

Law Enforcement Against Terrorism and Radicalism Disturbances that Occur in National Vital Object Areas in Indonesia



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ABSTRACT: This study is entitled How is Law Enforcement Against Terrorism and Radicalism Disturbances That Occur in National Vital Object Areas in Indonesia. The legal research method that the researcher chose to apply in this study is to use the normative research method, which is an approach in research that aims to develop and evaluate norms or ideal values expected in a particular field. This method is often used in legal science to consider moral or legal principles that should regulate behavior or decisions. This normative legal research or library research is a study that examines document studies such as laws and regulations, court decisions, legal theories and expert opinions. Based on the research as mentioned above, the following discussion can be produced: First, Regarding the enforcement of the law to eradicate terrorism at Vital Objects in Indonesia, there are five targets: a. the target of its Legal Substance through legislation, b. the target of Law Enforcement in eradicating terrorism initiated by the Police, c. the target of Facilities and Infrastructure, Facilities & Infrastructure to be carried out by the Police: weapons facilities, transportation facilities, and personal protective equipment (PPE) facilities, d. Community targets, that law enforcement is reviewed from the community aspect that the Police will take a preventive approach in the form of socialization to the general public to participate in preventing terrorism, prohibition of activities that can lead to radicalism, e. Cultural targets, that the Police have an important role in protecting the community and socializing the general public to be alert to the threat of terrorism and strict supervision of vital objects that are vulnerable to terrorist attacks.

KEYWORDS: terrorism and radicalism; securing vital objects; law enforcement

INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalization marked by technological advances and increasing connectivity, the threat of terrorism and radicalism has emerged as a major concern in the realm of national security for many countries, including the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The presence of terrorist organizations and extremist networks operating domestically presents a significant obstacle to national security and social cohesion, and has a negative impact on the country's progress. Law enforcement is very important in combating terrorism and radicalism, especially in safeguarding important national assets. The phrases "terror" and "terrorism" have become increasingly prominent and frequently used since the September 11, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center (WTC) in New York, United States. This event is considered a pioneering phenomenon that introduced various characteristics of radical movements, which inspired similar activities in various parts of the world. In the current 21st century, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia must increase its vigilance to proactively combat the proliferation of radicalism in society.¹ Given the rampant radicalism in Indonesia, it is necessary to take proactive steps that not only target the younger generation, but also the older generation, even children, to prevent its further spread.

An example of this phenomenon is the incident mentioned above, namely an act of terrorism that received widespread attention in Indonesia because the target was Wiranto, the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs of the Working Cabinet. The incident occurred in Pandeglang, Banten, during the inauguration of the Mathla'ul Anwar University Joint Lecture Building by the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs, Wiranto. The incident began when the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs got out of the car, then was suddenly attacked by an intruder who managed to break through security and stab him.² After learning the perpetrator's statement, the Head of the State Intelligence

¹ BBC News, "Serangan 11 September: Apa yang terjadi hari itu dan setelahnya?", <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/dunia-58084150>, diakses 29 Juli 2024.

² CNN Indonesia, "Kronologi Penusukan Terhadap Wiranto di Pandeglang", <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20191010132119-20-438371/kronologi-penusukan-terhadap-wiranto-di-pandeglang>, diakses tanggal 29 Juli 2024.

Law Enforcement Against Terrorism and Radicalism Disturbances that Occur in National Vital Object Areas in Indonesia

Agency (BIN) Budi Gunawan clarified that the perpetrator was a terrorist who was part of the Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD) group in Bandung City which is affiliated with the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS).³ In addition to the case of the Coordinating Minister for the Economy, there is another case that ensnared the perpetrator, namely a suicide bombing carried out by a 24-year-old young man at the Medan Police Headquarters. Based on the results of the police investigation, the perpetrator of the suicide bombing was a student who had a Youtube account with the name Rabbial Muslim Nasution.⁴ Based on these two incidents, it can be concluded that terrorist networks in Indonesia are very dangerous for all levels of society, from the lower classes to government leaders.

Indonesia as a democratic country with diverse ethnicities, customs, cultures, and religions, has experienced a series of terrorist acts that have had a major impact on national security. From the Bali explosion in 2002 to the church explosion in Surabaya in 2018, all of these incidents are clear evidence that the threat of terrorism and radicalism still exists and threatens political unity and stability. Terrorism does not only target individuals or certain groups, but also important national assets, including major infrastructure, government centers, places of worship, and transportation systems. The existence of this threat emphasizes the importance of serious law enforcement efforts to ensure national security and resilience. Therefore, securing crucial national assets is the government's main concern in efforts to eradicate terrorism and radicalism in Indonesia. By implementing a comprehensive and coordinated approach through enforcement of regulations and legislation, it is hoped that the threat of terrorism and radicalism targeting crucial national assets can be reduced.

An effective intelligence network and smooth coordination between state institutions are essential in efforts to prevent, combat, and eradicate terrorism and radicalism. The implementation of the new Terrorism Law in 2018 is a commendable step by the government to proactively identify and combat the rampant terrorism in society. This is undeniably one of the steps taken by the government in responding to a series of terrorist incidents that have occurred in recent years. The government's response to combating radicalism can be seen from the composition of President Joko Widodo's second-term cabinet. The cabinet consists of military and police officials who serve in various state ministries. One example is Fachrul Razi, who has experience in the military and currently serves as Minister of Religious Affairs. In addition, Tito Karnavian, who previously demonstrated extraordinary abilities in combating terrorism as the Chief of Police, now serves as Minister of Home Affairs. President Joko Widodo's government has placed significant emphasis and efforts in combating the rampant radicalism in Indonesia.

The legal basis for acts of terrorism against important national objects is stipulated in Law Number 5 of 2018 which amends Law Number 15 of 2003 and the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002. Based on Article 6 of the Law, any person who intentionally uses violence or threats of violence that create an atmosphere of terror or fear in others, resulting in widespread loss of life or loss of freedom, life, or property of others, or causing loss or destruction to important entities, the environment, public infrastructure, or international facilities, shall be subject to criminal penalties. Based on this statement, it can be concluded that the act of threatening perpetrators of terrorism with criminal acts is a serious crime. The crime of terrorism is also considered serious in court decisions. However, empirical evidence shows that the crime of terrorism and its root cause, namely radicalism, still persist and are difficult to control. Acts of terrorism continue to occur in public locations that are significant and vital to society, including government buildings, places of worship, hotels, crowded centers, and shopping centers. Therefore, the author is interested in conducting research with the title: Law Enforcement Against Terrorism and Radicalism Disturbances that Occur in National Vital Object Areas in Indonesia.

RESEARCH METHODS

The legal research method chosen by the researcher is to use the normative research method, which is an approach in research that aims to develop and evaluate the norms or ideal values expected in a particular field. Normative legal research or library research is research that examines document studies such as laws and regulations, court decisions, legal theories and expert opinions.

DISCUSSION

Government Regulations and Policies in Dealing with Terrorism and Radicalism in Indonesia

Legal policies dealing with terrorism and radicalism in Indonesia have evolved in response to the increasing security challenges posed by terrorism. Indonesia's anti-terrorist strategy demonstrates a genuine commitment to combating terrorism. As a result, Indonesia has acquired substantial expertise in dealing with the threat of terrorism by implementing various policy modifications to address this issue.

³ Rakhmat Nur Hakim, "Kepala BIN Sebut Penusuk Wiranto Anggota JAD Bekasi", <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2019/10/10/17495541/kepala-bin-sebut-penusuk-wiranto-anggota-jad-bekasi>, diakses tanggal 29 Juli 2024.

