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

- Asses 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
“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