

Handling Victims of Terrorism Crimes for Protection and Assistance of Victims of Terrorism

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the handling of victims of criminal acts of terrorism for the protection and assistance of victims of acts of terrorism. The research method used is juridical empirical method. The results of the study show that Fulfilling the rights of victims of criminal acts of terrorism is important as one of the responsibilities of the state in protecting the safety and security of its citizens, which can be done with the following principles: 1) Immediacy: where intervention by the state against victims of criminal acts of terrorism must be carried out as soon as possible. ; 2) Accessibility: assistance provided by the government can be easily reached by victims, including adequate information and can be accessed by victims; 3) Simplicity: using a simple and fast method (not complicated and convoluted) by considering that victims of the crime of terrorism experience traumatic and emotional experiences; 4) unity: Provide an official contact number if the victims want to get available assistance, if they want to benefit from assistance; 5) resilience: Consider environmental support and the role of victims in the past as a victim recovery strategy; 6) comprehensive assistance: considering every special needs of the victims, according to the various types of injuries suffered by the victim

Keywords: *handling, victims, criminal acts of terrorism, protection, assistance*

A. Introduction

Acts of terrorism always seem to be warm to be raised and researched. Because of the impact of acts of terrorism that are directly felt by the community. The disaster caused not only many casualties, large losses, but also had a wide impact on many things related to the life of the nation and state.¹ It is undeniable that terrorists have penetrated into the line of people's lives. Like the virus, terrorism has spread for decades to various circles in the country. If previously, its spread used educational institutions and places of worship, now the presence of social media makes it easier for the transmission of the radicalism virus.²

The concept of radicalism is instilled by terrorism groups through propaganda activities that are carried out in a closed and systematic manner, making it difficult for the security forces to detect and prevent its spread. In addition to repressive measures by arresting suspected terrorists, preventive measures are crucial to stop its spread and restore those exposed to this ideology.³

The prevention of terrorism crimes itself has also been regulated in Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning the Eradication of Terrorism Crimes, Becoming a Law, which was promulgated on April 4, 2003 and has been amended on June 22, 2018 with the issuance of Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations Substitution of Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning the Eradication of Terrorism Crimes into Law in Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 92 of 2018, and its Explanation in Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6216.

The war on terrorism in Indonesia began after the Bali I bombing in 2002. The terrorist attack in Legian, Kuta, Bali resulted in 202 people killed and 204 people injured. In response to the attack, the Indonesian government issued Government Regulation (Perpu) Number 1 of 2002, which was later promulgated into Law (UU) Number 15 of 2003. Many parties stated that the law was reactive because it was issued to respond quickly to the Bali bomb attack. Because of its reactive nature, there is almost no article that is anticipatory and allows the

¹ The Sun Is Blind, *Deradicalization of the archipelago, a universal war based on local wisdom against radicalization and terrorism*. (Jakarta: Daulat Press, 2016).p. 67

² *Ibid*, p. 130

³ Andi Widiatno, "Juridical Review of Countermeasures of Terrorism Crimes in Spreading Propaganda through Social Media," *Journal of the Faculty of Law, Trisakti University* 15, no. 2 (2019).p. 1

authorities to take preventive measures before a terrorist attack occurs. The above law was just revised again in June 2018 by issuing Law No. 5 of 2018. Some of the weaknesses contained in the previous Law have been corrected in the redaction of several articles and several additional articles, including prevention, institutional strengthening, deradicalization and reintegration, as well as articles on victims and rights of victims of terrorism crimes. The rights of victims are regulated in Chapter VI on Protection of Victims.

In Law No. 5 of 2018. Terrorism is defined as an act that uses violence or the threat of violence that creates an atmosphere of terror or widespread fear, which may cause mass casualties, and/or cause damage or destruction to strategic vital objects, the environment, public facilities, or international facilities with ideological, political, or security disturbance motives. The crime of terrorism is defined as any person who deliberately uses violence or threats of violence to create an atmosphere of terror or fear against people widely or to cause mass casualties, by depriving others of their liberty or loss of life and property, or resulting in damage or destruction to strategic vital objects or the environment or public or international facilities, Sentenced to death or life imprisonment or imprisonment for a minimum of 4 (four) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years.