⁴ Achmad Nasrudin Yahya, "6 Fakta Pelaku Bom Bunuh Diri di Medan, Punya "Channel" Youtube hingga Status Mahasiswa", <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2019/11/14/09130001/6-fakta-pelaku-bom-bunuhdiri-di-medan-punya-channel-youtube-hingga-status?page=all>, diakses tanggal 29 Juli 2024.

Law Enforcement Against Terrorism and Radicalism Disturbances that Occur in National Vital Object Areas in Indonesia

Policies, rules, and regulations implemented in Indonesia to combat terrorism include:⁵

1. Perpu No. 1 of 2002 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism

This strategy was formulated as a direct response to the terrorist attacks carried out through the Bali Bombing I in October 2002. The tragic incident of the Bali Bombing I which occurred on October 12, 2002, killed more than 200 people, both Indonesian citizens and foreign citizens. This tragedy not only changed the direction of terrorism in Indonesia, but also encouraged the development of special policies and laws related to acts of terrorism in this country. The Bali Bombing I incident received great attention from the public and the international world, so that Perppu No. 1 of 2002 and Perppu No. 2 of 2002. Both regulations specifically regulate the eradication of criminal acts of terrorism related to the Bali Bombing Incident that occurred on October 12, 2002. Both Perppu were established in response to the urgent need to combat terrorism after the Bali Bombing I. From the early stages, specific laws and regulations were needed to facilitate cross-border cooperation. Before issuing Perppu Number 1 of 2002, the Indonesian government had ratified two international conventions related to terrorism, namely the International Convention on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999) and the International Convention on the Suppression of Criminal Acts of Terrorism (1991). These agreements were made before the Bali Bombing incident in October 2002. These two international agreements that have been ratified assist the Indonesian government in establishing cooperation and assistance in combating the Bali Bombing I terrorist act. After the Bali Bombing I incident in 2002, two Perppu (Government Regulations in Lieu of Laws) were submitted and discussed in the DPR. Finally, the two Perppu were ratified as Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism, and Law Number 16 of 2003 concerning the Enforcement of Government Regulations related to the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism in the Bali Bombing incident of October 12, 2002.

2. Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism to Become Law

Law Number 15 of 2003 is a law that regulates the handling of criminal acts of terrorism. Law Number 15 of 2003 is a law in Indonesia that regulates the handling of criminal acts of terrorism. Thus, the law in Indonesia concerning the handling of criminal acts of terrorism integrates it with criminal law. The Criminal Code does not specifically regulate the consequences of criminal acts of terrorism. However, the criminal penalties are regulated in separate laws and regulations that are separate from the Criminal Code. Law Number 15 of 2003 regulates the material provisions of criminal acts of terrorism, as well as criminal procedural provisions that are different from those regulated in the Criminal Procedure Code. Terrorism, as defined in Law Number 15 of 2003, is an act of intentionally using violence or the threat of violence to instill fear or terror in others. This can be done through actions that result in mass casualties, deprivation of liberty, loss of life or property, or damage to important strategic assets or the environment. In relation to Article 2 of Law Number 15 of 2003, the eradication of criminal acts of terrorism is a strategic goal and step aimed at improving public order and security, while upholding the law and protection of human rights, regardless of ethnicity, religion, race, and social status. Based on the information provided in this article, the community plays an important role in implementing the law on the eradication of terrorism, because its main goal is to protect the lives and security of the Indonesian population as a single community.

Additional specificities covered in Law Number 15 of 2003 include: a) Functioning as a comprehensive provision that includes other laws and regulations relating to criminal acts of terrorism; b) Includes special measures to protect the human rights of those suspected or accused, known as "safeguard rules"; c) The eradication of terrorism is carried out within the framework of bilateral and multinational cooperation to increase the effectiveness of its implementation; d) Authorizes the President to form a task force to combat terrorism; e) Includes rules on funding terrorist activities as a criminal act of terrorism; f) The imposition of minimum criminal penalties aims to increase the deterrent effect for individuals who commit acts of terrorism.⁶

This Law is a special provision enforced by criminal penalties and is also a Government Regulation in Lieu of Law which functions as a coordination step to strengthen provisions in other laws and regulations relating to the eradication of terrorism. The enactment of Law Number 15 of 2003 in Indonesia which focuses on combating terrorism is a preemptive and preventive measure aimed at achieving long-term goals. Law Number 15 of 2003 consists of 47 articles that regulate various provisions, including general provisions, scope of application, qualifications of criminal acts of terrorism, criminal acts related to terrorism in court, compensation, restitution, rehabilitation, and international cooperation. Law Number 15 of 2003 is considered inadequate in dealing with the increasingly sophisticated activities of terrorism from time to time. Various shortcomings in Law Number 15 of 2003 have led to the assessment that the Law is no longer effective in efforts to combat terrorism policies, which include prevention, handling, and securing victims of terrorism. Therefore, in 2018, the Indonesian government decided to amend Law Number 15 of 2003.

⁵ Imam Margono, 2021, *Modul Pengetahuan Dasar Kebijakan dan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan Tentang Penanggulangan Terorisme*, Cetakan Pertama, BNPT, Jakarta, p. 6-12.

⁶ Lilik Mulyadi, 2007, *Peradilan Bom Bali Perkara Amrozi, Imam Samudra, Ali Ghufron dan Ali Imron alias Alik*, Penerbit Jambatan, Jakarta, p. 14-15.

Law Enforcement Against Terrorism and Radicalism Disturbances that Occur in National Vital Object Areas in Indonesia

3. Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 46 of 2010 concerning the National Counterterrorism Agency
Furthermore, in the working meeting of Commission I of the Indonesian House of Representatives with the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs on June 12, 2006 and August 31, 2009, a proposal was submitted to the government to establish a special agency tasked with handling terrorism cases. The establishment of the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) was ratified through Presidential Regulation Number 46 of 2010. BNPT is a Non-Ministerial Government Institution that is positioned and directly responsible to the President. BNPT is tasked with: a. Formulating national policies, strategies, and programs in the field of counterterrorism; b. Facilitating cooperation between government institutions in order to implement and enforce counterterrorism policies; c. Implementing counterterrorism policies by forming a task force consisting of representatives from related government institutions in accordance with their duties, roles, and authorities. Counterterrorism encompasses a range of activities aimed at preventing terrorist acts, providing protection against terrorist acts, reducing the number of people detained for terrorism-related crimes, prosecuting those involved in terrorism, and ensuring that the country is adequately equipped to respond to terrorist threats. The BNPT serves as a crisis management center that empowers the president to set policies and implement measures to address crises, such as mobilizing resources to combat terrorism. The BNPT consists of a chief, a principal secretary, and three deputies, each of whom is given different responsibilities.

4. Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 52 of 2010 concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures of the Indonesian National Police.

Terrorist crimes include all acts that meet the criteria for criminal acts as referred to in this Government Regulation in Lieu of Law. According to Article 23 of Presidential Regulation Number 52 of 2010: a. Special Detachment 88 Anti-terror (hereinafter abbreviated as Densus 88 Anti-terror) is tasked with carrying out the main tasks in the field of countering terrorism crimes which are under and responsible to the Chief of Police. b. Densus 88 Anti-terror as referred to in paragraph (1) is tasked with carrying out intelligence activities, prevention, investigation, enforcement, and operational support in the context of combating criminal acts of terrorism. With the enactment of this Presidential Regulation, the task of combating terrorism can be carried out exclusively by Densus 88 Anti-terror. Utilizing intelligence for the purposes of terrorism espionage, proactively preventing early acts of terrorism, conducting comprehensive investigations to eradicate terrorism, taking firm steps as a form of prevention, and providing operational support in taking action against criminal acts of terrorism. Densus 88 Anti-terror operates under the jurisdiction of the Police.

5. Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism into Law.

