

The Role of Intelligence in Law Enforcement for Combating Terrorism Cases in Indonesia

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Abstract

Intelligence is defined as information or knowledge needed to guarantee national security. Intelligence information is needed to read and analyze the movements of terrorist groups, to prevent and minimize the impacts that arise in counter-terrorism efforts. Preliminary evidence from intelligence reports authorizes Special Detachment 88 to arrest suspected terrorists. This research is a case study research that aims to analyze the role of intelligence in countering terrorism in Indonesia in the Thamrin Bombing, the Poso violence, and the Bombing in front of the Cathedral, Makassar. This research finds that intelligence has a very significant role in countering terrorism in Indonesia. However, this role is hampered by the limits of authority and responsibility that can be carried out by the Intelligence Agency or Agency. This condition can be overcome by the synergy between intelligence organizations and counterterrorism agencies in Indonesia. In addition, intelligence can also be given the authority to take priority actions for early prevention.

Keywords: Intelligence policy, Terrorism, government's role

I. Introduction

Problems Terrorism is still one of the main studies in global security threat discourse. This is inseparable from the fact that terrorism is still the most dangerous form of political violence in the world because the high death rate (fatality rate) from terrorist attacks ¹. Acts of terrorism every year cause many casualties, damaged to property, threaten the country's stability in the economic, security, and defense fields. On November 3, 2020, there was a terror attack in Vienna, Australia which killed 7 people ². The perpetrators in this incident carried

¹ Florence Gaub, 'Trends in Terrorism', *European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS)*, 2017, pp. 218–23 <https://doi.org/10.1142/9789812799647_0030>.

² Natalie Wolfe, 'Vienna Synagogue Attack: Mass Shooting Situation in Austria | News.Com.Au – Australia's Leading News Site', *News*, 2020.

out terror attacks using assault rifles which were carried out by several people at six locations in the Synagogue. Meanwhile on July 24 2021, two Turkish soldiers were reported killed and two others injured as a result of a terrorist attack that occurred in Syria³. Acts of terrorism in Syria are still happening to this day, even though Turkey has launched three anti-terror operations on the border to fight ISIS and Kurdish militias since 2016. This shows the world that the threat of terrorism still overshadows the world community, even in the midst of a pandemic. Covid-19. Terrorist groups are taking advantage of the pandemic situation to find loopholes for the government's weaknesses in maintaining national stability.

Indonesia is one of the countries with the highest number of terror groups and acts of terrorism in the region. In 2018, Indonesia even became one of the countries in the Asia Pacific that received a bad score due to the high number of domestic terrorism attacks. One of the terrorist attacks that shook Indonesia the most was the 2002 Bali Bombing. This attack targeted a nightclub and the United States Consulate General's office in Bali, killing 202 people⁴. Prior to this incident, there was also a series of other acts of terrorism in Indonesia. On January 21, 1985, a bomb exploded at Borobudur Temple which damaged nine stupas and two statues. Dozens of years ago, on September 13rd, 2000 to be exact, a car explosion occurred at the Jakarta Stock Exchange Building, killing 10 people and injuring 33 others. Several months later, on December 24, 2000 to be precise, there was a terrorist attack on four churches in Jakarta and killed 15 people and injured 96 people⁵.

Until 2021, in the midst of the world condition which is facing the Covid-19 pandemic, terrorist attacks in Indonesia are still rife. On March 28 2021, the husband and wife L and YSM committed a terrorist act at the Cathedral Church, Makassar⁶. This incident resulted in dozens of people who were carrying out Sunday services being injured⁷. The Indonesian Laboratory Analyst Team stated that the explosion was in the category of an explosion that carried moderate damage. Densus 88 on Thursday, 29 July 2021 also arrested the suspected SR terrorist who was suspected of being Ali Kalora's network at his house⁸. From the arrest, the officers also confiscated a number of items of evidence, such as books, arrows, and clothing that were allegedly related to acts of terrorism. The magnitude of the impact resulting from terrorism causes this crime to be included

³ CNN, 'Dua Tentara Turki Tewas Dalam Serangan Teror Di Suriah', *CNN Indonesia*, 2021.

⁴ DW, 'Suicide Bombing Rocks Indonesian Church - DW - 03/28/2021'.

⁵ Eristo Subyandono, 'Tujuh Kasus Teror Bom Yang Guncang Indonesia', *Kompaspedia*, 2021.

