

## JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF ERADICATION OF CRIMINAL ACTS OF TERRORISM IN INDONESIA

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### Abstract

Indonesia is a country of law as stated in article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, Indonesia as a country of law means that all arrangements in national and social life and the state are based on applicable laws with the aim of protecting and regulate every community's rights and obligations so as to create a safe, peaceful and peaceful life. One of the functions of the state is to protect every citizen from all threats of crime both from within and from outside. Terrorism is one of the crimes that often occurs and can threaten the life of the nation in Indonesia. The bomb blast at the Makasar Cathedral Church and the attack on the National Police Headquarters are examples of real cases of terrorist attacks in Indonesia. The purpose of this research is to find out and analyze the factors that cause terrorism and what efforts the government must make to prevent criminal acts of terrorism in Indonesia from being effective. The research method used in this research is a normative juridical approach, namely research based on library data in order to collect secondary data and tertiary data related to the problem formulation in this research. The research specification used is analytical descriptive, that is, it does not only describe problems, but also analyzes using an approach to legal norms relating to criminal acts of terrorism, in this case the researcher examines efforts to eradicate and prevent criminal acts of terrorism based on the law. Number 5 of 2018 concerning the eradication of criminal acts of terrorism and is linked to the opinions of experts, and describes it in the form of research using secondary and tertiary data using qualitative research. Terrorist acts that occur in Indonesia cannot be separated from the influencing factors that cause terrorism to develop, such as narrow understanding of religion, minimal understanding of Pancasila ideology and even psychological factors. Many efforts have been made by the government to prevent the occurrence of criminal acts of terrorism, such as the formation of a special anti-terrorism agency and efforts to secure areas that have the potential for terrorism to carry out its actions. However, there are still many acts/cases of terrorist crimes that occur in Indonesia, such as the bombing of the Cathedral Church House of Worship in Makasar and the attack on the National Police Headquarters, showing that efforts to prevent terrorism in Indonesia have not been effective. So further efforts are still needed that are more focused on involving every level of society to participate in fighting terrorism and also involving former terrorists as an effort to eradicate terrorism from its roots.

**Keywords:** *Juridical Analysis, Criminal Acts of Terrorism*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian state is a legal state as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The Indonesian state is to protect the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's blood and promote general welfare, educate the life of the nation and participate in implementing world order based on independence and eternal peace. , and social justice. To achieve these goals and maintain the continuity of national development in a safe, peaceful and dynamic atmosphere, both in the national and international environment, it is necessary to increase prevention of anything that disrupts national stability. One of the

things that disrupts national stability is the crime of terrorism. In recent years, criminal acts of terrorism in Indonesia have increasingly mushroomed and have disturbed the nation's peace.

The series of bombing incidents that occurred in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia have caused widespread public fear, resulting in loss of life and loss of property, thus having an unfavorable influence on social, economic, political life and Indonesia's relations with the international world. The occurrence of bomb explosions is one of the modes of terrorism that has become a common phenomenon in several countries. Terrorism is a transnational, organized crime, and is even an international criminal act that has a wide network, which threatens national and international peace and security. Indonesia as a legal state as mandated by the 1945 Constitution in article 1 paragraph (3) emphasizes that in all aspects life in society, state and government must always be based on law.

In the criminal field, the Criminal Code (KUHP) is the main reference source for criminal law. In fact, many criminal experts argue that the Criminal Code can be used as a legal basis for terrorism crimes. However, in reality it has been proven that the Criminal Code is not functioning effectively for law enforcement in Indonesia. Based on this pressure, Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perpu) No. 1 of 2002, and Perpu no. 2 of 2002, as the forerunner to the birth of Law no. 15 of 2003 concerning the eradication of criminal acts of terrorism which at that time was to deal with the Bali bombing tragedy. The birth of the two Perpu which have been ratified as Terrorism Crime Laws raises pros and cons. Some groups consider the terrorism crime law to be contrary to the principles of criminal law. According to them, even though terrorism is an extraordinary crime and a crime against humanity, there is no reason to apply the law retroactively. From a political perspective, it is feared that the terrorism crime law is only aimed at certain groups, especially Islamic fundamentalists who always radically criticize government policies. At the beginning of January 2016, the Indonesian capital was again shocked by acts of terrorism. A series of explosions and gunfire occurred in the MHTamrin area.

