



*(As delivered)*

**Statement**

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**Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia  
to the United Nations, New York**

**At the**

**69<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly  
Agenda Item 107: Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism**

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Mr. Chairman,

Let me begin by congratulating you on your election as the Chair of this Committee. My delegation has full confidence in your able leadership, and we are pleased to offer you our support and cooperation.

I would like to associate my statement with the statements delivered by the distinguished representatives of Iran, Egypt, and Lao PDR; on behalf of the NAM, OIC, and ASEAN respectively.

Mr. Chairman,

The threat of terrorism still lingers over us, despite the robustness of our global and regional cooperation. The emergence of various groups, such as the Islamic State and Boko Haram, demonstrate that terrorists have become more ingenious in the way they operate, do recruitment, and raise funds.

As a country that was once victimized by terrorist attacks, Indonesia again reiterates that no country is immune from terrorism.

Integrated approaches, as well as synergy among stakeholders, must be continuously strengthened if we are to defeat this threat. Indonesia is therefore unceasing in its belief that the United Nations must remain at the core of the global partnership to prevent and combat terrorism.

Mr. Chairman,

Under the context of the agenda of our debate, my delegation would like to express two points on how to effectively respond to the threat of terrorism.

First, in preventing the spread of terrorist ideas, promoting the value of peace and tolerance must become priority in our cooperation.

Indonesia has long been an ardent supporter of dialogue among people of different faiths. As a multi-cultural country, Indonesia has witnessed the efficacy of dialogue in enhancing tolerance and harmony, and for countering extreme views.

Moreover, Indonesia has taken further steps by incorporating dialogue between convicted terrorists and moderate clerics into de-radicalization program. The program itself includes the rehabilitation, reintegration, and re-education of convicted terrorists.

Such dialogue is also necessary to counter the appeal of terrorism, as well as to prevent and respond to the practice of manipulating religion for terrorist purposes.

To elevate our de-radicalization program to a higher level, Indonesia is now co-chairing, with Australia, the newly established Detention and Reintegration Working Group of the Global Counter-terrorism Forum.

This Working Group is responsible for exploring best practices relating to the management of prisons, as well as the reintegration process of violent extremist offenders, including terrorists.

Our firm belief in dialogue is also one reason behind Indonesia's hosting of the 6<sup>th</sup> Global Forum of UN Alliance of Civilizations in August this year. The Global Forum served as an important international platform to remind us all that tolerance and respect must be nurtured, and that dialogue must be turned from words into effective action.

Second, international cooperation plays a central role in our comprehensive efforts in countering terrorism. In this respect, my delegation would like to reiterate that the UN Global Counter-terrorism Strategy (UNGCTS) remains the universally-accepted framework of global cooperation in counter-terrorism.

We would like to highlight that the capacity of States is crucial in the full implementation the Strategy. Accordingly, Indonesia will continue to play an active role in strengthening States' capacity in counter-terrorism, including through the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation. The Centre has trained more than 15,000 officers from more than 70 countries, since its opening in 2004.

Indonesia also recognizes the imminent danger posed by foreign terrorist fighters, and the need for concerted international efforts to meet this new challenge. Based on this conviction, Indonesia co-sponsored Security Council resolution 2178, which elaborates measures to respond to foreign terrorist fighters.

Acceding to an accepted international legal framework, in our view, is also crucial in bridging cooperation among States. Indonesia is a party to some conventions pertaining to counter-terrorism, including the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, to which Indonesia acceded in March this year.

Mr. Chairman,

Despite the rise of a terrorist group that calls itself 'Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant', or ISIL, my delegation would like to underline, once again, that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization, or ethnic group.

ISIL has nothing to do with Islam. What it is doing is in extreme contravention of the teachings of Islam.

Indonesia has taken several measures to confront ISIL and its influence, including by banning ISIL as an organization in Indonesia. We have also taken steps to discourage people from joining ISIL, and encourage the moderates to denounce ISIL ideology.

To conclude, Mr. Chairman, my delegation would also like to highlight the fact that terrorists continue to take advantage of situations where there is instability, political turbulence or an absence of the rule of law.

This fact underlines the urgent need for the United Nations to resolve conflicts throughout the world, and to help bring peace and prosperity.

Terrorism cannot be defeated only by military power. Only the weapons of development and education, along with economic and social inclusion, can uproot the ideology of terrorism.

Indonesia is very much in line with the words of the Secretary General during the Security Council High Level Summit on 24 September: "Good governance kills terrorism".

I thank you.

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