As is known, terrorist attacks are indeed aimed at creating terror for the community at large. Furthermore, the attack had a much more traumatic direct impact on the victim and his family. However, the rights of victims are often not a priority in handling terrorism crimes, so these rights are not accommodated in the criminal justice process as they should be. This is stated by The Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of Terrorism issued by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Therefore, UNODC recognizes the importance of the UN General Assembly's push to raise the factor of handling victims in criminal justice. Likewise, the creation of a comprehensive handling program for victims of terrorism crimes so that they get proper treatment and handling.⁴

Discussions about victims of terrorism often lead to the debate that victims of terrorism are not only those affected by terrorist attacks but also those exposed to terrorist ideologues. Therefore, there are some people or perpetrators of terror who are also identified or identify

⁴ UNODC, *The Criminal Justice Response to Support Victims of Acts of Terrorism* (United Nations: Vienna, 2012).p. 1

themselves as victims.⁵ Some consider that the victims are people who suffer from terror attacks, but others view that the perpetrators are victims of the spread of radical-extreme ideology.⁶ In fact, in some cases, some parties claim that they are the ones who suffer the most compared to others.⁷

Therefore, it is very important to clearly establish the limits that can be used to classify a person as a victim or not in a criminal act of terrorism. The amendment to the law on the eradication of terrorism crimes that has just been passed can be a handle to reduce the debate.

B. Discussion

1. Legal Problems in Handling Victims of Terrorism Crimes

In Law Number 5 of 2018 article 1 paragraph (11) it has been stated that a victim of non-criminal terrorism is someone who experiences physical, mental, and/or economic suffering caused by a Crime of Terrorism. In article 35A paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Law, it is also emphasized that the victims referred to in this Law are direct victims or indirect victims of a criminal act of terrorism.⁸

⁵ The development of recruitment and radicalization patterns has also reached children. Even children were involved by their parents in carrying out attacks, for example in the case of the bombing of the church and the Surabaya Police Headquarters last May. This fact shows that children have also been directly involved in a criminal act of terrorism. However, even if children are involved in these crimes, they must still be classified as victims. This refers to Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection

⁶ Drafting Team, *Revised Monograph on Law No. 15 of 2003 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 1 of 2003 concerning the Eradication of Terrorism Crimes into Law* (Jakarta: The Habibie Center, 2018).p. 36

⁷ Alex P Schmid, *Strengthening the Role of Victims and Incorporating Victims in Efforts to Counter Violent Extremism and Terrorism* (ICCT Research Paper, 2012).p. 4

⁸ Minardi, "DYNAMICS OF DERADICALIZATION: KNOWING THE COMPROMISE OF TWO STATE INSTITUTIONS," *GOVERNABILITY (Journal of Universal Government Science)* 2, no. 1 (June 28, 2021): 58–78, <https://doi.org/10.47431/GOVERNABILITAS.V2I1.108>.

The determination of terrorism victims can also be done directly by investigators, without having to wait for a court decision. The above definition is in line with Law Number 31 of 2014 concerning amendments to Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims (LPSK). In article 1 paragraph (3) of the LPSK Law, it is stated that a victim is defined as a person who experiences physical, mental, and/or economic suffering caused by a criminal act.

The victims of the terrorist attacks and their families are the most affected and feel prolonged trauma while the other side has forgotten about the terror attacks that have occurred.⁹ One of the most recent examples is the bombing of three churches in Surabaya in May 2018. These tragic events were so stomping until a few days after the incident. Mainstream media reported on the chronology of events and the response of security forces and civil society at large. Support for the victims flowed from various parties, both in the form of expressions of grief and condolences and condemnations towards the barbaric perpetrators of terror. Social media timelines are full of posts that encourage the spirit to rise up and unite against terrorism.

Support from various parties is actually very important to pump the spirit of victims and increase public concern at large. Incidents of terrorist attacks can also be seen as a moment that strengthens community solidarity across identities and regions.¹⁰ Public support and trust in law enforcement officials automatically also increased rapidly. This support and solidarity is a very important capital to launch the anti-terrorism movement. However, one month after the attack on three churches in Surabaya, various parties have been busy with other things. The media no longer conveys information about the realization of compensation payments to victims, medical, psychological and psychosocial rehabilitation, or the economic condition of victims' families in the long term.