⁶ Haris Prabowo, 'Membaca Terorisme Sekarang: Di Tengah Pandemi Dan Aksi Berpasangan', *Tirto.Id*, 2021, p. <https://tirto.id/membaca-terorisme-sekarang-di-ten>.

⁷ Erin Gayatri and Kustini Kosasih, 'Break the Chain of Terrorism Through Deradicalization of (Former) Terrorists' Children: Narration From Al-Hidayah Pesantren, Medan', *Analisa: Journal of Social Science and Religion*, 4.01 (2019), 79-96 <<https://doi.org/10.18784/analisa.v4i01.792>>.

⁸ Bayu Hermawan, 'Densus 88 Tangkap Seorang Terduga Teroris Di Makassar | Republika Online', *Republika*, 2021.

in crimes against humanity (crime against humanity) and classified in the category of extraordinary crimes (extra ordinary crime).

As a form of extraordinary crime (extraordinary crime), terrorism requires handling in extraordinary ways (extraordinary measure)⁹. The world's commitment to preventing terrorism is then formulated in several international conventions which generally affirm that terrorism is an international crime. Meanwhile, the Indonesian government through related ministries and institutions has taken various preventive measures and soft approaches such as national preparedness; and a hard approach is carried out through strict law enforcement measures. The government also responded to acts of terrorism that occurred by issuing various policies, such as Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism, the establishment of the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT), forming the Special Anti-Terrorism Datasement 88 (Densus 88, the role of the TNI, to the role of Intelligence as preventive as well as curative steps.

Head of BNPT, Komjen Pol Rafli Amar stated that during the Covid-19 pandemic, suspicious financial transactions increased by up to 101 percent¹⁰. As of October 2020, the BNPT reported that it had arrested more than 100 suspected terrorists¹¹. It was disclosed that the actual figure was twice the figure reported by the BNPT. This significant number indicates that a collaborative and comprehensive handling of terrorism needs to be carried out by various Ministries and Agencies under their respective roles and functions. One of the very central roles and functions in counter-terrorism efforts is the intelligence function. The importance of the role of intelligence agencies in counter-terrorism lies in at least 3 main factors, namely: (1) their role in preventing and disrupting acts of terrorism; (2) their role in post-incident investigations; and (3) their contribution to preventive/protective security measures¹². Preliminary evidence from intelligence reports authorizes Densus 88 to make arrests of suspected terrorists¹³. Intelligence information is needed to read and analyze the movements of existing terrorist groups to prevent and minimize the impact of acts of terrorism.

Referring to the importance of the role of intelligence in handling terrorism, some certain state institutions also have units/agencies within their institutions, such as BAIS TNI to manage defense intelligence, Baintelkam Polri to carry out police

⁹ Mamay Komariah, 'Kajian Tindak Pidana Terorisme Dalam Perpektif Hukum Pidana Internasional', *Jurnal Ilmiah Galuh Justisi*, 5.1 (2017), 97-112 <<https://doi.org/10.25157/JIGJ.V5I1.281>>; Carsten Stahn, *A Critical Introduction to International Criminal Law - Carsten Stahn - Google Books* (Cambridge University Press, 2019).

¹⁰ Muhammad Zulfikar, 'BNPT Ungkap Internet Tantangan Penanganan Terorisme Di Masa Pandemi - ANTARA News', *Antaraneews*, 2021.

¹¹ Prabowo.

¹² Frank Gregory, 'Intelligence Led Counter-Terrorism: A Brief Analysis of the UK Domestic Intelligence System's Response to 9/11 and the Implications of the London Bombings of 7 July 2005', *Real Instituto Elcano*, 94 (2005), 12.

¹³ Stanislaus Riyanta, 'Peran Intelijen Dalam Penanggulangan Terorisme Di Indonesia | *Jurnal Intelijen*', *Jurnal Intelijen*, 2015.

intelligence functions, immigration intelligence, and other intelligence organizations that take part in tackling terrorism issues. Meanwhile, to coordinate intelligence functions spread across a number of these state institutions, the State Intelligence Agency was appointed as Intelligence coordinator to prevent overlap or conflict of interest between these intelligence organizations. Following Law no. 17 of 2011 and Presidential Regulation no. 67 of 2013. Deputy VII BIN, on April 8 2021 explained that so far BIN together with the ranks of state intelligence administrators have a strong commitment to preventing the development of radicalism and acts of terrorism through early detection and early prevention of potential threats of terrorism¹⁴. In this effort, BIN also synergizes with Densus 88, BNPT, TNI/POLRI, as well as religious leaders, community leaders, mass organizations, OKP, related ministries/agencies, and local governments.