Law Number 5 of 2018 is an additional law that amends Law Number 15 of 2003. This law not only discusses the nature of terrorism which continues to develop and is complex, but also refines the legal framework to ensure effective legal protection and certainty in combating terrorist activities. The process of formulating relevant laws and regulations is quite dynamic, as exemplified by the Revision of Law Number 5 of 2018. Furthermore, Law Number 5 of 2018 offers first aid in dealing with terrorism by implementing comprehensive and innovative measures. Furthermore, the enforcement of Law Number 5 of 2018 facilitates a holistic approach to countering terrorism by integrating punitive and preventive measures. Furthermore, prevention also presents significant prospects for individuals to engage in efforts aimed at countering terrorism. The amendment to the terrorism law primarily authorizes law enforcement to arrest those believed to be terrorists and suspected of committing violent acts. This rule differs from the previous rule that prohibited law enforcement officers from arresting suspected terrorists until after a terrorist act has occurred. The involvement of legal politics is expected in dealing with terrorism, regardless of the complexity of the problems and laws related to such criminal activities. The role of legal politics is to replace old, outdated regulations with new ones. Therefore, given the projected increase in terrorist crimes, it is likely that laws related to terrorism will undergo further amendments to establish more effective regulations and uphold the principles of justice.

Counterterrorism Measures Carried Out by the Government

The government's counterterrorism plan is implemented through preventive and repressive measures.

1. Preventive Efforts. Given the limitations of punitive measures, it is essential to address not only criminal activities that fall within the scope of punishment, but also those that can be addressed by non-penal methods or policies. These non-penal efforts are proactive measures aimed at preventing crimes before they occur. Therefore, these efforts are generally referred to as preventive or preemptive efforts. This emphasis should be given priority over repressive efforts. There is a prevailing belief that emphasizes the superiority of prevention over cure. Similarly, WA. Bongser states:⁷ When considering the efficiency and effectiveness of preventive measures, they are superior to repressive measures. In the field of forensic medicine, there is a

⁷ W.A. Bongser, 1995, *Pengantar tentang Kriminologi Pembangunan*, Ghalia Indonesia, Bandung, p. 167.

Law Enforcement Against Terrorism and Radicalism Disturbances that Occur in National Vital Object Areas in Indonesia

consensus that crime prevention is more effective than efforts to rehabilitate criminals. In addition, the term "better" includes factors such as increased convenience, cost-effectiveness, and greater likelihood of achieving the desired results. Non-penal methods can be used to combat crime, such as providing social assistance and education to foster social responsibility in community members. In addition, mental health development can be improved through formal education and religious practices. Efforts to improve the welfare of children and adolescents, as well as patrol and surveillance activities, can also be utilized. The goal of non-penal initiatives is to improve certain social conditions, thereby indirectly deterring criminal behavior.

Crime prevention usually involves the integration of various strategies. The first approach is the moralistic technique, which involves spreading religion and moral teachings, enacting effective laws, and using other strategies to suppress the tendency to engage in criminal behavior. The second is the abiliostynastic approach, which aims to eliminate the underlying reasons. For example, it is well established that economic pressure, or poverty, is a significant causal element in crime. Therefore, implementing strategies aimed at achieving wealth in order to reduce crime that stems from economic considerations is considered an abiliostynastic approach. Community-Based Crime Prevention, also known as crime prevention through a community approach, includes all efforts aimed at improving the ability of communities to reduce crime by strengthening informal social control.⁸

Governments have implemented preventive measures to address acts of terrorism, in particular: a. improving security and control of firearms; b. improving security of transportation systems; c. improving security of public facilities; d. improving security of communication systems; e. improving VIP security; f. improving security of diplomatic facilities and foreign interests; g. Increasing preparedness for terrorist attacks; h. Strengthening security of international facilities; i. Supervision of explosives and chemicals that can be used to make bombs; j. Strengthening border and exit controls; k. Strengthening the issuance of travel documents (passports, visas, etc.); l. Alignment of visa policies with neighboring countries; m. Implementation of identity cards and population administration; n. Monitoring community activities that can lead to acts of terror; o. Increasing voluntary security activities; p. Anti-terrorism campaigns can be carried out through the mass media by implementing the following strategies: 1) Increasing community awareness of terrorist acts; 2) Educating the community about the dangers of terrorism and the losses caused by acts of terror; 3) Involving influential community leaders to condemn terrorist acts; 4) Involving former terrorists who have been reformed in anti-terrorism campaigns; 5) Distributing posters and publications on wanted persons to help identify and arrest terrorists; 6) Mobilizing former victims of terrorist acts to arouse empathy and foster solidarity in the community, and inviting them to unite against terrorism; q. Conducting press training focused on reporting news related to terrorism; and r. Prohibiting live broadcasts of interviews with terrorists.

2. Repressive Efforts. Crime prevention initiatives aim to protect society (social defense) by minimizing or regulating criminal activities within publicly acceptable limits. Various efforts have been made to address this humanitarian and social problem. One approach to combating crime is through the use of the penal method, namely by using criminal law and its associated impacts in the form of criminal penalties. The use of criminal law for crime prevention is an ancient approach that has existed since the beginning of human civilization. However, using criminal penalties is not a very effective method for combating crime.

The government has implemented repressive measures to combat terrorism. These measures include: 1) Establishing an Anti-Terrorism Agency and forming a special unit to eradicate terrorism; 2) Conducting raids on terrorist hideouts; 3) Giving severe criminal penalties to individuals proven to have committed acts of terrorism, supported by existing evidence.

POLRI realizes the importance of personnel to keep up with technological developments and understand various types of crimes, including terrorism. To improve the quality of human resources, the Indonesian National Police focuses on improving education in its ranks, especially in the fields of research and intelligence. The education includes investigative and analytical skills. The Indonesian National Police has established educational and training cooperation with various foreign countries, including the United States, England, Australia, Japan, Germany, and others. This cooperation aims to improve foreign language skills, enable effective communication with international partners in order to exchange information and strengthen early detection capabilities.

State Institutions in Indonesia in Combating Terrorism and Radicalism

If we analyze Indonesia's defense strategy, it is clear that the Indonesian government is using an active defense strategy in its efforts to combat terrorism. This technique involves assigning tasks to ministries and national institutions that have important roles in preventing, eradicating, and handling terrorist acts. The author has examined several ministries and government institutions that play important roles in handling the problem of terrorism in Indonesia. The following ministries and institutions are included: 1. Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs (KEMENKO POLHUKAM); 2. Indonesian National Police (POLRI); 3. Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI); 4. National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT); 5. State Intelligence Agency (BIN); 6. National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN); 7. Ministry of Law and Human Rights

⁸ Soedjono, 1983, *Penanggulangan Kejahatan*, Alumni, Bandung, p. 22.

Law Enforcement Against Terrorism and Radicalism Disturbances that Occur in National Vital Object Areas in Indonesia

(KEMENKUMHAM); 8. Ministry of Defense (KEMHAN); 9. Ministry of Religious Affairs (KEMENAG); 10. Attorney General's Office; 11. National Resilience Institute of the Republic of Indonesia (LEMHANAS); 12. Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK). The Ministry and Institution are crucial entities in Indonesia tasked with implementing efforts to prevent, combat, eradicate, and combat terrorism.

1. Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs (KEMENKO POLHUKAM)

The Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs is tasked with assisting the President in aligning and coordinating the formulation, drafting, and implementation of policies in the fields of politics, law, and security. This coordinating ministry oversees other ministries that play an important role in preventing, overcoming, and eradicating terrorism. The Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs carries out its duties by carrying out the following functions: 1. Ensuring the alignment of planning, drafting, and implementation of policies in the fields of politics, law, and security; 2. Facilitating the coordination of planning, drafting, and implementation of policies in the fields of politics, law, and security; 3. Supervising the implementation of ministerial affairs as referred to in the two previous points; 4. Administering state property/assets that are the authority of the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs; 5. Supervising the implementation of tasks within the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs; 6. Implementing special tasks delegated by the President. The Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs is tasked with coordinating with other ministries and government institutions in order to carry out its obligations and functions. The Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs has various duties and functions. These duties and functions include: increasing understanding and national identity within the government, intensifying law enforcement efforts against terrorist organizations, and strengthening the cohesiveness of the counter-terrorism team. Currently, in relation to President Joko Widodo's second term, the Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs has a great responsibility in combating radicalism in Indonesia. In addition to combating the rise of radicalism in society, this coordinating ministry is also tasked with eradicating radicalism within the government. The increasing burden and responsibility of combating terrorism in Indonesia is in line with the increasingly advanced global security efforts against the increasingly complex problem of terrorism.

2. Republic of Indonesia Police (POLRI)

This institution plays an important role in preventing, eradicating, and handling terrorism cases in Indonesia. The Indonesian National Police can currently be said to have all the important elements in carrying out these tasks. This is in line with the main duties and responsibilities of the Indonesian National Police as stated in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. The Indonesian National Police as referred to in Article 2 is tasked with carrying out various tasks related to maintaining public security and order, law enforcement, protection, patronage, and public service.

Article 3 regulates the development of functions, especially the functions of the Police. The executor of this function is the Indonesian National Police assisted by special police, civil servants, and various types of self-defense. (2) The person responsible for implementing the Police functions as referred to in paragraph (1) letters a, b, and c carries out these functions in accordance with the laws and regulations governing each case.

Furthermore, the law explains the main duties of the Police, in addition to its functions. The main tasks are outlined in Article 13. The main tasks of the Indonesian National Police as outlined in Law Number 2 of 2002 are as follows: A. Realizing public order and security. Implementing laws and regulations. C. Realizing public safety, security, and welfare through the provision of protection, shelter, and basic services. To suppress the rampant acts of terrorism in Indonesia, the Indonesian National Police has formed a special task force. The special forces of the Indonesian National Police play an important role in eradicating terrorism domestically. The Special Detachment 88 Anti-terror is a special task force. The formation of Densus 88 Anti-terror began with Presidential Instruction Number 4 of 2002 which specifically regulates acts of terrorism. This directive was motivated by the increasing number of bomb threats since 2001. The National Anti-Terrorism Policy Package was further strengthened by the issuance of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 and 2 of 2002.⁹

However, Densus 88 Anti-terror was officially formed after the 2002 Bali bombings and began operating in 2003.¹⁰ The formation of Densus 88 Anti-terror was supported by international organizations, such as the Australian Federal Police, which provided assistance in areas such as forensic science, especially DNA analysis, and communications monitoring. The team successfully prevented a planned material assembly attack by launching a preemptive strike in Java.¹¹

Funding for Densus 88 Anti-terror was initially provided by the US government through the Department of State's Diplomatic Security Service (DSS). The team was initially formed through training provided by many global security agencies, including the

⁹ Amirullah, 2013, "Begini Detasemen Khusus 88 Antiteror Dibentuk". Dalam <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/465820/begini-detasemen-khusus-88-antiterordibentuk/full&view=ok>. diakses pada tanggal 29 Juli 2024.

¹⁰ Bill Guerin, 2007, "Another success for Detachment 88", <https://www.asiatimes.com/atimes/Southeast Asia/IF16Ae01.html>, diakses tanggal 25 Juli 2024.

¹¹ Hamish McDonald, "Fighting terror with smart weaponry", Sydney Morning Herald, <http://www.smh.com.au/news/world/fighting-terrorism-withsmart-weaponry/2008/05/30/1211654312137.html>, diakses 29 Juli 2024.

Law Enforcement Against Terrorism and Radicalism Disturbances that Occur in National Vital Object Areas in Indonesia

CIA, FBI, US Secret Service, and Australian Federal Police. The majority of teachers who underwent training were former troops from the United States special forces. The training was conducted in collaboration with the Australian Special Forces and several intelligence agencies. The main objective of Densus 88 Anti-terror is to act as a special anti-terrorism unit equipped to combat a wide range of terrorist activities, including but not limited to bomb threats and hostage scenarios. The 400-member contingent became fully operational in 2005. The team is structurally composed of detectives, explosives specialists, and an assault unit that includes snipers.¹² The current hierarchical structure of the Police, which extends to the local level, provides a strategic advantage in ensuring the security of even the smallest regional units.

The active presence of Bhabinkamtibmas in gathering information in the area makes it easier for the Police to access information at the grassroots level. This is accompanied by increased cognitive power and territorial capabilities compared to the early stages of terrorist operations that emerged in Indonesia during the Bali bombings in the 21st century.

To combat the rise of terrorism and cybercrime, especially through social media, the Police in 2004 collaborated with Australia to establish the Jakarta Center for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC). JCLEC is a special institution that provides training to combat terrorism and transnational criminal activities. JCLEC, an abbreviation of the Joint Center for Law Enforcement Cooperation, was inaugurated in July 2004.

Since its establishment, JCLEC has become the main institution for law enforcement training, which is a result of cooperation between Indonesia and Australia. The founders have demonstrated their dedication and commitment by allocating substantial resources, with active cooperation from partner Governments and international law enforcement agencies, especially INTERPOL and ASEANAPOL, among others. JCLEC provides a selection of sophisticated and important training programs to combat terrorism and various types of international crime. Furthermore, this institution also enhances security and stability not only in Indonesia but also outside the Asia Pacific region, while also cooperating with other law enforcement organizations around the world.

The Indonesian National Police can utilize Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE) as a means to combat the rise of terrorism on the internet. The law is an amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008. To combat the rise of criminal operations on the internet, including the spread of terrorist activities, the Indonesian National Police has formed a special Cyber Department. This department is responsible for ongoing supervision of internet network activity in Indonesia. The Cyber Department is an extension of the Cyber Crime subdirectorates established in 2017. This department is under the jurisdiction of the Criminal Investigation Agency. The Police Cyber Department has a special function in monitoring human activity on the internet, which distinguishes it from other government agencies such as the National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN). The difference lies in the function of this unit. The National Cyber Agency is responsible for overseeing regulations, while the Cyber Crime Directorate of the National Police Criminal Investigation Agency functions as its law enforcement division. Interpol is the last Working Unit of the National Police Department and a staunch supporter of the authority to eradicate terrorism, especially in international networks. The Secretariat of the National Central Bureau Interpol (NCB-Interpol) Indonesia, also known as SetNCB-Interpol, is responsible for supervising, overseeing, and regulating the implementation of NCB-Interpol in international cooperation within the bilateral, trilateral, and multilateral frameworks. Currently, the Secretariat of Interpol Indonesia is responsible for supervising four special divisions, namely:¹³

1. The International Crime Section, also known as Bagjatinter, is responsible for implementing Interpol cooperation activities to prevent and eradicate international or transnational crimes. This section also provides international public services related to crime, criminal acts, and international legal assistance. In addition, Bagjatinter provides protection for Indonesian citizens residing abroad.
2. The International Communication Section, also known as bagkominter, is responsible for implementing and developing an information exchange system to prevent and eradicate international crimes. Through the Interpol network, Aseanapol, and other information facilities, we are involved in transnational operations. Our main tasks include collecting and analyzing data, publishing and documenting the results of our divhubinter actions.
3. The International Convention Section, also known as bagkonvinter, is responsible for implementing international agreements and coordinating international conferences, both domestically and internationally, with the aim of dealing with international/transnational crimes and improving human resources and infrastructure capabilities.
4. Liaison Officer (LO) and the border section are usually called bag lotas. This element is tasked with carrying out coaching for police attachés/SLOs and technical personnel/LOs of the police abroad, as well as facilitating law enforcement cooperation in border areas.