These problems in handling and fulfilling the rights of victims of terrorism also befell victims of previous bomb blasts, for example in Bali and in Jakarta. The media is no longer embellished with developments in the handling of the attack but has reported on the events

⁹ Muh. Irfansyah Hasan, "TRANSNATIONAL CRIME AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INDONESIAN CRIMINAL LAW," *LEX CRIMEN* 7, no. 7 (October 25, 2018), <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/v3/index.php/lexcrimen/article/view/21341>.

¹⁰ Fayez G. M. Adesta et al., *Evaluation of Security Systems and Recommendations for Prevention of Terrorist Attacks* (Jakarta: Research Center for Strategic and Global Studies, University of Indonesia, School of Strategic and Global Studies Building, 2022).

of terrorist attacks in other places. At this point, the victim/victim's family begins to be forgotten and they struggle alone in the midst of various limitations. The conditions mentioned above actually show that the handling of victims often only stops during emergencies when the post-terrorist crisis occurs. Another complicated problem faced by victims/families of victims of terrorist attacks is economic security and jobs in the long term.¹¹

As is known, some victims who have permanent disabilities cannot return to work as before. Or victims who have to undergo long-term health care often cannot work to meet the needs of their lives/families.¹² Therefore, the compensation calculation mechanism provided by the government must also include these expenditure components so that victims of terrorism can survive at least in the healing process or can start a new economic venture to survive.

In article 35A paragraph (4) of Law No. 5 of 2018, it is stated that the state is responsible for fulfilling the rights of victims of terrorism in the form of medical assistance, psychological and psychosocial rehabilitation, compensation for the family if the victim leaves the world and compensation. Furthermore, the procedures for fulfilling the rights of victims are further regulated in articles 35B and 36. In addition to being entitled to compensation and other assistance from the state, article 36A also states that victims of terrorism are also entitled to restitution or compensation from the perpetrators of terrorism crimes. The state can confiscate the property of the perpetrator of the crime of terrorism and sell it to compensate for the losses suffered by the victim.¹³ However, in the Indonesian context, compensation by the state to the victim seems to be more feasible than restitution because it is almost impossible for the perpetrator of the crime of terrorism to provide compensation to the victim. Especially if the perpetrator is not known, was killed in the attack, or the perpetrator of the suicide bombing.

¹¹ Journal of Education and Counseling, "Providing Restitution and Compensation for Victims of Crime Based on the Value of Justice," *Journal of Education and Counseling (JPDK)* 4, no. 5 (October 18, 2022): 5975–84, <https://doi.org/10.31004/JPDK.V4I5.7637>.

¹² Habibie Center Team, *counter-terrorism and policy studies; Important Aspects of Handling Victims of Terrorism Crimes*, (Jakarta: Habibie Center, 2019).

¹³ Adhalia Septia Saputri, "Reconstruction of Legal Protection Arrangements for Victims of Narcotics Abuse," *Syntax Literate; Indonesian Scientific Journal* 8, no. 3 (March 9, 2023): 1850–58, <https://doi.org/10.36418/SYNTAX-LITERATE.V8I3.11470>.

2. Handling, Protecting, and Assisting Victims of Terrorism Crimes

Fulfilling the rights of victims of terrorism crimes is important as one of the responsibilities of the state in protecting the safety and security of its citizens. The fulfillment of these rights can help victims in facing the future and can also help reduce tensions in society. Tensions in society itself are conducive to the recruitment of terrorists. States need to provide victims of terrorism with clear legal status and the protection of their human rights at all times, including their rights to adequate health, legal aid, justice, truth and reparations.¹⁴

Some aspects that must be done by the state in dealing with victims of terrorism are:

First, the best thing that can be done by the state to maintain the safety and security of citizens from becoming victims of terrorism is to prevent or anticipate that terrorism crimes do not occur. The UN Counterterrorism Centre supports all efforts of countries in the world to prevent the spread and supports all measures that need to be taken by every country to guarantee the right to life for its citizens. Article six of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights explicitly states the state's obligation to protect the life of every individual within its territory, including the state's obligation to confront and anticipate acts of terrorism. The prevention of terrorism is important because it includes the duty of the state to guarantee the survival of life on its territory under international, regional and national law.¹⁵ Therefore, the state must provide adequate legal instruments to support national terrorism prevention efforts.

