

**Mr. Djani (Indonesia):**

Let me begin by thanking His Excellency Mr. Sameh Shokry Selim, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, for presiding over the earlier session of the open debate and you, Mr. President, for convening this very important meeting. I would also like to thank the Deputy Secretary-General, the Secretary-General of Al Azhar Islamic Research Academy and the Vice-President of Microsoft for their briefings.

Indonesia associates itself with the statements to be delivered by the representatives of Kuwait and Thailand on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, respectively.

The concept note (S/2016/416, annex) for this debate underlines the grim reality of the global nature of terrorism. Terrorist groups recruit and train new members, operate and seek funding anywhere they wish, regardless of State boundaries. Supported by those capacities, certain terrorist groups, notably the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, Boko Haram and other groups linked to Al-Qaida, have devastated regional peace and stability and threatened the stability of other regions. Terrorist groups have also used information technology extensively to spread messages of hatred and violence. Their propaganda has also contributed to the rise of lone wolf terrorists. With those facts in mind, it is imperative to strengthen synergy at all levels and all aspects of our cooperation.

Countering the narratives and ideologies of terrorism is indeed critical in preventing terrorism and violent extremism. Indonesia believes that more efforts must be made in this regard with a view to establishing effective strategies at the national, regional and global levels. Along that line, I wish to share some of Indonesia's experiences in developing and implementing strategies to counter narratives and ideologies of terrorism, as part of our contribution to the efforts to enhance global cooperation in this particular matter. First, our national efforts to counter narratives and ideologies of terrorism are conducted within the framework of the blueprint on deradicalization, which focuses on at least three critical programmes: dialogue, empowerment and reintegration.

Dialogue is conducted among convicted terrorists and a team of experts in religious, social and psychological counselling. It aims at building trust and eradicating the ideology of terrorism. Education and training are provided to equip former terrorists with practical trades to assist them in their reintegration into society, following the conclusion of their sentencing period. The role of family and women is important in educating individuals and assimilating them into the communities.

It is important to note that, in order to succeed, we must be able to identify the root causes of the ideologies of terrorism. Based on our experience, the misinterpretation of religion is not the only reason behind the ideologies of terrorism. There are many other factors that must be taken into account, such as individual backgrounds and motivation, or collective grievances and victimization.

It must be emphasized that deradicalization is a long and challenging process. At the same time, we also have to be watchful of the danger of the terrorists spreading their ideologies among inmates in prison. Yet the result of our de-radicalization strategy is tangible. Today, terrorists who have denounced their ideologies are among our allies in countering terrorism. On account of their past, they are in a good position to explain the danger of terrorist ideologies, as well as its impacts on the public, the terrorists themselves and their families.

Secondly, deradicalization programmes must be complemented by counter-radicalization, which aims at providing the public with narratives to counter those of the terrorists. Our counter-radicalization programmes involve many important stakeholders, such as educational and religious institutions,

youth organizations, media, women, victims of terrorist attacks and even former terrorists, at both the national and provincial levels. Within the context of counterradicalization, we have put in place appropriate measures to prevent the spread of terrorists' messages through the Internet. We also use the Internet to prevent, detect and deter acts of terrorism. That include creating websites to disseminate messages of peace and respect and the gathering of information that may lead to the prevention of terrorism and prosecution of terrorist suspects.

Thirdly, we remain faithful to the belief that respecting human rights contributes to effective counter-terrorism efforts. This is so since respect for human rights, while countering terrorism, can help secure the confidence of terrorists and their families in the Government. Building this confidence is a fundamental element in de-radicalization because the ideologies of terrorism are often built upon views of the illegitimacy of the Government. Moreover, violations of human rights and lack of good governance may contribute to the spread of ideologies of terrorism.

In conclusion, I wish to underscore the importance of the sharing of best practices and lessons learned in de-radicalization and counter-radicalization, as part of our continuous efforts to strengthen States' capacities. In that regard, Indonesia will continue to utilize the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation as a platform for regional and global cooperation in capacity-building and invite others to do so.

We look forward to a closer collaboration among States and the United Nations system in this important task.

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