The intelligence synergy guarded by BIN is claimed to show its effectiveness in dismantling networks of radical and terrorist groups by uncovering and securing some suspected terrorists in various regions. This is supported by research which states that intelligence has proven to be the most effective weapon against terrorism and nothing can replace the function of intelligence services¹⁵. In this regard, this paper will then discuss the role of the State Intelligence Agency (BIN) in carrying out the state intelligence function in preventing terrorism cases in Indonesia.

Previous academic studies discussing the role of intelligence in countering terrorism have used various points of view and concepts to analyze how the state and its instruments optimize intelligence functions to prevent terrorist attacks from occurring. Studying public policy is one of the most widely used approaches see the role of intelligence in preventing terrorism. By using theories such as the concept of coordination problems, Communication and Cooperation, Network effectiveness, Organizational trust, Network leadership, Common goals, and Counter Terrorism Complexity. Previous reviewers agreed that cooperation between intelligence agencies, security forces, and all counter-terrorism stakeholders in a country plays an important role in overcoming the problem of terrorism in a country¹⁶. To ensure that the inter-agency coordination network runs smoothly and effectively, mutual trust between organizations is needed, and the harmonization/uniformity of goals between institutions is needed. by using

¹⁴ (Andayani, 2021)

¹⁵ Filippa Lentzos, Michael S. Goodman, and James M. Wilson, 'Health Security Intelligence: Engaging across Disciplines and Sectors', *Intelligence and National Security*, 35.4 (2020), 465-76 <<https://doi.org/10.1080/02684527.2020.1750166>>.

¹⁶ Anthony Downs, *Bureaucratic Structure and Decision-Making* (Rand Corporation Santa Monica, CA, 1966); Kieran McConaghy, 'Intra-State Cooperation and Competition on Counterterrorism', *Terrorism and the State*, 2017, 129-39 <https://doi.org/10.1057/978-1-137-57267-7_7>; Keith G Provan, Amy Fish, and Joerg Sydow, 'Interorganizational Networks at the Network Level: A Review of the Empirical Literature on Whole Networks', *Journal of Management*, 33.3 (2007), 479-516; Robert. Agranoff, *Managing within Networks: Adding Value to Public Organizations* (Georgetown University Press, 2007); Ignacio Molina and Cesar Colino, 'Teaching Public Administration in Spain: A Review Article', *Public Administration*, 78.1 (2000), 233-41.

the concept of Intelligence Liaison argues that of the many institutions that have counter-terrorism responsibilities, the coordination performance of intelligence agencies is crucial in determining the success of counter-terrorism in a country. However, the coordination of the intelligence community often encounters intelligence failure caused by sectoral ego, mutual suspicion and the desire to compete between counter-terrorism agencies in a country¹⁷.

Analysis of previous studies using the Inter-Agency Coordination approach produced at least two main arguments. First, cooperation between intelligence agencies and counter-terrorism policy makers in a country plays an important role in tackling the problem of terrorism in a country. In particular, coordination and cooperation in the exchange of information among the intelligence community is one of the crucial elements to ensure the success of a counter-terrorism program in a country. Second, cooperation and coordination between state institutions in tackling terrorism are often hindered by sectoral egos, mutual suspicion and the desire to compete among counter-terrorism agencies in a country. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the coordination and consolidation of each institution that has an intelligence function.

Besides that, the paradigm that is also dominantly used to dissect the issue of tackling the problem of terrorism is the paradigm of the role and function of intelligence. The theories used in the role and function paradigm of intelligence include the concept of Intelligence led policing which discusses the significance and effectiveness of intelligence-based law enforcement methods¹⁸. The theory of mass violence which discusses the correlation between weak intelligence capacity in counter-terrorism with the frequency of violence against terrorism detainees in prisons as well as cases of wrongful executions and intelligence theory and information technology who argue that there is a negative perception regarding the role of intelligence in counter-terrorism in Indonesia which is often identified with intelligence failure. In addition, by using the concept of terrorism in international law and intelligence¹⁹. Bernardi argues that terrorism is a crime and an extraordinary emergency so that to a certain extent, it gives legitimacy for the state to limit the rights of the perpetrators of terror²⁰.