In Indonesia, the weaknesses of Law No. 15 of 2003 concerning the Eradication of Terrorism Crimes which limit the possibility for security forces to anticipate terrorism crimes have been solved with the issuance of Law No. 5 of 2018. In the new law, the aspect of anticipating terrorism crimes is one of the major advances to legalize the actions of security forces in taking action or arresting parties who plan a plot of terrorism crimes. On the other hand, Indonesia also has Law No. 9 of 2013, concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Terrorism Financing Crimes. This law is very important in an effort to break

¹⁴ The Special Rapporteur, "Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms While Countering Terrorism, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms While Countering Terrorism: Ten Areas of Best Practices in Countering Terrorism," 2010, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Terrorism/Pages/Annual.aspx>.

¹⁵ United Nations Headquarters, *Report of the UN Conference on Human Rights of Victims of Terrorism* (New York, 2016), p. 10

the chain of terrorism financing both from within the country and abroad. The law authorizes the Financial Transaction Reporting and Analysis Center (PPATK) to obtain clear information, both from financial service providers and financial service users, on transactions at financial institutions. Some of the laws mentioned above show that the legal aspects to support the prevention of terrorism crimes in Indonesia are adequate. Therefore, it is very important to increase the capacity and capabilities of state apparatus to implement it.

Some important notes to improve the capabilities of the state apparatus include:

- (1) The government must improve intelligence capabilities that allow terrorist attack plots to be anticipated as early as possible, before such acts occur and cause casualties;
- (2) Security forces must be equipped with an understanding of universal human rights values so that the actions they take to prevent terrorism crimes do not violate these human rights principles¹⁶;
- (3) The capabilities of the security apparatus must be improved and equipped with adequate equipment to support them in conducting investigations in accordance with their authority and accountable (scientific investigation) so that the possibility of mistakes in arresting suspected perpetrators of terrorism crimes can be minimized¹⁷;
- (4) Coordination between various government apparatus to increase the effectiveness of preventing terrorism crimes;
- (5) In addition to the above efforts, the government and security forces must also use their authority to anticipate and prevent the development of hate speech, incitement in the community, pre-fabricated suspicions that can trigger people to commit acts of terror or other acts of violence.¹⁸ This is important given that hate speech and incitement are used to spread radical ideas to a wider public.¹⁹

¹⁶ Several cases of arrests of suspected terrorists by Densus 88 of the National Police Headquarters received wide attention because the authorities were considered to have committed violence that exceeded their authority. These cases are, for example: the deaths of SY (Klaten, March 2016) and MJ (Indramayu, February 2018).

¹⁷ FGD The Habibie Center 11 October 2017

¹⁸ The UN Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms While Countering Terrorism, defines incitement to commit terrorism as an act that is deliberately and unlawfully by distributing messages to the public with the intention of inciting acts of terrorism that are carried out openly or the message contains the intention to advocate acts of terrorism that cause danger to the community when the act has been done

¹⁹ *Constituent Revised Monograph on Law No. 15 of 2003 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 1 of 2003 concerning the Eradication of Terrorism Crimes into Law*. pp. 20-24

The spread of this understanding has even targeted educated middle-class groups through messages on social media.

Second, as a consequence of the state's obligation to ensure the safety and security of citizens, if a terrorist crime occurs, handling victims in critical conditions and fulfilling victims' rights in the long term must be a priority for the government. Handling victims during the crisis after a terrorist attack is something that must be done by the government and security forces. In Law No. 5 of 2018, it has been stated that the determination of victims of terrorism crimes does not have to wait for a court decision because investigators have the authority to apply victims of terrorism crimes (Article 35A paragraph 3).

The fulfillment of victims' rights in the crisis stage after the crime of terrorism must be carried out immediately because these actions are related to the safety of the victim. The experience of terrorist attacks in recent times shows that the response of the authorities, the government, and the community in general is very fast and directly helps the victims. Even in some instances, various parties help the victims by ignoring their own safety. This condition is very good and shows the solidarity of the community at large for the victims of terrorism crimes. The handling of victims, especially those who must receive medical treatment, must not stop during the emergency response period. This medical treatment should be continued in accordance with the needs and adequate medical analysis.