Responding to the bomb and attack incident in the Sarinah area, the government through the Coordinating Minister for Politics, Law and Security Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan said that it would take policy steps related to national legal politics. Finally, President Joko Widodo decided to strengthen efforts to prevent acts of terrorism by revising Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism. At the end of January 2016, the government finalized the Terrorism Eradication Bill and in February 2016 the government officially submitted the draft text to the DPR. As time went by, at the urging of various parties to coincide with Thursday 21 June 2018 in Jakarta, with the joint approval of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR RI) and the President of the Republic of Indonesia decided to enact Law (UU) Number 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Laws. 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. Regarding the sanctions imposed on those convicted of terrorism, it is contained in Article 6 of Law Number 5 of 2018, which states: Every person who deliberately uses violence or the threat of violence which creates an atmosphere of terror or widespread fear of people, causing mass victims with means of depriving other people of their freedom or loss of life and property, or causing damage or destruction to Strategic Vital Objects, the environment or Public Facilities or international facilities shall be punished by imprisonment for a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years, life imprisonment, or death penalty. 5 From the sound of the article above we can conclude that sanctions for criminal acts of terrorism are according to positive law based on Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning Laws. The Anti-Terrorism law is the lightest, a minimum of imprisonment for a period of 5 years to a maximum of 20 years, the most severe is the death penalty or life imprisonment. The importance of good legislation in eradicating criminal acts of terrorism is based on the theory put forward by

Friedman M. Lawrence, "that the main key which is very determining in the context of law enforcement is legal substance, in addition to legal structure and legal culture. )."

Structure concerns law enforcement officials and their facilities and infrastructure, then substance includes statutory instruments, and legal culture is the living laws adhered to in a society. Countering criminal acts of terrorism is certainly not enough just to issue various regulations or policies related to these efforts, but another important thing that needs to be considered is related to the institution of the Indonesian National Police (Polri), which is the front guard in disclosing various acts of terrorism that occur. in Indonesia, because the National Police has one of the functions of state government in the field of maintaining public security and order, law enforcement, protection, guidance and service to the community, which aims to realize domestic security which includes maintaining public security and order, order and upholding the law. , the provision of protection, protection and services to the community, as well as the establishment of community peace by upholding human rights. Based on the Decree of the Chief of Police Number: Kep/30/VI/2003, dated 30 June 2003 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of Organizational Units at the National Police Headquarters Level of the Republic of Indonesia, which has subsequently been amended by Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 21 of 2010 concerning Organizational Structure and the Working Procedures of Organizational Units at the National Police Headquarters Level of the Republic of Indonesia, the authority to reveal criminal acts of terrorism rests with the Special Detachment 88 Anti-Terror unit. After the Special Detachment 88 Anti-Terror of the Indonesian National Police (hereinafter abbreviated as Densus 88 AT Polri) was formed, more and more criminal acts of terrorism were revealed, and many terrorist kingpins were also arrested and sentenced by the courts, but efforts to overcome various criminal acts It seems as if this terrorism cannot stop, because until now there are still many terrorist incidents occurring. In connection with this, to carry out a more comprehensive and methodologically accountable analysis of this problem, the author is interested in carrying out research with the title JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ERADICATION OF CRIMINAL ACTS OF TERRORISM IN INDONESIA.

## **2. FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM**

1. What are the elements of criminal acts of terrorism in Indonesia?
2. How are measures taken to eradicate criminal acts of terrorism in Indonesia?

## **3. RESEARCH METHODS**

The type of research used in this research is normative legal research methods or library legal research. namely legal research carried out by examining library materials, namely primary and secondary data. These legal materials are arranged systematically to make it easier to draw conclusions from the problems studied. In approaching this problem using the Normative Juridical approach method. This approach is an approach to applicable legislation. The statutory approach is carried out by examining all laws and regulations that are related to the content of the law being handled.

The normative juridical problem approach is an approach used to approach statutory regulations (statue approach), this approach examines statutory regulations related to the problem under study. Apart from that, a conceptual approach is also used to look at legal concepts related to existing problems.