The Indonesian National Police has been a member of the Interpol organization since 1954, in its development. Indonesia's involvement began with the sending of two envoys to serve as observers at the 21st Interpol International Criminal Police

¹² Kompas, "Pasukan Khusus Polri Dilatih CIA", <http://www.kompas.com/metro/news/0311/12/090204.html>, diakses tanggal 29 Juli 2024.

¹³ NCB-Interpol Indonesia, "Profil", <https://www.interpol.go.id/id/tentangkami/profil>, diakses 24 Juli 2024.

Law Enforcement Against Terrorism and Radicalism Disturbances that Occur in National Vital Object Areas in Indonesia

Organization (ICPO) General Assembly in Stockholm, Sweden. The entry of the Indonesian National Police into the international organization Interpol provides strategic advantages in identifying Indonesian citizens (WNI) or foreign citizens (WNA) who are members of international armed criminal organizations, especially those involved in terrorism. By facilitating the exchange of information among its members, Interpol becomes a forum for improving global police cooperation.

3. Indonesian National Army (TNI)

The Indonesian National Armed Forces has the authority to carry out acts of terrorism as stated in Article 7 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 34 of 2004. The article explains the responsibilities of the TNI in relation to Military Operations Other Than War (OMSP). Paragraph three explicitly states that one of the responsibilities of the TNI OMSP is to effectively handle and combat acts of terrorism. This law serves as a fundamental framework for the involvement of the TNI in counterterrorism operations. Currently, the TNI has a total of nine basic principles that it adheres to when carrying out operations to combat the threat of terrorism in Indonesia. The nine guidelines consist of: a) the State Defense Law; b) the TNI Law; c) the Terrorism Law; d) the Presidential Regulation on the Role of the TNI in Combating Terrorism (Kemhan); e) Joint Operations Doctrine; f) Military Operations Doctrine Other Than War; g) Special Forces Operations Doctrine; h) Operations Doctrine for Combating Terrorism (SOPS TNI); i) Operations Jukgar Combating Terrorism. The TNI's counterterrorism task is carried out by the TNI Pangkotamaops, namely the Dansatgasgabpad unit such as Kostrad (under the TNI AD) or the Armada Command (under the TNI AL).

Furthermore, on July 30, 2019, the TNI Commander Marshal TNI Hadi Tjahjanto inaugurated a new elite military unit known as the Special Operations Command or Koopsus. This special force consisting of troops from three TNI elements is tasked with carrying out special operations, both domestically and internationally, which are specifically focused on counterterrorism. The Koopsus troops consist of three military units that have special capabilities, namely Kopassus from the TNI AD, Denjaka from the TNI AL, and Den Bravo-90 from the TNI AU.¹⁴ This force was formed based on various provisions of laws regarding the main tasks of the TNI, as stipulated in Law Number 5 of 2018.¹⁵ The law issued in 2018 has regulated the TNI's participation in counterterrorism activities. Furthermore, the provisions for the formation of this elite force are based on Presidential Regulation Number 42 of 2019 which amends Presidential Regulation Number 10 of 2010 concerning the Organizational Structure of the TNI. Article 46B states that Koopsus is tasked with carrying out special operations and activities to assist in the implementation of fast and effective special operations. The operation is aimed at securing national interests, both within and outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, in order to support the main tasks of the TNI. Specifically, the formation of this command unit is tasked with carrying out special tasks that include counter-terrorism activities. Its operational scope includes activities domestically and abroad. Furthermore, to strengthen the national security apparatus, especially in taking rapid action against terrorist activities in Indonesia, the TNI has formed a Strategic Intelligence Agency commonly referred to as BAIS. This agency is under the auspices of the Indonesian National Armed Forces Headquarters. The Intelligence and Security Agency (BAIS) plays an important role within the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) in overcoming and managing problems related to terrorism. In general, BAIS's duties and obligations in combating terrorism in Indonesia include: a) Carrying out practical intelligence operations and strategic analysis based on short, medium, and long-term perceptions. The results of data analysis conducted by BAIS will be submitted to the Commander and the Ministry of Defense as important information for the country's defense strategy. c) Carrying out strategic intelligence operations at home and abroad to assist the anti-terror task force in carrying out counter-terrorism operations.

4. National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT)

The National Agency established based on Presidential Regulation Number 46 of 2010 is a state institution that has a crucial role in eradicating terrorism in Indonesia. The duties and functions of BNPT are under and responsible to the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs. BNPT is led by a person who is under and responsible to the President. Before the enactment of Presidential Regulation Number 12 of 2012 which amended Presidential Regulation Number 46 of 2010 concerning the Counterterrorism Agency, the Head of BNPT was appointed from an echelon I official. After the enactment of the Presidential Regulation, the position of Head of BNPT is currently held by an official at the ministerial level.

BNPT has three main tasks:¹⁶ 1. Formulating national policies, strategies, and programs for counterterrorism; 2. Coordinating the implementation of counterterrorism policies between government institutions; 3. Enforcing counterterrorism policies by forming a

¹⁴ Undang-Undang ini merupakan Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 15 Tahun 2003 tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2002 tentang Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Terorisme Menjadi Undang-Undang. Pasal yang mengatur pelibatan TNI tertuang dalam pasal 43I. Pasal ini menjelaskan bahwa pelibatan TNI dalam penanggulangan terorisme didasarkan kepada tugas pokok dan fungsi TNI dalam operasi militer selain perang.

¹⁵ Pebriansyah Ariefana, 2019, "*Koopsus, Pasukan Elit Baru TNI Khusus untuk Berantas Teroris*", <https://www.suara.com/news/2019/07/30/110241/koopsuspasukan-elit-baru-tni-khusus-untuk-berantas-teroris>, diakses 25 Juli 2024.

¹⁶ BNPT, "*Tentang BNPT*", <https://www.bnpt.go.id/tentang-bnpt>, diakses 25 Juli 2024.

Law Enforcement Against Terrorism and Radicalism Disturbances that Occur in National Vital Object Areas in Indonesia

task force consisting of personnel from related government agencies, in accordance with their respective roles, functions, and authorities. The scope of counter-terrorism includes prevention, security, deradicalization, prosecution, and national preparedness preparation activities.

The Indonesian government has established a work planning strategy that gives a lot of primary attention to this government organization. These tasks include: 1. Formation of a counter-terrorism team that focuses on handling the problem of Foreign Terrorist Fighters; 2. Formation of a forum for community participation and involvement to prevent terrorism through the terrorism prevention coordination forum (FKPT); 3. Implementation of deradicalization initiatives inside and outside correctional institutions; 4. Rehabilitation initiatives for individuals affected by acts of terrorism and efforts to restore damaged infrastructure; 5. Legal guarantees for law enforcement officers, witnesses, and victims of acts of terrorism; 6. Coordination of the involvement of ministries or institutions in implementing counter-terrorism initiatives; 7. Development of counter-narrative strategy documents; 8. Intelligence efforts aimed at countering propaganda; 9. National task force operations for preparedness and law enforcement; 10. Collaboration between law enforcement officers in handling acts of terrorism.^{17,18}

BNPT must effectively carry out its duties and obligations in carrying out deradicalization, by ensuring that BNPT directly addresses the victim's ideology. This is because current deradicalization efforts are mainly focused on providing support for business ventures. BNPT must refrain from making broad generalizations about terrorists and instead conduct identification or personality profiling to assess their level of exposure to extremist ideology.¹⁹

5. State Intelligence Agency (BIN)

The State Intelligence Agency, also known as BIN, is an Indonesian government agency tasked with conducting intelligence operations both domestically and abroad. This government agency with ministerial-level status was established based on Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2017 concerning Government Intelligence.