¹⁷ Adam D.M. Svendsen, 'Developing International Intelligence Liaison Against Islamic State: Approaching "One for All and All for One"?' , *International Journal of Intelligence and Counter Intelligence*, 29.2 (2016), 260-77 <<https://doi.org/10.1080/08850607.2016.1121042>>; Uyi-Ekpen Ogbeide, 'Inter-Agency Cooperation in Combating Terrorism in Nigeria: Enhancing Existing Instruments and Frameworks in the Security Services', *African Research Review*, 5.6 (2011), 239-48.

¹⁸ Jeremy G Carter and Scott W Phillips, 'Intelligence-Led Policing and Forces of Organisational Change in the USA', *Policing and Society*, 25.4 (2015), 333-57.

¹⁹ Mark Winward, 'Intelligence Capacity and Mass Violence: Evidence from Indonesia', *Comparative Political Studies*, 54.3-4 (2021), 553-84; Steve Sawyer and Susan J. Winter, 'Special Issue on Futures for Research on Information Systems: Prometheus Unbound?', *Journal of Information Technology* 26:2, 26.2 (2011), 95-98 <<https://doi.org/10.1057/JIT.2011.7>>; Ken G Robertson, 'Intelligence, Terrorism and Civil Liberties', *Journal of Conflict Studies*, 7.2 (1987).

²⁰ Beatrice Bernardi, 'The Role of Intelligence in the Fight Against International Terrorism: Legal Profiles' (Università Ca'Foscari Venezia, 2013).

Several other academic studies using the viewpoint of the role and function of intelligence discuss the importance of enforcing national and international law and intelligence methods as a comprehensive means of dealing with terrorism. The need for more detailed and comprehensive provisions on wiretapping by state intelligence as well as the important role of intelligence agencies to maximize strategy, tactics; intelligence urgency in countering terrorism to identify terrorist networks, create data bases, measure risks, carry out clandestine counterattacks, assist propaganda efforts, disrupt member solidarity terrorist groups and selectively share information with their partners; and the need for intelligence applications in the cycle of collecting information in tackling terrorism problems²¹.

From the previous studies above, the author argues that. The effectiveness of the function of intelligence agencies in dealing with terrorism is largely determined by how each intelligence mandate bearer to counter terrorism can collaborate and synergize with each other in order to harmonize each sectoral mandate in order to produce a parallel, simultaneous and effective counter-terrorism policy. The harmonization in question is by synchronizing the mandates for deradicalization, early detection, prosecution and prevention, each of which is mandated by different state institutions. In this collaboration process, the roles and functions of intelligence agencies then become very crucial to ensure that inter-agency coordination in countering terrorism is based on valid and factual information, based on intelligence findings in the field, so that an accurate inter-agency collaboration process can be produced. The exchange of intelligence information is then explained as one of the indicators that can explain the running of an effective collaboration process among these policy stakeholders.

2. Research Method

To answer research questions, this study uses a case study research method. Case studies are empirical investigations that investigate contemporary phenomena in real-life contexts, especially when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clear²². The features in the Case Study method can enable researchers to answer questions about how BIN carries out its investigative, security and mobilization functions to identify and prevent terrorist attacks. This research will conduct case studies on several acts of terrorism that occurred in Indonesia. Deep understanding, in this case, the study will be carried out by triangulation, through (1) direct observation by researchers, (2) investigations by

²¹ Troesto Poernomo, 'Penanganan Terorisme Di Indonesia Melalui Pendekatan Hukum Dan Intelijen' (Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2018); Andrew Moonik, 'Penyadapan Oleh Badan Intelijen Negara Dalam Memperoleh Bukti Permulaan Tindak Pidana Terorisme', *Lex Crimen*, 8.10 (2020); Robertson.

²² Arch G. Woodside, *Case Study Research: Theory, Methods ...* - Google Books (Emerald Group Publishing, 2010).

asking for explanations and interpretations of case participants on the data collected, and (3) analysis of written documents.

3. Results and Discussion

Intelligence agencies have a very important and significant role in handling acts of terrorism in Indonesia. Information from intelligence agencies can provide a comprehensive picture, especially for decision-makers regarding the potential and vulnerability of terrorist attacks in a country, including providing early warnings regarding potential terrorist attacks as well as providing ways to prevent them so that steps can be taken. -legal steps to be able to stop the terrorist acts that have been planned. So that terrorism can be dealt with comprehensively, one of the approaches that can be taken is to trace the network and the roots that are the cause of terrorism which is one of the duties of intelligence. Given the many factors that can be the root of terrorism ²³.