## **4. DISCUSSION**

### **A. Elements of the Crime of Terrorism**

Elements of the Crime of Terrorism Terrorism is part of a crime that cannot be classified as an ordinary crime. Academically, terrorism is categorized as an extraordinary crime and is also categorized as a crime against humanity. At the juridical

level, terrorism is a criminal act against state security, considering this category, its eradication certainly cannot use ordinary methods such as dealing with ordinary criminal acts such as theft, murder or assault. The crime of terrorism is a form of action that threatens the security and sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). Article 1 number 1 of Law Number 15 of 2003 states that "Criminal acts of terrorism are acts that fulfill the elements of a criminal act in accordance with the provisions of this law." The elements of criminal acts of terrorism contained in Law Number 15 of 2003 will be discussed in two parts, namely: first, the elements of criminal acts of terrorism, and second, criminal acts related to criminal acts of terrorism. The elements of the criminal act of terrorism in Article 6 are: Deliberately using violence or threats of violence, causing a widespread atmosphere of terror or fear of people or causing mass casualties by taking away freedom or loss of life and property of other people; and Resulting in damage or destruction to strategic vital objects or the environment or public facilities or international facilities. From the formulation of Article 6 which reads: "... deliberately using violence or threats of violence creates a widespread atmosphere of terror or fear of people or causes mass victims... etc.," shows that the article is formulated in a "material" way. So what is prohibited is the "consequences" namely the emergence of an atmosphere of terror or fear or the emergence of mass casualties. With the formulation as a material offense, what needs to be proven is a "consequence" namely:

1. Causing a widespread atmosphere of terror or fear among people;
2. Causing mass casualties by taking away freedom or loss of life and property of other people; And
3. Resulting in damage or destruction to vital strategic objects or the environment or public facilities or international facilities.

From the consequences mentioned above, there is a causal relationship with the actions of the perpetrator who deliberately used violence or threatened violence. In criminal law theory, there are 3 (three) streams to determine causality, namely:

a) Equivalence Theory.

This theory says that each condition is a cause and all conditions have the same value. Because if one condition is not present, the result will be different. Every condition, whether positive or negative, for the emergence of an effect is a cause and has the same value. If one condition is omitted, then there will be no concrete results, such as those that are real according to the time and place of the situation.

b) Individualization Theory.

This theory chooses post factum (in concreto). This means that after a concrete event occurs, from a series of active and passive factors the most determining cause of the event is selected. Meanwhile, other factors are only requirements. This theory looks concretely at certain cases only and from the series of causes that have given rise to the effect, we look for the causes that in certain circumstances are most decisive for the effect to occur.

c) Generalization Theory.

This theory looks ante factum (before the event/in abstracto) whether among the series of conditions there are human actions that can generally cause such consequences. This means that, according to ordinary life experience or according to reasonable calculations, there is a degree (chance) for that. In this theory, an adequate cause is sought for the occurrence of the effect in question (ad-aquare means made equal).



Therefore, this theory is called adequate theory (adequate theory, adaquanztheorie). The meaning of the elements of the formulation of Article 6 of Law Number 15 of 2003 can be interpreted as follows:

- a) Elements of violence or threats of violence. What is meant by "violence" according to Article 1 number 4 is any act of misuse of physical force with or without the use of unlawful means and which causes danger to the body, life and freedom of a person, including rendering a person unconscious or helpless. Meanwhile, what is meant by "threat of violence" according to Article 1 number 5 is any action that is deliberately carried out to provide a sign or warning regarding a situation that is likely to cause widespread fear of people or society.
- b) Other elements. Creating an atmosphere of terror or widespread fear of people, or causing mass casualties. The meaning of the elements in question is:
  - a. Terror. Law Number 15 of 2003 does not explain what is meant by terror. Based on linguistic interpretation, namely according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, terror has the meaning of "an attempt to create fear, horror and cruelty by a person or group.
  - b. Afraid. If you use linguistic interpretation, namely according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, the word fear means "feeling afraid (horrified) in facing something that is considered to bring disaster."
  - c. Widespread. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, expanding means increasing in area (a lot, etc.); or evenly."
  - d. Strategic vital objects. According to Article 1 point 10, what is meant by a strategic vital object is a place, location or building that has very high economic, political, social, cultural and defense and security value, including international facilities.
  - e. Public facility. According to Article 1 number 11, what is meant by public facilities are places that are used for the benefit of the general public.
  - f. Environmental damage or destruction. According to the explanation of Article 6, what is meant by environmental damage or destruction is the contamination or destruction of the unity of space with all objects, forces, conditions and living creatures, including humans and their behavior, which affects the continuity of life and welfare of humans and other creatures. Including damaging or destroying is intentionally releasing or disposing of substances, energy and/or other components that are dangerous or toxic into the soil, air or surface water which endanger people or goods. This expands the scope of criminal acts of assistance beyond what is determined under the Criminal Code, so that it clearly includes people who are involved and contribute in such a way other than being directly involved in the commission of the criminal act. It is important to expand the scope of criminal acts of assistance in the context of countering criminal acts of terrorism to combat modern terrorism is the ability of terrorist cells to plan criminal acts of terrorism and to help terrorists avoid detection by security forces. The establishment of

criminal conspiracy, attempt and assistance to commit criminal acts of terrorism as intended in Article 6, Article 7, Article 8, Article 9, Article 10, Article 11 and Article 12 as independent criminal acts and punished with the same crime as perpetrators of criminal acts of terrorism. This is a new arrangement and is different from the existing arrangements in the Criminal Code, where the criminal threat for parties guilty of carrying out an attempt (Article 53 of the Criminal Code) or accompaniment (Article 57 of the Criminal Code) is reduced by one third and if the crime is punishable by the death penalty or life imprisonment, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of (15) fifteen years. Meanwhile, an evil conspiracy to cause a fire, explosion or flood is only subject to a maximum prison sentence of (5) five years under Article 187 of the Criminal Code. Regulations regarding the punishment of criminal conspiracy, attempts and assistance to commit criminal acts of terrorism which are equated with perpetrators of criminal acts of terrorism, show that the legislators consider criminal acts of terrorism as referred to in the articles mentioned above as criminal acts which are very dangerous in nature for legal interests both in persons and property.

#### **B. Efforts to take action to eradicate criminal acts of terrorism in Indonesia**

The government's role in efforts to eradicate and overcome acts of terrorism is related to the theory of national interests. According to Morgenthau, the national interest of every country is to pursue power and establish defense and control over a country. According to Morgenthau, successful statesmen in history were those who tried to maintain national interests, namely by using power wisely to safeguard various interests that were considered most important for the preservation of the nation state. National interests for the Indonesian nation are all matters related to the requirements for achieving national goals. The national goal of the Indonesian nation itself can be seen from the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, namely "to establish an Indonesian state government that protects the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's blood, and to promote general welfare, educate the life of the nation, and participate in implementing world order based on freedom and peace." eternal and social justice". From these national goals, it can be said that in efforts to eradicate terrorism, the Indonesian government places more emphasis on efforts to maintain national security to create peace within the nation. National security itself is related to national defense, namely a strategy or method to thwart the efforts of foreign parties who try to disrupt the security of Indonesia's territory. In acts of terrorism, national defense means actions to prevent and deal with terrorists who attempt to enter Indonesian territory which could disrupt Indonesia's security. To prevent and overcome terrorism, extraordinary efforts are needed (extraordinary measures) because terrorism is an extraordinary crime (extraordinary crime) and is transnational in nature because it crosses state borders. Therefore, the actions taken by the government are carried out both preventively and repressively. The Indonesian government's efforts to eradicate terrorism include:

1. Reactivation of the TNI Anti-terror Desk. The action to make the National Army Anti-Terror Desk effective in 2005, which is one of the government's ways of immediately completing the eradication of terrorism in Indonesia. The activation of the Anti-terror Desk starts from the Regional Military Command (Kodam), Military District Command (Kodim), to the Military District Command (Koramil) which aims to assist the performance of the National Police in eradicating terrorism. However, this effort

certainly requires coordination between actors who play a role in maintaining security related to handling terrorism in Indonesia.

