Resolving citizenship of terrorist suspects

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The revised 2010 Terrorism Law has been passed, and its provisions address some of the issues related to the citizenship status of persons involved in terrorism. One of the key provisions is that a person who has joined the Islamic State (IS) may lose his or her citizenship.

The 2006 Citizenship Law has remained relatively unchanged since its enactment. The 2010 Terrorism Law, however, sets a precedent for the abrogation of citizenship. Under the law, a citizen who has joined or is suspected of joining IS may lose his or her citizenship.

The Montevideo Convention of 1933, which is accepted in Indonesia, states that states must have permanent residents who are not citizens of other countries or foreign countries, but in the case of IS, the situation is more complex.

As a result, the Citizenship Law takes a step towards achieving a balance between the rights of individuals and the interests of the state. It must be noted that the Citizenship Law is not the only provision that is relevant in this context, but it is a crucial one.

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