The Role of Intelligence in Handling Terrorism in Indonesia.

The Intelligence Agency was formed by the state, one of which is to conduct detection and provide early warning and prevent potential terrorist attacks that threaten the stability of state security. In Indonesia, this function is contained in Law No. 17 of 2011 concerning State Intelligence. In general, from several cases of terrorism attacks in Indonesia such as the Thamrin Bombing in 2016, the Poso region riots in 2003, and the Makassar Cathedral Church Bombing in early 2021, the intelligence function for early detection has been carried out by BIN through the pillars of intelligence activity, namely investigation, security, and fundraising. The investigation is an effort, activity, work, and action that is carried out in a planned, gradual and sustainable manner in a cycle of the intelligence activity chain to search, explore, track, collect, record, process, and analyze data or information material into ready-to-use information. as an intelligence product. Investigations carried out by intelligence produce evidence that can be used by law enforcement agencies to prevent acts of terrorism. The evidence is usually then coordinated with other related parties, especially Densus 88 at the National Police Headquarters so that steps can then be taken to arrest the suspected perpetrators of terrorism.

Investigations conducted by Indonesian intelligence are in line with intelligence work standards in the intelligence cycle which consist of: (1) Planning, (2) Collection, (3) Presenting in reports, (4) Analyzing information, and (5) Disseminating intelligence information to other parties other ²⁴. The information produced by intelligence is complete, not only reporting which group will act, but

²³ Troesta Poernomo and others, 'Penanganan Terorisme Di Indonesia Melalui Pendekatan Hukum Dan Intelijen' (Universitas Gajah Mada, 2018).

²⁴ Daniel Byman, 'The Intelligence War on Terrorism', *Intelligence and National Security*, 29.6 (2014), 837-63 <<https://doi.org/10.1080/02684527.2013.851876>>.

also where the action will be carried out, how the method will be carried out, when and who will carry out an attack. The investigation function diagram can be seen as shown in Figure 1.

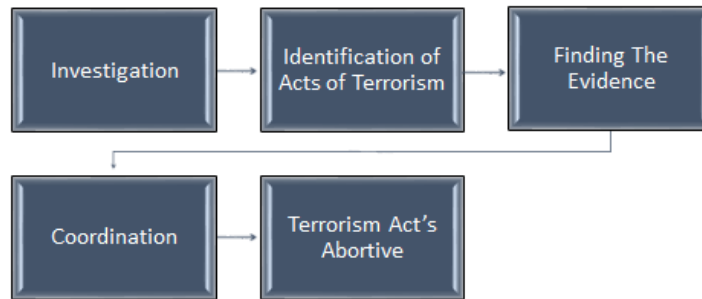


Figure 1. Diagram of Investigation Function

The next point in intelligence activities is the security function. Security is an effort, activity, work, and action that is carried out in a planned, gradual and sustainable manner in a cycle of the intelligence activity chain to protect, neutralize, clean, and secure the environment and all its contents which include individual, materials, documentation, information, activities/operations, communication, and the environment to create a safe and controlled condition of any dangerous actions. The security function can be seen in the case of Poso region when intelligence mobilized civilian groups involved in the conflict in Poso to control the security situation in Poso region. This security measure was considered successful because it created conditions in Poso region that were safe and controlled. This is following the security function to prevent damage or destruction to personnel, materials, documentation, information, activities/operations, communications, and the environment from interference by intelligence services in the form of theft, sabotage, terror, and so on. An overview of the security scheme can be seen in Figure 2.

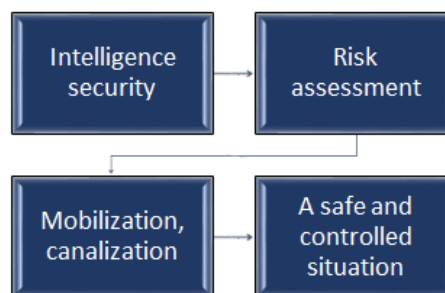


Figure 2. Security Scheme

Besides investigation and security, the last pillar of intelligence activity is fundraising action. Fund-raise is a series of efforts, activities, work and actions that are carried out in a planned, gradual and sustainable manner in the intelligence activity chain cycle to change and create situations and conditions in certain areas

and at certain times that are profitable for the fundraiser, where the target of fundraising is individuals, groups or society in general ²⁵ Forms of fundraising are socialization activities, analysis, information, and so on. The fundraising function usually occurs before acts of terrorism occur. When evidence has been found and security is carried out, intelligence makes efforts to go into the community to moderate understandings that develop through analysis, discussions, and so on together with stakeholders in the surrounding environment. The fundraising scheme can be seen in Figure 3.