The activities and duties of this agency are regulated in the latest Presidential Regulation, number 73 of 2017, which amends Presidential Regulation number 90 of 2012. This regulation specifically regulates the state intelligence agency. The Presidential Regulation explains that the State Intelligence Agency (BIN) is responsible for two main functions, namely: 1. Carrying out investigations, ensuring security, and facilitating mobilization both domestically and abroad; 2. Carrying out the role of coordinating state intelligence activities.

Furthermore, the Presidential Regulation explains the responsibilities of BIN itself, in addition to its activities. BIN's duties as an intelligence agency in Indonesia include: 1. Carrying out research and compiling national strategies in the field of intelligence. 2. Providing intelligence products to support government policies. 3. Compiling strategies and implementing intelligence operations. 4. Provide input related to individuals or organizations from other countries. 5. Provide input, suggestions, and advice to maintain the security of government administration. 6. Facilitate the implementation of State Intelligence. 7. Collect intelligence materials. 8. Submit reports to the President regarding the implementation of State Intelligence coordination. 9. Organize and align intelligence security efforts for state leaders. 10. Carry out additional tasks in accordance with norms and statutory provisions.

In relation to the above duties and functions, the BIN Agency also has the task of immediately identifying and preventing the spread of terrorism and radicalism in Indonesia. The government's work plan for the 2020 budget year contains special activities given by the government to BIN in order to effectively combat terrorism.²⁰ The work plan focuses on the implementation of counter-terrorism intelligence operations. This agency is the leading organization in collecting information to prevent activities that could threaten national interests in the future.

6. National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN)

The National Cyber and Crypto Agency or better known as BSSN is a non-ministerial government agency that is positioned under the President. BSSN is tasked with coordinating, aligning, and controlling the implementation of government in the fields of politics, law, and security.²¹

The National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN) was established based on the latest Presidential Regulation (Perpes) Number 53 of 2017. This regulation was further refined through Presidential Regulation Number 133 of 2017 on December 16, 2017 to make it clearer.

¹⁷ Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (Bappenas), 2019, *Rencana Kerja Pemerintah (RKP) Tahun 2020: Peningkatan Sumber Daya Manusia untuk Pertumbuhan Berkualitas*, Jakarta.

¹⁸ Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (Bappenas), 2018, *Rencana Kerja Pemerintah (RKP) tahun 2019: Pemerataan Pembangunan untuk Pertumbuhan Berkualitas*, Jakarta.

¹⁹ Friski Riana, 2018, "Eks Napi: Deradikalisasi Belum Sentuh Ideologi Kelompok Teroris", <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1090497/eks-napideradikalisasi-belum-sentuh-ideologi-kelompok-teroris/full&view=ok>, diakses 26 Juli 2024.

²⁰ *op.cit.*, h. 77.

²¹ Sekretariat Kabinet Republik Indonesia, 2017, "Inilah Peraturan Presiden tentang Badan Siber dan Sandi Negara", <https://setkab.go.id/inilahperaturan-presiden-tentang-badan-siber-dan-sandi-negara/>, diakses 25 Juli 2024

Law Enforcement Against Terrorism and Radicalism Disturbances that Occur in National Vital Object Areas in Indonesia

According to existing data, BSSN is not a newly established institution, but rather a combination of several previously existing institutions, namely Lemsaneg and the Directorate of Information Security, Directorate General of Informatics Applications, Ministry of Communication and Informatics. BSSN is tasked with carrying out all tasks and functions related to encryption, information security, securing internet protocol-based telecommunications networks, and ensuring the security of telecommunications networks and infrastructure.²² BSSN as an institution that is positioned in the field of cybersecurity has the responsibilities and authorities stipulated in the Presidential Regulation which is its basic framework. The main responsibility of BSSN is to implement cybersecurity measures effectively and efficiently by using, developing, and integrating all components related to cybersecurity.

The functions of BSSN include: 1. development of technical policies related to various aspects of e-commerce security, including identification, detection, protection, mitigation, recovery, monitoring, evaluation, control, encryption, filtering, cyber diplomacy, cyber crisis management, cyber contact center, information center, mitigation support, and vulnerability management in response to cyber incidents and/or attacks; 2. Implementation of technical policies in the field of e-commerce involves various steps such as identification, detection, protection, mitigation, recovery, monitoring, evaluation, and control. These steps include activities such as e-commerce protection, encryption, filtering, cyber diplomacy, cyber crisis management center, cyber contact center, information center, mitigation support, and vulnerability management recovery in response to cyber incidents and/or attacks; 3. Monitoring and evaluating technical policies related to various aspects of e-commerce security, such as identification, detection, protection, mitigation, recovery, monitoring, evaluation, and control. This includes areas such as e-commerce protection, encryption, filtering, cyber diplomacy, cyber crisis management center, cyber contact center, information center, mitigation support, and recovery of vulnerability management, incidents, and/or cyber attacks; 4. Coordination of functional activities required for the implementation of BSSN obligations and serves as a forum to coordinate all parties; 5. Providing guidance and administrative support to all departments within BSSN; 6. Supervision of the implementation of BSSN responsibilities; 7. Providing comprehensive assistance to all components of the organization under the BSSN framework; 8. Establishing national, regional, and global collaboration in cybersecurity matters.²³

From the responsibilities and functions given, it can be concluded that this institution plays an important role in overcoming cybersecurity challenges. BSSN carries out the entire cybersecurity process which includes the stages of identification, detection, protection, handling, recovery, monitoring, assessment, and control. Furthermore, this institution prioritizes security for three specific security asset sectors, namely Government, Public, and National Critical Information Infrastructure. This is closely related to Indonesia's cybersecurity infrastructure which is vulnerable to attacks or the spread of information containing elements of terrorism, radicalism, or fake news (hoaxes) in the Indonesian online realm.²⁴ The cyber agency can be a forum for building a threat information sharing system and an early warning system between various entities involved in securing community activities in the digital realm. Mapping terrorist communication networks is one example of the application of this function.²⁵

In contemporary society, cyberspace has been known as a platform used by terrorists to communicate strategically, spread radicalism, spread hate speech, manipulate ideological beliefs, recruit individuals, and obtain funds using hacking and carding methodologies. Terrorists in various countries are involved in acts of cyber terrorism, utilizing cyberspace to damage critical information infrastructure in their target countries. This activity causes disruption in several sectors, such as social and economic, which in turn has a negative impact on the stability and security of the country's economy. Cyber terrorism is a real and global threat that requires an integrated and serious approach.²⁶

Given the explanation above, the government has established a work plan specifically aimed at BSSN. The work plan that has been formulated includes:²⁷ 1. Procurement of advanced intelligence technology equipment for modernization purposes. 2. Deployment of cyber intelligence operations for early detection purposes. 3. Implementation of cyber intelligence operations in the field of counterintelligence. 4. Implementation of cyber intelligence activities in the field of analysis and forensics. 5. Implementation of cyber intelligence operations in the realm of threat management. 6. Resolution of cyber crime cases. 7. Negative content blocking system. 8. Implementation of a cyber assessment center system in the IKN environment. 9. Successful development of a coded communication network in the TNI environment. 10. Implementation of a cohesive fusion center system. 11. The number of cyber and code operational devices used to facilitate K/L/D/I for local governments. 12. Implementation of industrial data acquisition and control monitoring system. The number of individuals who have completed education in

²² Badan Siber dan Sandi Negara. *Sejarah Pembentukan BSSN*, <https://bssn.go.id/sejarah-pembentukan-bssn/>, Diakses 25 Juli 2024.

