Bhayangkara and *Platypus*: The Cooperation between Indonesian National Police (Polri) and Australian Federal Police (AFP) in Dealing With Terrorism Threat in the Post of Lombok Treaty

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Abstrak

Terorisme telah menjadi perhatian utama banyak negara di dunia termasuk Indonesia dan Australia. Indonesia dan Australia telah menandatangani perjanjian keamanan pada 13 November 2006 yang dikenal sebagai Perjanjian Lombok untuk meningkatkan hubungan keamanan kedua negara. Artikel ini bertujuan untuk membahas kerja sama keamanan antara Indonesia dan Australia khususnya antara Kepolisian Republik Indonesia dan Kepolisian Federal Australia dalam menangani ancaman terorisme di Indonesia. Dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, artikel ini mengkaji implementasi kerjasama keamanan khususnya kerjasama antara Kepolisian Republik Indonesia (POLRI) dan Australian Federal Police (AFP) selama tahun 2012-2017. Dalam artikel ditemukan bahwa jenis dan sifat kerjasama antara kedua institusi kepolisian dapat dibagi dalam beberapa dimensi. Ini mencakup untuk lebih membangun kantor satelit investigasi kejahatan dunia maya (CCISO), meningkatkan pembangunan kapasitas personel, dan mempromosikan pertukaran informasi intelijen untuk mengatasi ancaman terorisme.

Kata-kata kunci: Terorisme, Perjanjian Lombok, Polri, Kepolisian Federal Australia, CCISO, Peningkatan kapasitas personel, Pertukaran informasi Intelijen

Abstract

Terrorism has become the utmost concern of many countries in the world including Indonesia and Australia. Indonesia and Australia have signed a security agreement on 13 November 2006, which was known as Lombok Treaty to promote security relations between the two countries. This article aimed to discuss the security cooperation between Indonesia and Australia especially between Indonesian National Police and Australian Federal Police cooperation in addressing terrorism threat in Indonesia. By using descriptive qualitative method, this article scrutinizes the implementation of security cooperation especially cooperation between Indonesian National Police (POLRI) and Australian Federal Police (AFP) during 2012-2017. It was found that the type and the nature of cooperation between the two police institution could be divided into several dimension. It covered to further build cybercrime investigation satellite office (CCISO), increase personnel capacity building, and promote intelligence exchange to address terrorism threat.

Keywords: Terrorism, Lombok Treaty, Indonesian National Police, Australian Federal Police, CCISO, Personnel Capacity Building, Intelligence Exchange

Introduction

Since the WTC (911) terrorism incident, there were a lot of states that have experienced terror attacks. Many of them are deeply concerned about the impacts of terrorism threats to national and global level. In Indonesia itself from 2002 to 2017, there were at least six major terrorist attacks that have been occurred. One of them which has seriously occurred and made very essential economic, social, and political-security impacts was the Second Bali bombing. This second Bali bombing in 2002 then has marked the turning point for Indonesia and Australia in strengthening their security bilateral relations. Due to this tragedy, both Indonesia and Australia have agreed that terrorism is very serious threat for human being that should be opposed and fought together by the two countries comprehensively by using holistic approaches.

Therefore, both Indonesia and Australia agreed to sign a security agreement which known as Lombok Treaty on 13 November 2006. The Lombok treaty is the framework and legal protection of Indonesia and Australia bilateral relations and security cooperation (Kompas, 2008). This Lombok Treaty encompassed some security cooperation sectors including counter-terrorism. One of Indonesia and Australia government institutions that have the main duty to execute this security cooperation is Indonesian National Police (POLRI) and Australian Federal Police (AFP).

Having said that, this article aims to explicate the security cooperation between Indonesia and Australia, especially between the Indonesian National Police and Australian Federal Police in addressing terrorism threat in Indonesia in the post Lombok Treaty. It argues that the security cooperation between the two national police institutions was more than necessary not only to fight against terrorism, but more importantly, this collaboration could also be viewed as the manifestation of strategic partnership between Indonesia and Australia in dealing with the non-traditional security issue in their bilateral relations. This cooperation covers the capacity building in the field of cybercrime investigation, increasing capacity building in the quality of the police personnel, and exchanging intelligence information by Indonesian National Police (POLRI) and Australian Federal Police (AFP).

According to Michael Moodle, cooperative security is "a process whereby countries with common interest work jointly through agreed mechanism to reduce tensions and suspicion, resolve or mitigate disputes, build confidence, enhance economic development prospects, and maintain stability in their region" (Russady, 2014). Cooperative security is establishing relations on the basis of shared values of security in which every actor has responsibility as an international community (Russady, 2014). The cooperative security includes some terms such as security assistance, security force assistance, and foreign internal defense both direct support and indirect support (White, 2014).