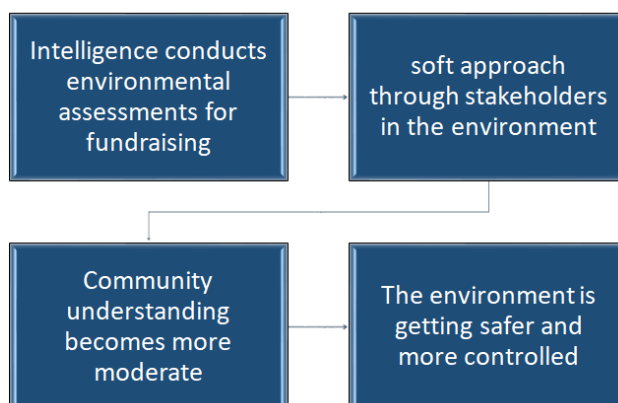


Figure 3. Fundraising Scheme

As with the role of Indonesian intelligence in carrying out investigations, security and mobilization of potential terrorist attacks in Indonesia, the following section will further discuss the intelligence functions that have been carried out by BIN in tackling a number of terrorism cases in Indonesia as follows:

Riot Cases in Poso region

Communal conflicts in Poso region have occurred since December 24, 1998 ²⁶. The incident started with a fight between youths who happened to have different religions, giving rise to religious sentiments between Islam and Christianity that have survived to this day. Further tension occurred in April, until May 2000 and the escalation of the conflict was increasingly widespread. The government did not remain silent in dealing with this situation, peace efforts were made by carrying out the Malino Peace Declaration I in December 2001 ²⁷. After the riots subsided, major operations were carried out, such as the Sintuwu Maroso Operation in 2014, the Camar Maleo Operation in 2015, and the Tinombala Operation which was carried out from 2016 to 2020.

²⁵ Sylvia Windya Laksmi, 'Nexus between Charities and Terrorist Financing In Indonesia on JSTOR', *Counter Terrorist Trends and Analysis*, 11.7 (2019).

²⁶ CNN, 'Jejak Panjang Konflik Di Poso', *CNN Indonesia*, 2020.

²⁷ Verella Devanka, 'Deklarasi Malino: Latar Belakang, Isi, Dan Dampak Halaman All - Kompas.Com', *Kompas*, 2021.

Sometime before the riots occurred, BIN had carried out a series of investigative operations so that it succeeded in detecting the possibility of riots occurring in Poso²⁸. Indications were found before the attacks by unknown armed groups on people in Morowali and Poso districts on 10—12 October 2003. According to the Deputy Head of BIN at the time, As'ad Said Ali, the intelligence apparatus in the regions had known that there was a possibility of an attack or riot in Poso. Head of the State Intelligence Agency AM Hendropriyono admitted that his party had identified that the instigators of the conflict in Poso were old players. According to the head of BIN, actually the root cause of the riot that killed nine people was the existence of these old players. Not surprisingly, these old people will continue to look for problems that can trigger new conflicts. Therefore, if the whereabouts of these people were not resolved soon, similar conflicts would continue to occur²⁹.

In addition to investigations, intelligence also carried out efforts to secure the Poso case. As its definition, Security is an effort to protect, neutralize, clean and secure the environment along with everything in order to create a safe and controlled condition from any dangerous action³⁰. Intelligence work in Poso has also succeeded in mobilizing civilian groups involved in the conflict to defuse the escalation of the conflict in order to secure territory. This condition is done to neutralize the environment in order to create safe and controlled conditions.

The Thamrin Bomb Case

On January 14, 2016 there was a bomb attack and shooting at the Sarinah intersection, Jl. MH Thamrin, Sarinah³¹. The terror act was initiated by a perpetrator named Ahmad Muhazan who carried out a suicide bombing at Starbucks. Eleven minutes later, the second bomb explosion was carried out by Dian Juni Kurniadi at the police post near the Sarinah Building. The terrorist act claimed 21 victims, 8 of whom died. The police suspect that the terror act in the MH Thamrin area is related to the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) network with Bahrun Naim accused of being involved in the attack. The evidence for this arrest included 533 long-barreled rifle bullets and 32 military 99 caliber bullets³².

