

Stockholm
June 8, 2015



Intelligence and the Changing Logic of Police in Crime Prevention: The Case of Indonesian Police in Preventing Terrorism

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Overview

1. Introduction: background, purposes
2. Methodology
3. Research findings

Background

- Prevention of terrorism is a central issue in law enforcement in Indonesia
- Counter-terrorism policing as currently employed in Indonesia is unclear
- There is a need for better inquiry and definition of the policing model currently applied

Purpose of this research

- Assess and explore the ways Indonesian CT-agencies collaborate and share information
- Identify the strategic, tactical, and operational procedures and mechanisms of Indonesian Police in order to analyze their strategies for countering terrorism

Qualitative Method

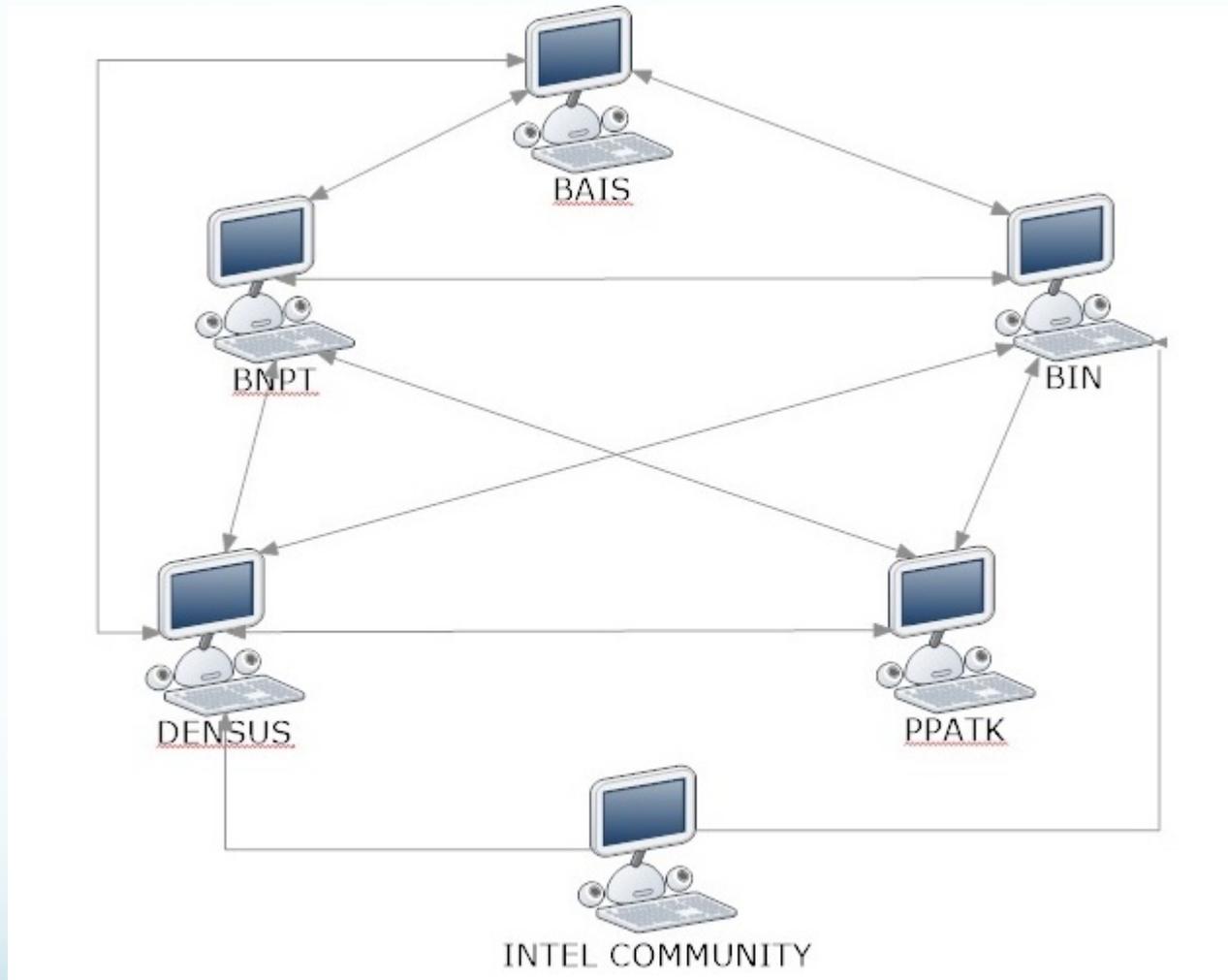
- Primary data; statutes and interviews
- Secondary data;
 - academic literature
 - newspapers and magazines,
 - reports from government and NGO's
- Semi-structured face-to-face interviews;
 - Densus 88 / police counter-terrorism unit,
 - BIN / State intelligence,
 - BAIS / Military strategic intelligence,
 - PPATK / Financial intelligence unit,
 - BNPT / Indonesian National Coordinator of CT
- Non-probability convenience sampling

Evolution of policing in Indonesia

- Pre-reformation period (1950 – 1998)
 - Authoritarian regime
 - Authoritarian policing
 - Highly militarized police organization
- Post-reformation period (1998 – today)
 - Police reformation
 - Limited implementation of community policing

CT approach in Indonesia

- Before reformation period
 - Military approach
 - Security service and military intelligence
 - Marginalized criminal intelligence
- After reformation period
 - Law enforcement approach
 - Rule of law
 - Relying on criminal intelligence



Indonesian counter-terrorism agencies

Intelligence-Led Policing



ILP

“Intelligence-led policing is crime fighting that is guided by effective intelligence gathering and analysis—and it has the potential to be the most important law enforcement innovation of the twenty-first century”

Kelling, G.L. and Bratton, W.J. (2006)

“ A collaborative law enforcement approach combining problem solving policing, information sharing, and police accountability with enhance intelligence operations”

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

Is ILP applied in Indonesia's CT policing?

- Indonesian CT-policing has some ILP characteristics;
- Highly utilize: the intelligence function, intelligence operation
 - Proactive; targeting prolific offender, profiling certain groups
 - Rely on high IT and firm database
 - Organizational cultural has changed (combination between bottom-up and top-down managerial)
 - Police accountability i.e by conducting scientific criminal investigations

Conclusions

- Criminal intelligence is the backbone of terrorism prevention
- Densus 88 objectives are increasingly more pragmatic, aiming to disrupt and disorganize terrorist networks
- Cultural, methodological and operational differences are impediments to sharing information among agencies
- Ego sectorial and unclear(overlapping) legislation hinders collaboration and information sharing
- ILP characteristics only occur in Densus 88 anti-terror unit