

How Ex-Terrorists Should be Accepted in the Community? A CSR Point of View

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Abstract

This research discusses how former terrorism convicts or prisoners can be accepted in society using the company's CSR funding assistance approach. The author finds a vacuum in the legal norms because the Terrorism Law only regulates efforts to prevent and suppress terrorism. Through an empirical research model by inviting sources for interviews, it is hoped that this research can provide an overview of the revision of the Terrorism Law and the social reintegration model for former convicts. This research indicates that it is necessary to amend the Terrorism Law and reconceive BNPT as an institution to prevent acts of terror in Indonesia.
Keywords: Terrorism; BNPT; Social Integration; CSR

Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang bagaimana mantan narapidana terorisme atau napiter bisa diterima di tengah masyarakat dengan pendekatan bantuan dana CSR perusahaan. Penulis menemukan bahwa terdapat kekosongan norma hukum yang mengaturnya, sebab UU Terorisme hanya mengatur upaya pencegahan dan penindakan terorisme saja. Melalui model penelitian empiris dengan menghadirkan narasumber untuk di wawancara, penelitian ini diharapkan bisa memberikan gambaran untuk revisi UU Terorisme dan model reintegrasi sosial mantan napiter. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa perlu dilakukan amandemen UU Terorisme dan rekonsepsi BNPT sebagai lembaga pencegahan aksi teror di Indonesia.
Keywords: Terorisme; BNPT; Integrasi Sosial; CSR Perusahaan



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A. INTRODUCTION

Terrorism has a long history, dating back to the 8th century BC with the actions of the Zealots in Palestine. It resurfaced during the French Revolution in the 18th century, and in the 1890s, Armenian terrorists also put up resistance against Turkey. Beyond Palestine and France, terrorism also emerged in mid-19th century Russia, leading to a second wave in 1902, orchestrated by the Social Revolutionary Party, which included the assassination of Bal

Mashev. In 1910, notable incidents included the assassination of the Prime Minister of Egypt, Boutros Pasha, among other officials.¹

In the post-reform era, Indonesia witnessed its first significant act of terrorism in 2009, marked by two bomb explosions at the J.W. Marriott Hotel and the Ritz Carlton Hotel in Jakarta on July 17, 2009.² This event, known as the 2009 Mega Kuningan Bombing, was pivotal in the country's recent history. In 2010, a series of civilian shootings occurred in Aceh, and on August 18, the CIMB Niaga in Medan was robbed by the Medan three network terrorist groups. Terrorist activities in Indonesia have tended to be sporadic yet impactful. Among others, on April 15, 2011, a suicide bombing took place at the Cirebon Police Headquarters Mosque, resulting in 25 civilian casualties, including the Cirebon Police Chief, despite the bomber being the only fatality.

On September 25, 2011, a suicide bombing occurred at GBIS Kepunten Church in Solo. The following year, terrorism struck again in Solo, marked by grenade attacks and shooting at several Eid Security Police Posts on September 17, 19, and 30, 2012. In October 2012, two members of the Poso Regional Police were found murdered in the Tamanjeka forest, Poso⁴. Further violence unfolded on December 20, 2012, when three members of the Central Sulawesi Police Brimob were shot by armed groups in the Tambarana area, Poso.³

In addition to individuals and groups as targets, terrorists have also shifted terror targets against churches and mosques to monasteries (although still in planning). This was revealed from the findings of the Police when arresting terrorists in Ciputat on December 31, 2023. During the raid, police found a list of terrorism targets of approximately 50 temples in Jakarta and surrounding areas in the form of *printouts*. The National Police Public Relations Division in the Public Information Bureau explained that the impact of international and regional developments in the world is one of the reasons for changes in terrorism trends in Indonesia.

BNPT, or the National Counter-terrorism Agency, plays a crucial role in preventing acts of terrorism.⁴ Deradicalization efforts are a key focus for BNPT in combating terrorist activities. Consequently, former terrorists are important subjects in several discussions and scientific articles. The presence of former terrorism convicts in Indonesia is a critical consideration, as terrorism is an extraordinary crime that poses significant threats to public safety. Those who commit such acts receive punishments proportional to their crimes, following a legal process that results in a final, binding judgment.