There are certain conditions that can make the state able to fulfill the rights of victims of terrorism crimes properly. Besides that, there are also various kinds of impacts caused by the crime of terrorism. Therefore, it is important for the state to be able to provide recovery support for victims. The following principles can be a reference for Indonesia to fulfill the rights of victims quickly and sustainably, namely:

- (1) *Immediacy*: where intervention by the state against victims of terrorism crimes must be carried out as soon as possible;
- (2) *Accessibility*: assistance provided by the government can be easily reached by victims, including adequate information that can be accessed by victims;
- (3) *Simplicity*: using a simple and fast method (not complicated and convoluted) taking into account that the victim of a terrorist crime has experienced a traumatic and emotional experience;
- (4) *Unity*: Provide an official contact number if the victim wants to get available help, if they want to benefit from help;
- (5) *resiliency*: Considering environmental support and the role of victims in the past as a victim recovery strategy;

- (6) *Comprehensive Assistance*: Considering each specific needs of the victims, according to the different types of injuries suffered by the victim.²⁰²¹

For the record, since the enactment of Law No. 15 of 2003, the government has only provided compensation to victims of terrorist attacks in several places, namely: the incident of bombing a church in Samarinda, a bombing in North Sumatra, and a bombing on the MH road. Thamrin Jakarta. In addition, there has been no compensation paid by the government to other victims. Government assistance for treatment or long-term therapy for the healing of victims of previous terrorist attacks is also not clear.

Strong and formal coordination between stakeholders in fulfilling the rights of victims. In Indonesia, victim handling involves at least important institutions, namely: BNPT, Police, LPSK, health institutions, and civil society organizations. Given that the roles of each institution are different, strong coordination is needed to deal with victims and fulfill their rights in the long term. This coordination is very important to put the interests of victims as the main goal in handling.

According to *the Global Counterterrorism Forum*, such coordination can ensure that the fulfillment of victims' rights meets professional and ethical standards. In the Indonesian context, where official institutions that handle witnesses and victims have been established, it is necessary to create legal derivative rules that allow official coordination between authorized government agencies to run efficiently. In addition, as mandated by the law, the government must provide compensation and compensation to the victim or the victim's family. The provision of compensation or compensation must be regulated with a clear scheme, both in terms of calculating the amount and the time of its giving. Given that victims are usually unaware of these regulations, it is very important to provide the information to the victim in a timely, accurate, and complete manner and that the victim gets help to claim any compensation they may get.²²

Third, considering that the victim is a party who directly experiences the crime of terrorism, they must be involved in the criminal justice process. The involvement of victims

²⁰ Center, *counter-terrorism and policy studies; Important Aspects of Handling Victims of Terrorism Crimes*, pp. 13-18

²¹ Habibie Center Team, *Counter-Terrorism and Policy Studies; Important Aspects of Handling Victims of Terrorism Crimes*, Jakarta: Habibie Center, 2019, pp. 13-18

²² *Ibid*

in this judicial process must be very careful and consider the psychological condition of the victim because they have experienced a traumatic experience. Presenting victims to justice must really consider that they will not have another traumatic experience in the judicial process. For this reason, it is necessary for law enforcers to understand issues related to victims of terrorism and have sensitivity to the specific problems faced by victims.²³

In addition, the state must also provide protection for victims/victim witnesses, for example: BNPT can coordinate with LPSK to provide protection or a safe house for victim witnesses who want to testify but are worried about their safety, including the safety of their families. Protection for victims of terrorism crimes must be provided as the responsibility of the state in providing protection for victims of gross human rights violations that have been regulated in international conventions. Victims of terrorism must be protected from threats, intimidation, and retaliation, and must receive appropriate support to facilitate their recovery through the entire criminal process. In addition to protecting the physical safety of victims, professionals who handle victims should seek to prevent emotional harm to victims during the criminal justice process, particularly when victims testify.

Fourth, in addition to being involved in the criminal justice process, victims of terrorism crimes can play an important role in efforts to support reintegration and efforts to prevent the spread of radical ideas in society. Although it must be admitted that it is very difficult to change the bad views of victims to perpetrators of terrorism crimes. In the Indonesian context until now, the role of victims in anti-terrorism movements is almost invisible. In fact, the role of former terror perpetrators or former terrorism convicts is more obvious in movements to provide alternative narratives, counter-radicalization and anti-terrorism. Several institutions were formed to facilitate these activities. In East Java, for example, the Peace Ring Foundation was established which provides various assistance to former terrorism convicts in Lamongan. In Central Sulawesi, an institution has also been established that can facilitate former adherents of extreme ideologies to create counter-radicalization campaigns through film media and other activities to strengthen the reintegration of post-conflict society by relying on local wisdom.²⁴

²³ *Ibid*

²⁴ Courtesy of Ali-Fauzi and Dyah Ayu Kartika, *Getting Out of Extremism: Eight Stories of "Migration" from Violence to Binadamai* (Jakarta: PUSAD Paramadina, 2018).