2. Formed a Special Detachment called Densus 88 on August 26 2004 which aimed to maximize counter-terrorism. Densus 88 is part of the National Police which is prepared to tackle types and forms of terrorism.
3. Prioritizing the issue of terrorism and increasing cooperation with Australia regarding counter-terrorism to maintain Indonesia's national security. several forms of cooperation between Indonesia and Australia, including, Firstly, Establishing a plan to assist in developing intelligence agencies and providing supervision in terms of security in Indonesian port areas in February 2005. Second, Entering into an agreement regarding the Aviation Security Capacity Building Project to prevent and anticipate terrorists entering through sea routes or land routes that pass through Indonesia's territorial borders in March 2005. Third, holding a bilateral meeting between Indonesia and Australia on 3-6 April 2005, where in the meeting there were also 11 signings of the Joint Declaration of Comprehensive Partnership Between Indonesia and Australia regarding the formation new security structure to increase security cooperation and strengthen support for Indonesian policies in various regions. The signing of this cooperation, known as the Lombok agreement, was carried out on November 13 2006. Fourth, increasing international cooperation to prevent and eradicate terrorism, by multilateral means or through the UN, bilaterally, regionally, which aims to increase capabilities, enforce the law, improve legislation/legal framework , exchanging information and sharing experiences, sending experts and providing expert advice, and other technical cooperation. Apart from that, the government also prevents and eradicates terrorism by means of "soft power" or diplomacy, which includes efforts to collaborate in eradicating the underlying causes of terrorism. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is assisting this by making efforts to increase the encouragement of interfaith dialogue to build mutual care and trust and improve good relations between religious communities from countries in the world. Fifth, carry out cooperation in eradicating terrorism with Pakistan in 2010. This cooperation between the two countries takes the form of exchanging intelligence data with the aim of providing experience and learning for both countries regarding terrorism and state security issues. Sixth, enact Law no. 17 of 2011 concerning State Intelligence whose role is to carry out efforts, work, activities and actions for early detection and early warning in the context of preventing, deterring and overcoming any threat that may arise and threaten national interests and security. In efforts to eradicate terrorism, the purpose of establishing State intelligence is to prevent and overcome threats rather than terrorism itself which can threaten the security of the State. Seventh, Conveying four ideas for eradicating terrorism at the UN through Minister of Foreign Affairs Marti Natalegawa in September 2011, in order to reorganize Indonesia's image in the eyes of the international community.

The four thoughts include: First, increase support at the national and regional level first in order to run businesses at the global level. Second, addressing the root causes of the emergence of terrorism by preventing the factors that encourage acts of terrorism and collaborating with each other to eradicate terrorism. Third, using soft power or diplomatic strategies as a long-term strategy to overcome terrorism. The method taken is by freeing the mind, pluralism and tolerance. Fourth, upholding law and human rights and remaining on the path of democracy in increasing efforts at the global, regional and national levels while maintaining peace, social justice and shared prosperity. Eighth, holding cooperation with the German government carried out by the PBNU (Nahdlatul Ulama Executive Board) through international seminars aimed at eradicating terrorism. In this seminar, it is also hoped that existing input regarding the eradication of terrorism can be applied in Indonesia, Germany and other countries.

Established the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT) through Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 46 of 2010 which was signed by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono on July 16 2010. BNPT is a non-ministerial institution tasked with formulating national policies or programs, helping to coordinate government institutions in implementation, and forming a task force or task force consisting of elements of government agencies in accordance with their respective duties, functions and authorities regarding policies in the field of terrorism. The position of BNPT is under the President and is responsible to the President. BNPT is coordinated by the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs (Menko Polhukam) in carrying out its functions and duties. Take firm action in eradicating terrorism through a preventive approach by means of de-radicalization together with the community as part of efforts to enforce the law. Carrying out regional cooperation with ASEAN in eradicating terrorism by signing the ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism at the 12th ASEAN Summit, in Cebu, Philippines on January 13 2007. This effort was carried out because terrorism was considered a threat for international peace and security, especially in the Southeast Asia region and is also an obstacle or obstacle to ASEAN's efforts for peace, progress and prosperity, as well as the realization of the ASEAN Vision 2020.