Former prisoners or terrorist convicts need greater access and support to reintegrate into society. One approach the author explores is linking corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives with rehabilitation efforts for these individuals. Economic challenges are a significant

¹ Suleyman Sertkaya, "What Changed in Medina: The Place of Peace and War in the Life of Prophet Muhammad," *Religions* 14, no. 2 (February 1, 2023): 193, <https://doi.org/10.3390/rel14020193>.

² Sholahuddin Al-Fatih and Zaka Firma Aditya, "The Legal Protection Against Terrorism Suspects in Indonesia (Case Study of the Arrest Process of Terrorism Suspects By Densus 88)," *Legality: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum* 27, no. 1 (2019): 14–26, <https://doi.org/10.22219/jihl.v27i1.8954>.

³ Satria Unggul Wicaksana Prakasa, Sholahuddin Al-Fatih, and Abdurrahman Raden Aji Haqqi, "Terrorism Eradication in ASEAN Countries: Human Rights Perspective," *Al-Ihkam: Jurnal Hukum Dan Pranata Sosial* 16, no. 2 (December 2021): 327–61, <https://doi.org/10.19105/AL-LHKAM.V16I2.5021>.

⁴ Devita Kartika Putri, "The Urgency of a Gender-Based Approach to Counter Terrorism in Indonesia: A Look into the European Policies," *Legality: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum* 30, no. 2 (September 15, 2022): 196–213, <https://doi.org/10.22219/LJIH.V30I2.21256>.

barrier to their acceptance in society, and the stigma surrounding ex-prisoners can be daunting. Therefore, combining rehabilitation and economic empowerment through corporate CSR programs is crucial for successful reintegration.

This research explores entrepreneurship as a crucial component of the deradicalization process, focusing on funding sources that can aid and officially regulate its implementation. Government oversight is essential to ensure an effective execution program. One potential solution is leveraging *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR) initiatives from state-owned enterprises (SOEs) to support deradicalization efforts. For CSR contributions to be effectively utilized in these programs, a clear and appropriate legal framework is necessary to guide and legitimize their use in rehabilitating former prisoners.⁵

This research highlights a significant juridical gap: the absence of legal norms governing how companies can use CSR funds to support deradicalization programs and the reintegration of former prisoners. Philosophically, establishing regulations and efforts to help terrorism convicts return to normal life and be accepted by society is essential. These measures aim to prevent crimes against humanity that endanger lives, safety, and property. Effective social reintegration requires economic support, which CSR funds from state-owned enterprises (SOEs) could provide. However, the lack of a legal framework to guide the use of CSR funds in these programs poses a challenge. This study identifies the need for legal rules to establish a basis for implementing such initiatives, addressing the current normative vacuum.

The absence of a legal framework for the use of CSR for prisoner correctional programs poses a significant challenge.⁶ Philosophically, the research aims to address the issue of recidivism, which is partly driven by economic hardship. Although the law includes provisions for deradicalization efforts through entrepreneurship, funding remains a significant obstacle. Thus, the ontology of this research focuses on the need for post-release deradicalization activities for former terrorism convicts. The epistemology explores how the government can create a conducive environment to prevent terrorism and facilitate the acceptance of former prisoners into society, thereby ensuring public safety and welfare. The goal is to demonstrate that CSR can support deradicalization and correctional processes, helping ex-prisoners reintegrate and live peacefully in society. This study emphasizes the need for a legal framework to enable CSR funding for deradicalization efforts. Ultimately, the axiological aim is to enhance the welfare of former prisoners through entrepreneurship and disrupt terrorism networks.