²⁸ Tempo.co, 'BIN Telah Mendeteksi Indikasi Penyerangan Di Poso', *Tempo.Co*, 2003.

²⁹ Liputan 6, 'BIN: Pelaku Kerusakan Poso Adalah Pemain Lama', *Liputan 6*, 2003.

³⁰ Mamoona Humayun and others, 'Cyber Security Threats and Vulnerabilities: A Systematic Mapping Study', *Arabian Journal for Science and Engineering*, 45.4 (2020), 3171–89 <<https://doi.org/10.1007/S13369-019-04319-2/METRICS>>; Willard M. Oliver, *Policing for Homeland Security: Policy & Research, Criminal Justice Policy Review* (SAGE PublicationsSage CA: Los Angeles, CA, July 2009), xx <<https://doi.org/10.1177/0887403409337368>>.

³¹ Akhdi Martin Pratama, 'Kaleidoskop 2016: Kilas Balik Bom Thamrin Halaman All - Kompas.Com', *Kompas*, 2016.

³² Hadi Pradnyana, 'Perspektif Kebijakan Kontra-Terrorisme ASEAN Dan Perbedaan Paradigma Penanggulangan Terorisme Oleh Negara-Negara Anggota ASEAN', *POLITICOS: Jurnal Politik Dan Pemerintahan*, 2.1 (2022), 11–26 <<https://doi.org/10.22225/POLITICOS.2.1.2022.11-26>>.

Long before this attack occurred, BIN had carried out an investigative operation on the terrorist network linked to the Thamrin bombing and concluded that there would be potential terrorist attacks between December-January 2016. This investigation itself is carried out through a series of cycles of the chain of intelligence activities to search, explore, track, collect, record, and process and analyze data or information material (baket) into ready-to-use information as intelligence products. Regarding the Thamrin bombing incident, the Head of BIN, Sutiyoso, complained that BIN did not have the authority to arrest suspected terrorists³³. This weakness led the Head of BIN to propose revisions to Law No. 15 of 2003 concerning Anti-Terrorism and Law No. 17 of 2011 concerning State Intelligence so that BIN has the authority to arrest and interrogate suspected terrorists³⁴. Not only BIN, the Thamrin bomb attack also prompted dozens of students who are members of the Student Action for Reform and Democracy (Kamerad) to demonstrate in front of the DPR RI building demanding to strengthen the role of intelligence in preventing and acting on terrorism³⁵.

Makassar Cathedral Church Bombing Case

On Sunday, March 28 2021, a terror attack was carried out by husband and wife L and YSM at the Cathedral Church, Makassar³⁶. This incident resulted in dozens of people who were carrying out Sunday services injured. The perpetrators in this action are known to be affiliated with the terrorist group, Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD). This action is also suspected to be similar to the two other bombings that had occurred in Medan and Surabaya as a form of protest against law enforcement officials who were active in arresting suspected terrorists.

This incident itself has actually been indicated by BIN since 2015 when hundreds of worshipers were sworn in by ISIS in Sudiang, South Sulawesi³⁷. From the investigation it was discovered that they were planning to carry out a suicide bombing. In fact, according to Deputy VII BIN, Wawan Purwanto, suspected terrorists in this action were targets of pursuit by law enforcement officers³⁸. Intelligence analysts stated that the action that took place at the church took

³³ Andhi Bahtiar, Agus Purwadianto, and Vishnu Juwono, 'Analisa Kewenangan Badan Intelijen Negara (BIN) Dalam Penanganan Pandemi Covid-19', *JIIP: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 6.2 (2021) <<https://doi.org/10.14710/jiip.v6i2.11475>>.

³⁴ Bachtiarudin Alam, 'UU No. 17 Tahun 2011 Tentang Intelijen Negara [JDIH BPK RI]', *Merdeka.Com*, 2021.

³⁵ Angga Indrawan, 'DPR Didesak Perkuat Peran Intelijen | Republika Online', *Republika*, 2016.

³⁶ Prabowo.

³⁷ Bachtiarudin Alam.