²³ Badan Siber dan Sandi Negara. *Tugas dan Fungsi BSSN*, <https://bssn.go.id/tugas-dan-fungsi-bssn/>, diakses 25 Juli 2024.

²⁴ Robertus Wardi, 2018, *BSSN Deteksi Hoax, Radikalisme dan Terorisme*, <https://www.beritasatu.com/nasional/493886/bssn-deteksi-hoax-radikalismedan-terorisme>, Diakses 25 Juli 2024.

²⁵ Vindry Florentin, 2018, *BSSN Petakan Jaringan Komunikasi Kelompok Teroris*, <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1090183/bssn-petakan-jaringankomunikasi-kelompok-teroris/full&view=ok>, diakses 25 Juli 2024.

²⁶ Badan Siber dan Sandi Negara, *BSSN Dan TNI Gelar Rapat Kerja Dengan Komisi I DPR RI*, <https://bssn.go.id/bssn-dan-tni-gelar-rapat-kerja-dengan-komisi-i-dprri/>, diakses 25 Juli 2024.

²⁷ *op.cit.*, h. 77.

Law Enforcement Against Terrorism and Radicalism Disturbances that Occur in National Vital Object Areas in Indonesia

cybersecurity in the human resource development program is 13 people. The number of graduates of functional code training for K/L/D is 14 people. 15. Implementation of comprehensive information control in accordance with the provisions of the Law. 16. Implementation of a single data center system at the Sentul Office that meets security criteria.

7. Ministry of Law and Human Rights (KEMENKUMHAM)

The Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia is tasked with managing legal and human rights affairs within the government. This ministry is tasked with assisting the President in organizing the government of the country. The establishment of this ministry is based on Presidential Regulation Number 44 of 2015 which regulates the following duties and responsibilities: 1. Carrying out the preparation, decision-making, and implementation of policies in the fields of legislation, legal administration, corrections, immigration, intellectual property, and human rights; 2. Fostering and ensuring effective implementation of duties, providing guidance, and providing administrative support to all elements within the Ministry of Law and Human Rights; The duties of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights include management of state property/assets, supervision of duties, providing technical guidance and supervision in the regions, implementing national legal development, research and development in the field of law and human rights, developing human resources in the field of law and human rights, implementing national-scale technical activities, implementing technical activities from the center to the regions, and providing substantive support to all elements of the organization within the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. Overall, this ministry plays an important role in countering terrorism by formulating legislative steps in line with the DPR. The Ministry of Law and Human Rights will work with the President in formulating its legal products. As the holder of the highest authority in the ministry, the Minister is responsible for ensuring that the legal products produced are in accordance with the needs of the state.

The next task of this ministry is to conduct careful data collection on mass organizations (ormas) in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs (regarding ownership of registration certificates) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (foreign mass organizations). This ministry is responsible for supervising registered mass organizations in order to prevent a recurrence of cases such as Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia (HTI). The HTI case revolves around its teachings which include the ideology of the caliphate and the aspiration to establish a comprehensive Islamic state. This ideology aims to make the concept of the nation state obsolete, so that it can damage the state and nation.²⁸

Mass organizations that oppose the principles of Pancasila tend to rebel. This poses a significant risk because it can result in potential losses for the nation's defense capabilities and strategic interests in the future. Furthermore, the role of the Directorate of Immigration within the Ministry of Law and Human Rights cannot be underestimated. This department has a very important function in documenting data on all foreign tourists entering Indonesia. By working together with all relevant agencies, especially the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, immigration authorities are obliged to effectively find and identify foreign nationals suspected of having ties to terrorism. The purpose of this action is to prevent foreigners from entering Indonesian territory and committing acts of terrorism that have the potential to endanger national security. Noordin Mohammad Top, a Malaysian terrorist, is an example of a foreigner who is a fugitive because he is affiliated with a terrorist organization and entered Indonesia illegally.

8. Ministry of Defense (KEMHAN)

The Ministry of Defense is tasked with coordinating government affairs in the field of defense in order to assist the President in organizing the government of the country. Based on Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 58 of 2015 concerning the Ministry of Defense, this Ministry is tasked with: 1. Carrying out the preparation, determination, and implementation of policies in the field of defense strategy, defense planning, defense potential, and defense strength; 2. Fostering and ensuring the implementation of tasks effectively, providing guidance, and providing administrative support to all elements within the Ministry of Defense.

The Ministry of Defense is tasked with managing state assets and wealth, supervising the implementation of tasks, managing defense facilities and infrastructure, conducting research and development in the field of defense, organizing education and training in the field of defense, managing strategic defense installations, organizing technical activities in various regions, and providing substantive support to all organizational elements within the Ministry of Defense. The Ministry of Defense plays a direct role in combating terrorism that threatens the defense and interests of the state. This ministry can conduct a more in-depth analysis of the formulation of defense policies in response to the rise in terrorism. Ensuring defense coordination, both at the central and inter-regional levels, is also a priority for this ministry.

9. Ministry of Religion (KEMENAG)

The ministry responsible for religion is tasked with organizing government affairs related to religion, in order to assist the President in organizing the government of the country. The establishment of the Ministry of Religion, also known as Kemenag, is regulated in Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 83 of 2015, which regulates the Ministry of Religion.

²⁸ Ahmad Faiz, 2017, *Mengapa HTI Harus Dibubarkan, Wiranto Paparkan Detail Alasannya*, <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/874762/mengapa-hti-harusdibubarkan-wiranto-paparkan-detail-alasannya>, diakses 25 Juli 2024.

Law Enforcement Against Terrorism and Radicalism Disturbances that Occur in National Vital Object Areas in Indonesia

The duties carried out by this Ministry are outlined in Article 2 of the Presidential Regulation. The purpose of this ministry is to manage government affairs related to religion and assist the President in organizing the government of the country. In addition to its duties, Kemenag also has functions as explained in Article 3, including: 1. Formulation, determination, and implementation of policies in the field of fostering Muslims, Christians, Catholics, Hindus, Buddhists, and Confucians, organizing the Hajj and Umrah, as well as religious education and religious education; 2. Coordination of the implementation of tasks, guidance, and provision of administrative support to all elements of the organization within the Ministry of Religion; 3. Management of state property/assets that are the responsibility of the Ministry of Religion; 4. Supervision of the implementation of tasks within the Ministry of Religion; 5. Implementation of technical guidance and supervision of the implementation of the affairs of the Ministry of Religion in the regions; 6. Implementation of technical activities from the center to the regions; 7. Implementation of education, training, research, and development in the field of religion and religious; 8. Implementation of the provision of halal product guarantees; 9. Implementation of substantive support to all elements of the organization within the Ministry of Religion.

The Ministry of Religion has a crucial role in reducing conflicts, especially those rooted in extremism in society, through its duties and functions. The government has prepared a work plan that outlines the specific areas that are the focus of the Ministry of Religion. 1. Implementing interfaith discussion initiatives; 2. Realizing a city that prioritizes harmony; 3. Launching a campaign to improve harmony in religious life; 4. Compiling an index to measure harmony between religious communities.

In a work unit that focuses on conflict management, the goal is to mitigate the spread of radicalism, thereby preventing the emergence of terrorist tendencies in society. Early detection of conflicts rooted in hostility between communities is very important in preventing the development of terrorism in Indonesia.