B. METHOD

From a legal theory perspective, legal science is divided into normative legal science and empirical legal science.⁷ The positivist view leads to empirical law, while the normative view

⁵ Juniati Gunawan and Corina Joseph, "The Institutionalization of Anti-Corruption Practices in Indonesian Companies," *Developments in Corporate Governance and Responsibility* 12 (2017): 147–59, <https://doi.org/10.1108/S2043-052320170000012012>.

⁶ Agyenim Boateng et al., "National Culture, Corporate Governance and Corruption: A Cross-Country Analysis," *International Journal of Finance and Economics* 26, no. 3 (2021): 3852–74, <https://doi.org/10.1002/ijfe.1991>.

⁷ Irwansyah, *PENELITIAN HUKUM Pilihan Metode Dan Praktik Penulisan*, ed. Ahsan Yunus (Yogyakarta: Mirra Buana Media, 2023).

leads to normative legal science.⁸ Thus, the study of law can be approached both normatively and empirically, each with its distinctive characteristics. This research examines the implementation of deradicalization through entrepreneurial efforts as mandated by law, utilizing a normative legal research approach. Normative legal research is used with the consideration that the starting point of the research analyzes the laws and regulations that allow the implementation of entrepreneurship, which is part of the deradicalization process and requires funding, potentially through CSR initiatives. Normative legal research is a scientific method for discovering truth based on the logic of legal science from its normative aspect.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. Terrorism and Deradicalization Efforts

In criminological terminology, terrorism is an object of study that opens up space for the development of broad science. Terrorism includes any activity involving harm and suffering for a specific purpose, and counter-terrorism involves concerned institutions and practices to define and respond to such terrorism.⁹ This ushered in the unique field of criminology to focus on terrorism as a form of criminal or deviant behavior and counter-terrorism as social control. Criminology analyzes terrorism as a crime or deviance and investigates counter-terrorism as social control. The unique contributions of criminology make it a valuable addition to the wider field of terrorism studies.¹⁰

Indonesia's history is also inseparable from acts of terrorism, starting from the independence era to the era after the reform until now. Numerous regulations have been made to counter-terrorism. In the *normative* view, namely Indonesian law that regulates the elements of preventing criminal acts of terrorism, the Prevention of Criminal Acts of Terrorism is contained in Chapter VIIA of Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism into Law. Laws governing the prevention of criminal acts of terrorism usually include various provisions and strategies to prevent, identify, and mitigate the threat of terrorism.¹¹

⁸ Sholahuddin Al-Fatih, *Perkembangan Metode Penelitian Hukum Di Indonesia - Sholahuddin Al-Fatih - Google Buku*, 1st ed., vol. 1 (Malang: UMM Press, 2023), https://books.google.co.id/books/about/Perkembangan_Metode_Penelitian_Hukum_di.html?id=EOBiEAAAQB-AJ&redir_esc=y.

⁹ Arief Budiono et al., *Cyber Indoctrination Victims in Indonesia and Uzbekistan: Victim Protection and Indoctrination in Practice*, *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System*, vol. 3, 2023, <https://doi.org/10.53955/jhcls.v3i3.127>.

¹⁰ Davut Akca et al., "Criminal Justice, Actus Reus and Mens Rea," in *Forensic Psychology, Crime and Policing*, ed. Karen Corteen et al. (Policy Press, 2023), 108–13, <https://bristoluniversitypressdigital.com/display/book/9781447359418/ch019.xml>.

¹¹ Ali Masyhar and Silaas Oghenemaro Emovwodo, *Techno-Prevention in Counterterrorism: Between Countering Crime and Human Rights Protection*, *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System*, vol. 3, 2023, <https://doi.org/10.53955/jhcls.v3i3.176>.