³⁸ Ika Defianti, 'BIN Ungkap Sempat Kejar Pelaku Bom Bunuh Diri Di Depan Gereja Katedral Makassar | Merdeka.Com', 2021; Rendi Eko Budi Setiawan and Suyoto Suyoto, 'Duka Surabaya Dalam Bingkai Surat Kabar (Analisis Framing Pemberitaan Terorisme Di Surabaya Pada Surat Kabar Republika Dan Kompas Edisi Mei 2018)', *Jurnal Audiens*, 1.1 (2020), 26-34 <<https://doi.org/10.18196/ja.1104>>.

advantage of the moment ahead of Easter as an act of resistance to the authorities who are actively fighting terror networks.

The Urgency of Intelligence Collaboration in the Future

Collaboration between various counter-terrorism institutions in Indonesia has been proclaimed for a long time. On 12—17th October 2018, the "Asia-Europe Counter Terrorism Dialogue" discussion was held in Belgium. During the event, the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, Ryamizard Ryacudu, appealed to every country to take the initiative to build cooperation to strengthen coordination and collaboration mechanisms in dealing with terrorism through strengthening intelligence cooperation³⁹. The Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia stated that the first step of the necessary regional security cooperation embryo architecture is the establishment of a multilateral intelligence exchange framework to detect foreign militant movements, establish training camps, anticipate the spread of propaganda through social media, and detect the flow of funds and logistics of terrorist groups. At the ASEAN level, on January 25 2018, Indonesia is known to have had Our Eyes intelligence exchange cooperation which is similar to Western countries' Five Eyes.

The cooperation carried out by intelligence agencies in the European Union between Europol and Frontex can be used as a good example⁴⁰. Europol play a major role in the development of reliable intelligence exchange methods and instruments, on serious and organized crime⁴¹. Together with the European Police Chiefs Convention and the Counter Terrorism Working Group, Europol assesses the threat of terrorism to be diverse. Meanwhile, Frontex is responsible for information exchange and surveillance on European residents⁴². This cooperation has proven to prevent acts of terrorism that occurred in Europe.

The Indonesian government also needs to involve civil and community organizations, academics, and the private sector to prevent and fight terrorism. This appeal was conveyed because these actors have proven to be creative and effective in making initiatives to fight counter-terrorism and promoting moderation⁴³. This cooperation is needed because even though the government is

³⁹ Syaiful Hakim, 'Menhan Tekankan Pentingnya Kerja Sama Intelijen Dalam Kontra Terorisme - ANTARA News', Antara News, 2018.

⁴⁰ Monica Den Boer, 'Counter-Terrorism, Security and Intelligence in the EU: Governance Challenges for Collection, Exchange and Analysis', *Intelligence and National Security*, 30 (2015), 402-19 <<https://doi.org/10.1080/02684527.2014.988444>>.

⁴¹ Matthew Phelps, 'The Role of the Private Sector in Counter-Terrorism: A Scoping Review of the Literature on Emergency Responses to Terrorism', *Security Journal*, 34.4 (2021), 599-620 <<https://doi.org/10.1057/S41284-020-00250-6/METRICS>>.

⁴² Johann Wagner, 'Frontex – The EU Border Management and Coast Guard Agency', in *Advanced Sciences and Technologies for Security Applications* (Springer, 2021), pp. 229-43 <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-62728-7_10/COVER>.

⁴³ Rohan Gunaratna, *Counter-Terrorism in Asia: The State Partnership with Civil Society Organizations, Civil Society Organizations Against Terrorism: Case Studies from Asia* (Taylor and

capable of leading and coordinating, civil and societal actors have broader outreach to their communities.

4. Conclusion

It is undeniable that a country's intelligence agency plays a central role in state counter-terrorism efforts. The role of intelligence in the context of counter-terrorism has a broad spectrum because policy makers have a need for intelligence information that is adapted to the context and in a timely manner so that it can provide a rationale, context, information, warnings, risk assessment, benefits and possible outcomes of a counter-terrorism policy. In its efforts to identify and prevent potential terrorist attacks, intelligence agencies carry out at least 3 (three) basic pillars of intelligence functions, namely investigation, security and mobilization. From the 3 (three) cases of terrorism attacks in Indonesia that have been described above, it appears that BIN as the main executor of the intelligence function in Indonesia has carried out a series of investigative and fundraising operations in order to secure an area from conflict escalation as well as from potential terrorist attacks.

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