10. Kejaksaan Agung

Article 30 of Law Number 16 of 2004 explains the duties and authorities of the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia. This page provides an explanation of several things, including:

1. In the field of criminal justice: a. prosecuting perpetrators of criminal acts; b. implementing judge's decisions and court decisions that have obtained permanent legal force; c. supervising the implementation of conditional criminal decisions, supervisory criminal decisions, and conditional release decisions; d. conducting investigations into certain criminal acts in accordance with laws and regulations; e. The completion of certain case files may require further examination before being submitted to the court. This process is coordinated with investigators.
2. In the field of civil and state administration, the Attorney General's Office as an institution with extraordinary authority has the authority to represent and advocate for the state or government, both inside and outside the court.
3. The Attorney General's Office also coordinates actions in the field of public order and security as follows: a. Increasing public understanding of law; b. Determining effective law enforcement strategies; c. Monitoring the circulation of printed materials; d. Monitoring religious beliefs that endanger society and the state; e. Preventing abuse and criminal acts of blasphemy; f. Conducting research and improving legal and criminal statistics.

The Attorney General's Office plays an important role in efforts to combat terrorism in Indonesia in preventing the spread of terrorist ideology that endangers the state. Referring to its duties and authorities, the Attorney General's Office can impose maximum demands on people suspected of spreading terrorist ideology so as to provide a deterrent effect on the network of terrorist perpetrators suspected of spreading terrorist ideology. This has also been strengthened by the existence of the latest terrorism law, namely Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism into Law.

11. National Resilience Institute of the Republic of Indonesia (LEMHANAS)

The National Resilience Institute or Lemhanas is a public institution that is positioned under and responsible to the President. Lemhanas is a Non-Ministerial Government Institution that is under and responsible to the President through the minister who is tasked with coordinating, aligning, and controlling the activities of the Ministry in the fields of politics, law, and security. The establishment of this institution was ratified through Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 98 of 2016 concerning the National Resilience Institute. This latest Perpres regulates various functions carried out by the Lemhanas institution. Lemhanas is tasked with providing support to the President in the following matters: 1. Organizing education to produce leaders who have comprehensive, integrated, holistic, and professional thinking. Leaders who have strong character, morals, and national ethics. Becoming statesmen with broad insight and global insight. 2. Carrying out studies to examine and respond to various national, regional, and international problems in accordance with the President's request. The goal is to maintain the unity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. 3. Efforts are made to improve and strengthen national values in order to improve national insight and build a strong national character. Lemhannas RI carries out various work activities, such as organizing education, cadre development, and national-level leadership development. The studies are focused on studying national, regional, and international strategic issues in various fields such as geography, demography, natural resources, ideology, politics, law, defense

Law Enforcement Against Terrorism and Radicalism Disturbances that Occur in National Vital Object Areas in Indonesia

and security, economy, socio-culture, science and technology, and international challenges. 3. Strengthening national principles based on Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, the motto *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*, and the national system, as well as strengthening national values; Evaluation and development of the implementation of national-level cadre and leadership education, conceptual and strategic studies of various national, regional, and world problems, and strengthening national values. 5. Carrying out research and studies of national resilience throughout Indonesia; 6. Carrying out national leadership training and education for prospective national leaders; 7. Establishing postgraduate education cooperation in order to improve national resilience with national and international educational institutions, as well as fostering strategic study partnerships and strengthening national values with domestic and foreign institutions; 8. Coordinating the implementation of tasks, coaching, and administrative assistance to all organizational components within the Lemhannas RI environment; 9. Supervising the implementation of tasks within the Lemhannas RI environment; 10. Providing meaningful assistance to all organizational components within the Lemhannas RI environment. The government has prepared a Lemhannas work plan that contains various tasks and responsibilities. These tasks and responsibilities include organizing training to improve national values, training for trainers (ToT) on national values, and national insight dialogue. All forms of these initiatives are intended to prevent the spread of terrorism in society. Furthermore, this activity also aims to foster a sense of love for the homeland throughout society. This is expected to increase public understanding, especially in terms of their own philosophy of life.

12. Financial Transaction Reporting and Analysis Center (PPATK)

The Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK) is an institution tasked with coordinating the implementation of efforts to prevent and eradicate money laundering in Indonesia. PPATK is an internationally recognized Financial Intelligence Institution (LPI) and is tasked with receiving, analyzing, and submitting financial transaction reports to law enforcement agencies. The PPATK institution gained recognition in Indonesia through Law Number 15 of 2002 concerning Money Laundering which came into effect on April 17, 2002. Law Number 15 of 2002 concerning Money Laundering was revised on October 13, 2003 with Law Number 25 of 2003. On October 22, 2010, Law Number 8 of 2010 was enacted to improve the legal framework for the prevention and eradication of money laundering. This law replaces previous laws and regulations.²⁹

PPATK is tasked with carrying out daily activities in accordance with the duties and functions stipulated in the current laws and regulations. The main task of PPATK is to proactively prevent and eradicate illegal money laundering practices. PPATK's functions include: 1. Preventing and eradicating money laundering; 2. Managing data and information obtained by PPATK; 3. Monitoring reporter compliance; 4. Analyzing or examining reports and information on Financial Transactions that indicate money laundering and/or other crimes (predicate crimes).

PPATK plays a crucial role in cutting off the flow of terrorist funds in Indonesia, by carrying out its duties and functions related to countering terrorism. As a financial supervisory institution, this institution plays a crucial role in cutting off the flow of terrorist funds, both domestically and abroad.

CLOSING

CONCLUSION

Based on the problems as mentioned above, the conclusion as an answer to the problem is structured as follows, Law enforcement against disturbances of terrorism and radicalism that occur in vital object areas in Indonesia, there are five targets as follows:

- a. The target of legal substance through laws and regulations is the fulfillment of the provisions of Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism. This Law has been amended by Law Number 5 of 2018 which stipulates a government regulation in lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism. In addition, the Chief of Police has issued Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 23 of 2013 concerning Procedures for Arresting Suspects of Criminal Acts of Terrorism.
- b. The Police carry out law enforcement efforts in the context of eradicating criminal acts of terrorism by targeting perpetrators of criminal acts of terrorism. The Police will take firm action against perpetrators of criminal acts of terrorism who are members of terrorist networks while still adhering to the laws and regulations in force in Indonesia concerning criminal acts of terrorism.
- c. Facilities and infrastructure targeted by the Police in efforts to eradicate criminal acts of terrorism in Indonesia include: 1. Provision of weapons to support the Police's operational program in countering terrorism; 2. Provision of transportation facilities such as armored vehicles and helicopters to increase police mobility; 3. Provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) such as bulletproof vests to ensure the safety of police personnel in counter-terrorism operations.

²⁹ PPATK, *Sambutan Kepala PPATK*, <http://www.ppatk.go.id/home/menu/2/profile.html>. Diakses pada 25 Juli 2024.

Law Enforcement Against Terrorism and Radicalism Disturbances that Occur in National Vital Object Areas in Indonesia

- d. From the community's perspective, law enforcement is focused on a preventive approach in countering terrorism. This includes socialization to the community to play an active role in preventing terrorism, prohibiting activities that can lead to radicalism, such as displaying certain attributes related to radicalism, and supervision of overseas citizenship education activities carried out by mass organizations. In addition, supervision of important infrastructure and objects that are considered vulnerable to terrorist attacks is necessary.
- e. The role of the police in protecting the community and increasing awareness of the threat of terrorism is very important in efforts to maintain cultural values. In addition, the police also play an important role in carrying out strict supervision of vulnerable targets that are at risk of becoming targets of terrorist attacks.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the conclusions above, several suggestions can be made as follows: 1. All agencies related to the eradication of terrorism need to prioritize common interests by eliminating egos in their respective agencies, so that they can sit together to formulate synergistic steps in eradicating terrorism; 2. The community needs to be more vigilant to those around them to prevent terrorist members from entering the community and joining social activities in the community. Religious figures need to play a greater role in providing enlightenment to the community to instill the values of the Pancasila ideology in all elements of society.

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