Various efforts have been made by the Indonesian government, including through deradicalization efforts. Various steps have been taken by the Indonesian government to implement deradicalization, including:¹²

- a. Holistic Approach: The Indonesian government has adopted a holistic approach that covers educational, economic, social, and religious aspects in deradicalization efforts.
- b. Law Enforcement: Through security and law enforcement forces, the government takes strong action against individuals or groups involved in radical and extremist activities.¹³
- c. Education and Training: Education and training programs are conducted to educate people about the dangers of radicalism and extremism and to help them understand the values of tolerance, pluralism, and peace.
- d. International Cooperation: The Government of Indonesia also cooperates with other countries and international institutions to exchange information, experience, and resources in the fight against radicalism and terrorism.
- e. Community Development: Building inclusive and strong communities to rally community support in rejecting radical and extremist ideologies.
- f. Strengthening Religious Understanding: The government also worked with clerics and religious leaders to promote moderate religious understanding and reject extreme interpretations.
- g. Rehabilitation and Reintegration: this measure can be done by facilitating rehabilitation and reintegration programs for former members of radical groups to help them return to society positively and productively.
- h. Surveillance and Monitoring: This can be performed by monitoring activities that may lead to the spread of radical ideology, both in the real world and online.

These efforts are coordinated by various government agencies, including the National Counter-terrorism Agency (BNPT), the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and other security forces.¹⁴ Nevertheless, challenges in carrying out deradicalization remain and require sustained commitment from the government and society as a whole.¹⁵ Deradicalization is a strategy used in an effort to change the thoughts, attitudes, and behaviors of individuals involved in or exposed to radical or extremist ideologies, including terrorism convicts. Fostering terrorism convicts is one aspect of deradicalization efforts aimed at reducing the risk of them re-engaging in terrorist activities after they serve their sentences. Some approaches to coaching terrorism convicts include:

¹² Satria Unggul Wicaksana Prakasa, Sholahuddin Al-Fatih, and Hasnan Bachtiar, "Islam and Maritime Security Cooperation Zone for Combating Terrorism: An Overview of Islamic Legal Thought," *Mazahib Jurnal Pemikiran Hukum Islam* 22, no. 1 (June 7, 2023): 65–88, <https://doi.org/10.21093/mj.v22i1.6134>.

¹³ Bambang Ali Kusumo, "THE INFLUENCE OF POSITIVISM PHILOSOPHY ON CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT IN INDONESIA," *Yustisia* 6, no. 1 (April 8, 2017): 236–48, <https://doi.org/10.20961/YUSTISIA.V6I1.11528>.

¹⁴ Jordan Sebastian Meliala, "COUNTER-TERRORISM IN INDONESIA," *Brawijaya Law Journal* 2, no. 1 (2015): 1, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.blj.2015.002.01.05>.

¹⁵ Yasniar Rachmawati Madjid, "Cyber Terrorism Challenges : The Need for a Global Mutual Legal Assistance to a Universal Jurisdiction Crime," *Yustisia* 10, no. 3 (December 31, 2022): 388–414, <https://doi.org/10.20961/YUSTISIA.V10I3.54953>.

- a. Education and Training providing education and training to terrorism prisoners on the values of peace, pluralism, and tolerance as well as skills that can help them to reintegrate into society.¹⁶
- b. Psychological Counseling and Support providing counseling and psychological support to terrorism prisoners to help them cope with trauma, identity confusion, or other psychological issues that may be factors in the radicalization process.
- c. Skills Development providing skills training that can help terrorism convicts to gain employment or develop constructive careers after their release, thereby reducing the risk of re-involvement in terrorist activities.¹⁷
- d. Surveillance and Monitoring through close supervision and monitoring of terrorism prisoners after they are released to ensure that they do not return to engage in terrorist activities or commit other criminal acts.¹⁸
- e. Social Reintegration involving assisting terrorism convicts to return to society by providing social support, assistance in finding work or housing, and facilitating positive relationships with family and community.¹⁹

To help former prisoners to reintegrate into society, the government and relevant institutions should adopt a social reintegration model. Social reintegration enables former prisoners to rejoin the community, shedding the stigma associated with incarceration and improving their chances of social and economic success.²⁰