## 5. CLOSING

### Conclusion

1. The elements of the formulation of Article 6 of Law Number 15 of 2003 can be interpreted as follows:
  - a) Elements of violence or threats of violence. What is meant by "violence" according to Article 1 number 4 is any act of misuse of physical force with or without the use of unlawful means and which causes danger to the body, life and freedom of a person, including rendering a person unconscious or helpless. Meanwhile, what is meant by "threat of violence" according to Article 1 number 5 is any action that is deliberately carried out to provide a sign or warning regarding a situation that is likely to cause widespread fear of people or society.
  - b) Other elements. Creating an atmosphere of terror or widespread fear of people, or causing mass casualties. The meaning of the elements in question is:
    - 1) Terror. Law Number 15 of 2003 does not explain what is meant by terror. Based on linguistic interpretation, namely according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, terror has the meaning of "an attempt to create fear, horror and cruelty by a person or group.
    - 2) Afraid. If you use linguistic interpretation, namely according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, the word fear means "feeling afraid (horrified) in facing something that is considered to bring disaster."
    - 3) Widespread. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, expanding means increasing in area (a lot, etc.); or evenly."
    - 4) Strategic vital objects. According to Article 1 point 10, what is meant by a strategic vital object is a place, location or building that has very high economic, political, social, cultural and defense and security value, including international facilities.
    - 5) Public facility. According to Article 1 number 11, what is meant by public facilities are places that are used for the benefit of the general public.
    - 6) Environmental damage or destruction. According to the explanation of Article 6, what is meant by environmental damage or destruction is the contamination or destruction of the unity of space with all objects, forces, conditions and



living creatures, including humans and their behavior, which affects the continuity of life and welfare of humans and other creatures. Including damaging or destroying is intentionally releasing or disposing of substances, energy and/or other components that are dangerous or toxic into the soil, air or surface water which endanger people or goods. This expands the scope of criminal acts of assistance beyond what is determined under the Criminal Code, so that it clearly includes people who are involved and contribute in such a way other than being directly involved in the commission of the criminal act. It is important to expand the scope of criminal acts of assistance in the context of countering criminal acts of terrorism to combat modern terrorism is the ability of terrorist cells to plan criminal acts of terrorism and to help terrorists avoid detection by security forces. The establishment of criminal conspiracy, attempt and assistance to commit criminal acts of terrorism as intended in Article 6, Article 7, Article 8, Article 9, Article 10, Article 11 and Article 12 as independent criminal acts and punished with the same crime as perpetrators of criminal acts of terrorism. This is a new arrangement and is different from the existing arrangements in the Criminal Code, where the criminal threat for parties guilty of carrying out an attempt (Article 53 of the Criminal Code) or accompaniment (Article 57 of the Criminal Code) is reduced by one third and if the crime is punishable by the death penalty or life imprisonment. life, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of (15) fifteen years. Meanwhile, an evil conspiracy to cause a fire, explosion or flood is only subject to a maximum prison sentence of (5) five years under Article 187 of the Criminal Code. Regulations regarding the punishment of criminal conspiracy, attempts and assistance to commit criminal acts of terrorism which are equated with perpetrators of criminal acts of terrorism, show that the legislators consider criminal acts of terrorism as referred to in the articles mentioned above as criminal acts which are very dangerous in nature for legal interests both in persons and property.

2. The Indonesian government's efforts to eradicate terrorism include:
  - a) Reactivation of the TNI Anti-terror Desk. The action to make the National Army Anti-Terror Desk effective in 2005, which is one of the government's ways of immediately completing the eradication of terrorism in Indonesia. The activation of the Anti-terror Desk starts from the Regional Military Command (Kodam), Military District Command (Kodim), to the Military District Command (Koramil) which aims to assist the performance of the National Police in eradicating terrorism. However, this effort certainly requires coordination between actors who play a role in maintaining security related to handling terrorism in Indonesia.
  - b) Formed a Special Detachment called Densus 88 on August 26 2004 which aimed to maximize counter-terrorism. Densus 88 is part of the National Police which is prepared to tackle types and forms of terrorism.
  - c) Prioritizing the issue of terrorism and increasing cooperation with Australia regarding counter-terrorism to maintain Indonesia's national security.

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