It must be admitted that this example is inseparable from the success of the deradicalization process carried out by various parties in Indonesia. Involving ex-terror perpetrators in anti-terrorism campaigns is important, at least for two reasons:

- (1) Provide space and opportunity for former terrorists to break free from the extreme ideologies or extremist groups that have previously indoctrinated them; and
- (2) Their testimonies can reinforce the anti-terrorism narrative and provide an alternative narrative for people who are likely to be exposed to extreme ideologies that support violence.

In addition to involving former terror perpetrators as in the example above, involving victims of terrorism crimes in anti-terrorism campaigns is also very important. The victim's point of view in anti-terrorism narratives is very different from that of former terror perpetrators. The victim's point of view can be used to weaken the appeal of extreme ideologies and the use of violence.²⁵ It is very important to note that the involvement of victims in the anti-terrorism movement must be carried out by putting the interests of the victim first. Relevant stakeholders must ensure that the victim's involvement in these activities does not make the traumatic experience interfere with the victim's psychological healing and ensure the safety and security of the victim and his or her family.

According to the UN Counter-terrorism Centre (UNCCT), associations of victims of terrorism can play an integral role in providing support and building resilience to communities affected by terrorist attacks. On the other hand, the association can also encourage the community and the community to strengthen solidarity with the victims of terrorism.²⁶

The UNCCT further states that victims can effectively promote inclusive and alternative narratives and messages that create positive narratives around social values, tolerance and participation and that speak to their communities, peer groups and others who may be at risk of being recruited by extremist groups. Several considerations are needed to make the message of victims of terrorism acceptable to various groups in society, namely:

- (1) Identify specific targets and the message they will convey;

²⁵ Headquarters, *Report of the UN Conference on Human Rights of Victims of Terrorism*.p. 16

²⁶ James L. Creighton, *The Public Participation Handbook, Making Better Decisions Through Citizen Involvement* (San Francisco: Jossey-Bass A Wiley Imprint, 2005).

- (2) It is necessary to have the right communication strategy to convey messages to different community groups so that these messages can be conveyed effectively and well received by the community;
- (3) Avoid debates about ideology, but convey the message that the methods of violence used by terrorist groups are not the solution; and
- (4) It is necessary to identify the media that will be used to convey these messages, for example through recorded newspaper testimonies, online discussions or the victim conveying his experience directly and discussing with the target group.²⁷

C. Conclusion

The victims of the terrorist attacks and their families are the most affected and feel prolonged trauma while the other side has forgotten about the terror attacks that have occurred. Support from various parties is actually very important to pump the spirit of victims and increase public concern at large. Incidents of terrorist attacks can also be seen as a moment that strengthens community solidarity across identities and regions. Public support and trust in law enforcement officials automatically also increased rapidly. This support and solidarity is a very important capital to launch the anti-terrorism movement.

Fulfilling the rights of victims of terrorism crimes is important as one of the responsibilities of the state in protecting the safety and security of its citizens. The fulfillment of these rights can help victims in facing the future and can also help reduce tensions in society. Tensions in society itself are conducive to the recruitment of terrorists. States need to provide victims of terrorism with clear legal status and protection of their human rights at all times, including their rights to adequate, effective and prompt health, legal assistance, justice, truth and redress

The following principles can be a reference for Indonesia to fulfill victims' rights quickly and sustainably, namely: 1) *Immediacy*: where intervention by the state against victims of terrorism crimes must be carried out as soon as possible; 2) *Accessibility*: assistance provided by the government can be easily reached by victims, including adequate information that can be accessed by victims; 3) *Simplicity*: using simple and fast methods (uncomplicated and convoluted) taking into account that victims of terrorism crimes have experienced traumatic and emotional experiences; 4) *Unity*: Provide an official contact number if the victim wants to

²⁷ *Ibid*, pp. 25-26

get the help available, if they want to benefit from the help; 5) *resiliency*: Considering environmental support and the role of victims in the past as a victim recovery strategy; 6) *comprehensive assistance*: considering each specific needs of victims, according to the different types of injuries suffered by victims.

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