2. Social Reintegration of Ex-Terrorists and the Role of Corporate CSR

Two concepts often combined are related to the presence of BNPT, namely multi-institutional networks and multi-institutional collaboration. Networking is a process of interaction in which institutions discuss and exchange ideas and information and, wherever possible, provide assistance and advice to individual institutions that need it. In this case, it is expected that Ministries/Agencies related to terrorism prevention together with BNPT discuss to jointly design terrorism prevention programs or activities to achieve harmony among terrorism prevention programs or activities carried out by each Ministry/Institution. Collaboration goes far beyond interaction and actively accepting input between resources to bring about change for the community and institutionally. In this case, BNPT, as a Multi-Agency coordinator, will integrate terrorism prevention programs or activities based on the problem or root cause and appoint a "leading sector" among the Ministries/Agencies that are most dominant in preventing the root causes of terrorism. This designated "leading sector" will

¹⁶ Ridwan Arifin, "Law Enforcement in Banking Criminal Act Involving Insiders," *Jambe Law Journal* 1, no. 1 (July 9, 2018): 55–90, <https://doi.org/10.22437/jlj.1.1.55-90>.

¹⁷ Najella Zubaidi, Regy Gusti Pratamab, and Sholahuddin Al-Fatih, "Legal Perspective on Effectiveness of Pre-Work Cards for Indonesian People," *Bestuur* 8, no. 1 (July 24, 2020): 9–18, <https://doi.org/10.20961/bestuur.v8i1.42722>.

¹⁸ Hoiruddin Hasibuan et al., "Radicalization in the Teaching Religion and Its Relations With Criminal Acts of Terrorism," *Brawijaya Law Journal* 4, no. 2 (2017): 161–74, <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.blj.2017.004.02.02>.

¹⁹ Philippe Nonet and Philip Selznick, *Law and Society in Transition: Toward Responsive Law*, *Law and Society in Transition: Toward Responsive Law*, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203787540>.

²⁰ Corina Joseph Joseph et al., "A Comparative Study of Anti-Corruption Practice Disclosure among Malaysian and Indonesian Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Best Practice Companies," *Journal of Cleaner Production* 112 (2016): 2896–2906, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2015.10.091>.

collaborate with other relevant ministries and agencies to implement effective terrorism prevention measures (Presdee and Walters, 1994).

In giving the role to each Ministry/Agency for involvement in this terrorism prevention effort, BNPT must act fairly and proportionately. This approach is crucial to ensure that no ministry or agency feels undervalued or overlooked. As Clarke and Mayhew (1980) noted, differences in capability levels can affect an institution's ability or willingness to contribute. These ministries may experience "structural subordination", placing them in a less influential and powerful position than other agencies. If this condition persists, it could lead to resistance or opposition to coordination efforts.²¹

Referring to the causes of terrorism that are so complex and multi-causa, a new approach is needed in preventing terrorism. In an effort to deal with terrorism by referring to these complex and Multi-Causa causes, the absence or non-involvement of one Ministry/Agency can affect the success of terrorism prevention by combating the complex and Multi-Causa causes of terrorism (Clarke and Mayhew, 1980). The thinking that strongly emphasizes the creation of terrorism prevention by BNPT with a Multi-Agency approach is the creation of "partnerships" or "coalitions" in various terrorism prevention programs. This partnership in terrorism prevention must be realized by establishing a BNPT body composed of diverse organizations and institutions that, despite their differences, can complement each other in skills and resources, leading to a coordinated response to terrorism. The critical question remains: Can BNPT successfully facilitate such partnerships among different Ministries/Agencies, and will this collaborative approach yield better results than other methods?²²

Referring to the opinion of Cummings (1984), it is true that BNPT, as a Multi-Institution in preventing terrorism, still faces obstacles related to problems of low structure, high level of complexity, and low resources. BNPT, as a new body, faces low structuring problems where complexity, uncertainty, and conflictual levels are high. As previously discussed, BNPT internally faces challenges such as conflicts of interest between directorates, personnel from different Ministries/Institutions with "loan" status, and sectoral egos. This means that the individuals within BNPT have not yet fully grasped their role in preventing terrorism, particularly when these roles need to be coordinated with other institutions in a unified forum.²³