Thus, through the cooperative security, we can understand that Indonesia and Australia have common interest on terrorism. In which, both Indonesia and Australia are jointly agreed to mitigate terrorism threat in Indonesia, and it is manifested in the form of security assistance

and collaboration. The security assistance here are including training for capability development or capacity building and bilateral counterterrorism seminar. Whereas the security relations include the shared intelligence information and the cooperation of Indonesian Financial Transaction Report and Analysis Center (PPATK) and Australian Transaction Report and Analysis Center (AUSTRAC).

Moreover, based on the level of international cooperation, it can be divided into three types of cooperation. Those are bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation. This article focused on bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Australia in addressing terrorism threat in Indonesia. Both Indonesia and Australia have agreed in strengthening cooperation in combating terrorism, bolstering cooperation in capacity building, as well as cooperation in facilitating effective and rapid responses in the event of terrorist attack (DFAT, 2010).

This article explains the main issues in the bilateral cooperation of Indonesia and Australia in counter terrorism threat in the post Lombok Treaty. The simple figure of this cooperation can be drawn as follow.
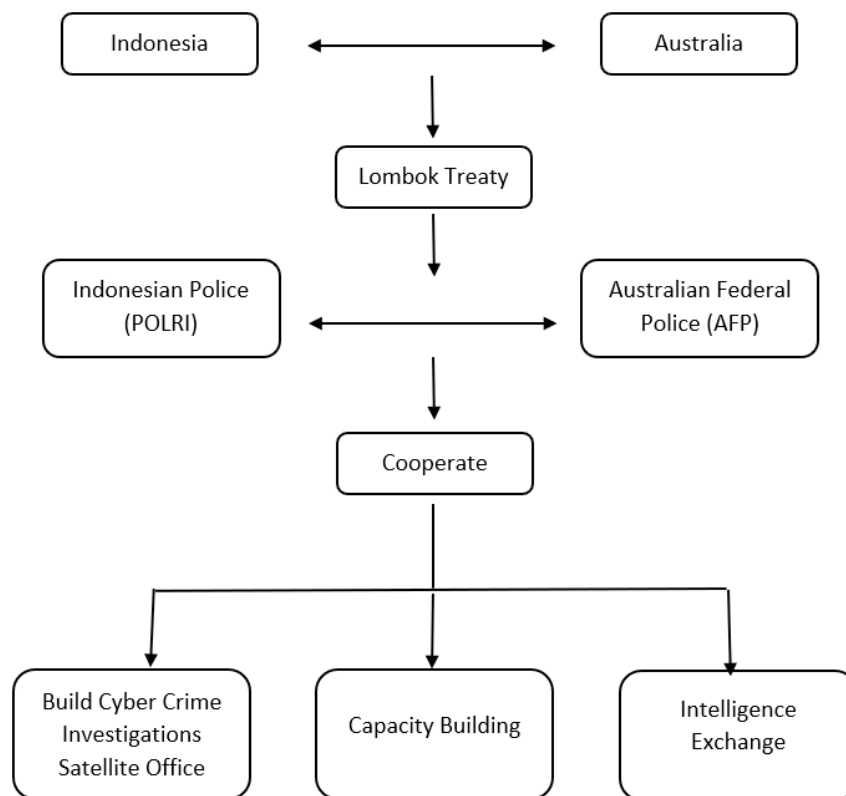

Figure 1. Indonesia-Australia cooperation (Indonesian National Police and Australian Federal Police) in addressing terrorism threat in Indonesia in the post of Lombok treaty

In order to obtain a comprehensive insight about the cooperation of Indonesian National Police and Australian Federal Police in addressing terrorism threat in Indonesia in the Post Lombok Treaty, this article used descriptive qualitative method. Through this method, this article describes terrorism in Indonesia and the cooperation between Indonesia and Australia in counter-terrorism threat in Indonesia form Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono to Joko Widodo era. In analysing the data, the writers used primary and secondary data analysis method. Whereas, the method to gather the data is interview (Syafitri, 2017) and literature review method (Johnson, 2014).

Security Cooperation Between Indonesia and Australia in addressing Terrorism Threat

In the era of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono Presidency, the focus of Indonesia policy (bilateral relations with Australia) is to emphasizing the efforts to enhance cooperation in the security sector for Indonesia and Australia, to restore national stability, and safeguarding the security of strategic areas in order to overcome threats, challenges and disruptions from outside the two countries (Haryani, 2008).

