which widely attributed to the misuse of information and communication technologies including increased use of social media."*

Indonesia believes that these three findings represent the challenges that the region, including Indonesia, must address.

- In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, although the numbers of terrorist arrests decreased in the first year of the pandemic, the number of arrests increased in the second year. Throughout the pandemic, extremist groups maintained their ability to use the internet particularly social media, for terrorist purposes such as recruitment, incitement, planning, and financing. Indonesia witnessed that recruitment is still focused on youth. This is true, as the BNPT's 2020 survey concluded that young women face a greater risk of radicalization rather than their male-peers. Additionally, the survey concluded that the impact was high particularly among Generation Z, millennials, and urban youth during the pandemic. Last year's attacks, in Makassar Sulawesi, by a young couple, and the attack on the Police Headquarters in Jakarta by a young woman substantiate those assumptions.
  
- In terms of terrorist financing, Indonesia updated its National Risk Assessment (NRA) on Counter-Terrorist Financing and Funding for the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction in 2021, stating that the modus operandi of terrorist financing cases are as follows:
  - Private sponsorship;
  - Misuse of fundraising through mass organizations (NPOs); and
  - Misuse of licit business corporation.The NRA concluded that the potential risks of terrorist financing could occur through the following channels:
  - Misuse of legitimate businesses/corporations;
  - Sales of illicit drugs trafficking;
  - Virtual assets;
  - Online lending; and
  - Activities of armed criminal groups.

### **Progress achieved and remaining gaps in implementing the relevant Security Council resolutions and international standards**

On counter-terrorism legislation and judicial issues, as identified by CTED's last visit in 2019, Indonesia has ratified 8 (eight) of the 19 international counter-terrorism instruments. To this end, various inter-ministerial meetings, led by the BNPT and the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, have adopted national measures of acceding to the 1979 Taking of Hostages Convention and the 1973 Convention on Prevention and Punishment of crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents. Until now, the President has granted the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the initiative permit to draft the Bill on the accession to the IPP Convention prior to its submission to Parliament.

On countering terrorist financing, as identified during CTED's last visit, two gaps emerged: the need for Indonesia to make extensive use of anti-terrorism financing disruptive tools; and the need to further sensitize unregistered NPOs and NPOs providing humanitarian assistance on risk of terrorist financing abuses.

On the use of disruptive tools for terrorist financing, the Indonesian Financial Intelligence Unit (PPATK) has received approximately 5.000 suspicious financial transaction reports from various banks over the last five years. Around 261 of those reports have been analysed and forwarded to the law enforcement agencies. Based on those reports, approximately 63 cases were investigated and prosecuted between 2019 to 2021. Recent cases on Jamaah Islamiyah have also involved terrorism financing allegations involving the confiscation of charity boxes. This showcases the Indonesian Government's commitment to utilizing counter-terrorist financing disruptive tools. On the risk of terrorist financing in the NPO sector, Indonesia through its National Strategy on Anti Money Laundering and Countering Terrorist Financing for 2020-2024, on its 2021 Action Plan among others tasked the Ministry of Home Affairs to conduct awareness and education to high risk NPOs in cooperation with the local governments. In addition to those efforts, the NAP on P/CVE also tasked the Ministry of Home Affairs to conduct regular awareness raising programs on the prevention of violent extremism leading to terrorism, including through mass organizations (NPOs). This showcases Indonesia's efforts to raise awareness about the risk of terrorist financing in the NPOs sector.

On law enforcement, as identified during CTED's last visit, there is no national strategy on protection of critical infrastructure. However, it should be noted that Law Number 5 / 2018 on Countering Terrorism establishes a foundation in the Prevention Chapter for the national preparedness program to include critical infrastructure

protection. Additionally, the NAP on P/CVE enables the government to strengthen critical infrastructure protection by establishing database; developing security system; evaluating security system and threat detection; and enhancing capacity for managing security system against violent extremism leading to terrorism.

On border control, as identified during CTED's last visit that Immigration Officers do not have immediate access to API and PNR data, which are only provided to the Customs and Excise Office. It is worth noting that the Immigration Office and the Customs and Excise Office have had a joint understanding since 2014 to share information, including API and PNR through a specialized Passenger Analysis Unit. Recently, the Ministry of Human Law and Human Rights conducted a study to determine whether the Immigration Office should have access to PNR information held by the Customs and Excise Office.

On national integrated and comprehensive counter-terrorism strategy and CVE, CTED's last visit determined that Indonesia lacks a comprehensive and holistic counter terrorism strategy. Indonesia is of the view that the current Law on Counter Terrorism provides a broad strategy for countering terrorism. This Law is also supplemented by derivative regulations, such as Governmental Regulation Number 77/2019 on Terrorism Prevention and Protection of Law Enforcement, as well as the adoption of the NAP on P/CVE.