Cummings emphasized that in a situation where institutions that are members of Multi-Institutional organizations still prioritize sectoral egos and work with their own methods and beliefs, then the prevention of terrorism through Multi-Institutional organizations will not work. The low availability of organizational and skilled human resources in multi-causal terrorism prevention poses a significant challenge for BNPT. This issue could be mitigated if personnel in multi-institutional organizations such as BNPT overcame their sectoral ego and shared resources previously allocated to their respective institutions (Burton et al., 1998). Integrating personnel from various ministries and agencies does not automatically ensure effective

²¹ Richard Rosenfeld and Mark T. Berg, "Studying Crime Trends: Introduction to the Special Issue," *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* 40, no. 1 (July 25, 2024): 4–6, <https://doi.org/10.1177/10439862231189977>.

²² Aidir Amin Daud, "Human Rights, Islamophobia, and the War on Terrorism," *Hasanuddin Law Review* 7, no. 3 (December 1, 2021): 169–82, <https://doi.org/10.20956/HALREV.V7I3.2833>.

²³ Prakasa, Al-Fatih, and Bachtiar, "Islam and Maritime Security Cooperation Zone for Combating Terrorism: An Overview of Islamic Legal Thought."

communication or strong interpersonal networks among them. The absence of a systematic selection process, training, and leadership rotation further exacerbates this issue. As a result, BNPT struggles to develop a cohesive organizational culture that aligns with its members' diverse contexts and backgrounds.²⁴

Referring to the various descriptions above, the author describes the real condition of the existence of BNPT as a Multi-Agency Terrorism Prevention Organization, related to obstacles to its duties and functions in the following figure.

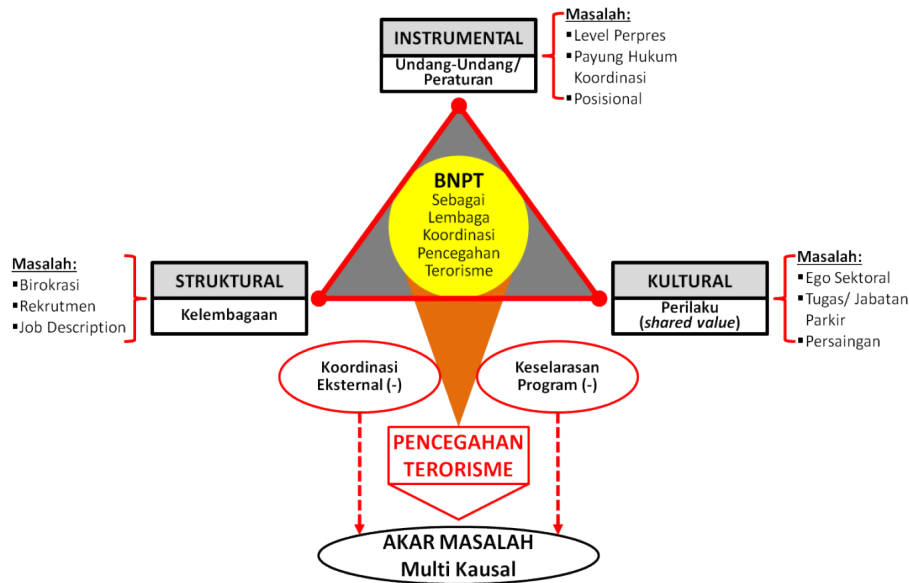


Figure 1. Counter Terrorism Action Plan in Indonesia

The foundation for BNPT's role as a Multi-Agency terrorism prevention Organization is weak. The establishment of BNPT is only based on a Presidential Regulation that positions BNPT leaders under the leadership of various coordinated ministries/institutions. In carrying out the task of Multi-Agency coordination, BNPT also still needs a legal framework to ensure that relevant Ministries/Institutions collaborate on integrated terrorism prevention efforts, setting aside sectoral egos and internal interests. The current approach, which positions BNPT as a new entity seemingly taking over crime prevention programs and activities from existing ministries and institutions, may exacerbate coordination and integration challenges in Indonesia's terrorism prevention efforts.

Thus, the root cause of terrorism prevention can be unraveled with a comprehensive, measurable, and structured effort. As explained earlier, this study seeks to initiate social reintegration efforts using corporate CSR funds to overcome terrorism, especially to help ex-convicts reintegrate into society by providing support from the private sector. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a business's commitment to contribute to sustainable economic development, working with employees, their families, local communities, and society to

²⁴ Faruq Arjuna Hendroy, "ASEAN Political Security Community (APSC) on Counter-Terrorism: Roles and Obstacles," *Jurnal Ilmiah Hubungan Internasional* 14, no. 2 (2018): 163–74, <https://doi.org/10.26593/jihi.v14i2.2982.163-174>.

improve their quality of life. CSR encompasses initiatives by companies to offer employment opportunities, skills training, and social and psychological support to individuals who have served their sentences or have engaged in terrorist activities.²⁵²⁶

Through CSR programs, companies can provide skills training or education to former terrorist convicts, help them obtain decent jobs, or even support them in starting small businesses. In addition, companies can also facilitate social reintegration programs involving local communities, such as mentorship programs or social activities that promote social inclusion and reconciliation. This approach benefits the individuals involved and contributes to the construction of a more stable and inclusive society. By expanding cooperation networks between the private sector, government, and civil society organizations, social integration through CSR can be an important part of efforts to prevent radicalization and build a more harmonious society.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion, the author concludes that the legal foundation for BNPT as a multi-institutional coordinating body is not yet strong. There is a need for legislation to establish BNPT as a non-ministerial government institution capable of coordinating, synchronizing policies, and planning and implementing terrorism prevention efforts previously managed by various ministries and institutions. Ensuring effective work processes within BNPT and the active involvement of relevant ministries and institutions requires coordinated stages of work, which include bridge-building, planning, and management. The *first stage*, referred to as *Bridge Building*, is crucial. BNPT, as a newly formed body, must make itself organizationally solid. Internal problems covering structural, instrumental, and cultural aspects, as outlined earlier, must be overcome before BNPT performs its work. BNPT must discuss with relevant Ministries/Institutions and request explanations and data on terrorism prevention efforts that have been carried out by relevant Ministries/Institutions to obtain the same perception to coordinate and synergize in the field of terrorism prevention in the nuances of partnership.

The *second stage*, *Planning*, involves BNPT collaborating with Ministries/Agencies to identify the root causes of terrorism (and its triggers) and create a typology of prevention efforts. In the *third stage*, called *Management*, BNPT assigns certain Ministries/Institutions to address certain root causes and designates a *Leading Sector* for each case. These stages must be carried out in partnerships with *stakeholders*, the private sector, and the general public to ensure that informal channels support the efforts of formal institutions. Aligning terrorism prevention efforts through integrated programs with relevant ministries and agencies requires more than just effective management within BNPT. It also depends on the synergy between BNPT's internal and external partners, including relevant ministries and institutions. This collaboration can enhance the alignment of terrorism prevention programs, addressing the root causes and

²⁵ Sandy Gordon, "Regionalism and Cross-Border Cooperation against Crime and Terrorism in the Asia-Pacific," *Security Challenges* 5, no. 4 (2009): 75–102, http://www.ceps.anu.edu/publications/pdfs/WorkingPaper-Nam-Criminal_Exploitation_of_.

²⁶ Jamin Ginting and Patrick Talbot, "Fundraising Aspect of International Terrorism Organization in ASEAN: Legal and Political Aspects," *Lex Scientia Law Review* 7, no. 1 (May 2023): 1–30, <https://doi.org/10.15294/lesrev.v7i1.60074>.

anticipating future triggers. Capacity building, particularly by enhancing public relations expertise within BNPT, is essential for strengthening these partnerships.

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