On Human rights in the context of counter-terrorism, as identified during CTED's most recent visit, there appears to be a need for clear requirements of prompt and regular judicial review of arrest and detention, as well as additional forms of oversight. In response to such recommendations, the Head of the Secretariat of Indonesian Police Commission has assigned their Specialized Complaint Unit the responsibility of investigating allegations of ill-treatment by law enforcement officers investigating terrorism and terrorist financing cases. This year, during a hearing with BNPT, the Parliament requested that BNPT collaborate with them to establish the Supervision Team on Countering Terrorism, which will be mandated by a regulation. Indonesia believes that these efforts will also strengthen means for safeguarding human rights in the fight against terrorism.

## **Cooperation with UN Agencies, including UN Resident Coordinator in facilitating technical cooperation**

Indonesia has partnered with relevant UN Agencies, including the UN Resident Coordinator, as well as bilateral and regional partners through joint technical cooperation, to address the gaps identified and recommendations made during CTED's last visit. Allow me to highlight some of the works:

- Support has been provided by UNODC to Indonesia in acceding to the IPP Convention;
- Support has been provided by UNODC to Indonesia in conducting regular CFT Course, including Training of Trainers;
- Through UNODC, UNOCT, and CTED, progress is being made through the UN-Joint Violent Extremist Project (VEP) by enhancing the parole and probation systems that apply to Violent Extremist Prisoners (VEPs) to support their successful disengagement, rehabilitation and reintegration into communities;
- Through UNOCT, Indonesia has positively responded to participate in the UN Global Programme for the Protection of Vulnerable Targets;
- In cooperation with the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Korea, in 2021, a series of Workshops on Aviation Security which among other discussed the importance of API and PNR, was held to enhance relevant stakeholders capacity within the ASEAN region, including Indonesia;
- Support is being provided by the EU through its EU P/CVE Activity Plan for Indonesia and the Region focusing on addressing issues of gender, prisons and terrorist financing (including NPOs).

Indonesia commends the UN Resident Coordinator for her initiative in establishing the Peace Hub, which will serve as a coordination platform for delivery of UN Agencies programs to BNPT and other relevant government agencies in preventing and countering violent extremism in Indonesia. The Peace Hub focuses on four thematic areas, namely: Community-based approaches to PVE; Countering Financing of Terrorism; Rehabilitation and reintegration for VE prisoners and offenders; and safeguarding juveniles from terrorism (STRIVE Juvenile). Indonesia believes that the Peace Hub complements and supports the implementation of the NAP on P/CVE.

## **Regional, Inter-Regional and International Cooperation**

At the regional level, Indonesia has pushed for a number of strategic policy initiatives on countering terrorism and P/CVE, such as the ASEAN Plan of Action to Prevent and Counter the Rise of Radicalization and Violent Extremism adopted in 2018, and its subsequent Work Plan (the so-called Bali Work Plan), as a means of implementating the ASEAN Plan of Action. In this regard, Indonesia commends the UNOCT for establishing a UN Coordination Group in support of the Bali Work Plan, which would serve as a forum for the implementation of various action lines enshrined in the Bali Work Plan. Indonesia also commends the EU for its planned program to facilitate discussion between ASEAN and the EU on P/CVE, supported by UNDP, UNODC and UNOCT.

In a larger regional setting, Indonesia had also advocated for the adoption of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Statement on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism in 2019, and ARF Statement on the Treatment of Children Recruited by or Associated with Terrorist Groups 2020. These documents enable the Asia Pacific region and beyond to advance the agenda for preventing and countering violent extremism conducive to terrorism, including treatment of children associated and recruited by terrorist groups.

At the international level, through the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF), Indonesia and Australia co-chairs the Working Group on CVE of the Global Counter-Terrorism Forum (GCTF), which focuses its work on addressing the challenges of radicalization and recruitment to violent extremism and terrorism. In that vein, we will continue to work with GCTF Members and Partners to share practical, action-oriented steps for CVE, including identifying challenges, good practices and lessons learned. On another issue, Indonesia is committed to promoting the adoption of a standard minimum rules pertaining to the treatment of children associated or recruited by terrorist and violent extremist groups. Such rules will focus on three important pillars, namely: prevention; treatment and rehabilitation; and justice for children (protection). Thus, fulfilling one of the SDGs on Ending Violence Against Children.



## **Conclusion**

Much work remains to be done, and much has already been accomplished in meeting the recommendations prescribed in the Report of the CTED's 2019 visit to Indonesia. The Government of Indonesia has expended considerable efforts in implementing obligations under UN Security Council Resolution 1373 and its subsequent resolutions. Indonesia also recognizes the critical role and engagement of its international partners at the bilateral, regional and international levels, in ensuring the effective implementation of the various Security Council resolutions related to counter terrorism and terrorist financing, through various technical cooperation. This signifies the importance of the shared responsibility principle in preventing and countering terrorism and terrorist financing.

I thank you.