There were several types of cooperation between Indonesia and Australia on this field. First, assistance program. On February 2005, both Indonesia and Australia agreed to made an assistance program (Hardiana, Sushanti, & Fasisaka, 2014). This assistance program aimed to enhance the intelligence development and surveillance capabilities to maintain the security of Indonesia harbours (Seniwati, 2014). To achieved the aimed of the program, Indonesia and Australia have conducted bilateral counter-hijack and hostage recovery exercise (Exercise Dawn Kookaburra) as well as training in information analysis (Department of Defence Annual Report 2005-2006, 2006). Besides that, in order to develop the capabilities of Indonesian Navy, Indonesian Navy visited Australia port and participated in regional maritime exercise focused on interoperability (exercise Kakadu) conducted by Australia (Department of Defence Annual Report 2005-2006, 2006).

Second, the aviation security capacity building project. On March 2005, both Indonesia and Australia established aviation security capacity building project (Seniwati, 2014). The purpose of this project is to prevent terrorists from entering Indonesia through the sea and land (crossing the border) (Hardiana, Sushanti, & Fasisaka, 2014). In order to achieve the goal of this project, Australia has helped trained 300 personnel of Indonesian aviation personnel (Rusla, 2007). Moreover, the training includes training for manager of airport security, airport supervisors and screeners, as well as aviation security auditors and inspectors (Australian Embassy, 2007).

Third, joint declaration of comprehensive partnership between Indonesia and Australia. During the bilateral meeting of Indonesia and Australia on 3 until 6 April 2005, both Indonesia and Australia agreed to establish joint declaration. In this joint declaration, both Indonesia and Australia agreed to have a new security framework (Haryani, 2008). The purpose of the new security framework between Indonesia and Australia is to strengthen the cooperation on security sector and support the policy

in some areas in Indonesia (Haryani, 2008). There are four points that have been emphasized in this joint declaration, as follows: (Hardiana, Sushanti, & Fasisaka, 2014): 1) Commitment in strengthening the cooperation on technic and economy sector, security cooperation, and people to people interaction; 2) The importance of cooperation in addressing terrorism; 3) Cooperation in enhancing the capability of police (capacity building), intelligence cooperation (sharing intelligence information), immigration and customs office (law enforcement); and 4) Cooperation commitment in maritime sector and maritime security sector in order to response and address transnational crime threat which passed through the sea.

Fourth, the implementation of Lombok Treaty. On 13 November 2006, Indonesia and Australia has signed the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of Australia on the framework for security cooperation or also called as Lombok Treaty (DFAT, 2010). The Lombok treaty is the legal protection of Indonesia and Australia in establishing bilateral relations as well as facilitating and developing comprehensive security cooperation between the two countries that already existed before (Hardiana, Sushanti, & Fasisaka, 2014). Moreover, there were ten security sectors of cooperation between Indonesia and Australia in Lombok treaty. However, the main focus of cooperation is in terrorism sector (addressing terrorism) (Haryani, 2008).

Fifth, Cybercrime Investigation Satellite Office. In 2010, both Indonesian National Police and Australian Federal Police cooperate to build Cybercrime Investigation Satellite Office in Indonesia (Hidayat, 2013). The cybercrime investigation satellite office established to share information, analysis, as well as information network between Indonesian National Police and Australian Federal Police in order to preventing and addressing transnational crime including cybercrime (Noviyanti, 2014). Currently, the cybercrime investigation satellite office is located in Polda Metro (Jakarta Metro Area Police), Mabes Polri (Headquarter of Indonesia National Police), and some police area in Indonesia, such as: Police Area of North Sumatra, Police Area of Bali, and Police Area of West Nusa Tenggara (Hidayat, 2013). Sixth, Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre or INTRAC and Australian Transaction Report and Analysis Centre or AUSTRAC cooperation. In order to addressing transnational crimes (including terrorism), Indonesia and Australia (through the financial transaction reports and analysis agency) agreed to cooperate to detect and stop the funding of terrorism as well as money laundry in both countries. Through this cooperation, INTRAC is able to increase the capacity building of INTRAC members and learn the mode as well as how to overcome it (terrorism funding and money laundry) (Agriesta, 2017). For instance, through the cooperation between INTRAC and AUSTRAC, Indonesia able to seize the proceeds of corruption committed by Indonesian by placing the assets in Australia (Praditya, 2017), and able to freeze funds that indicated acts of terrorism (Waluyo, 2015). Moreover, through this security cooperation, both Indonesia and Australia could achieve the goal in safeguarding, not only their own domestic security, but also regional security, as well as improving law enforcement capabilities on combating transnational crime including terrorism (Haryani, 2008).

In the era of Joko Widodo presidency, the orientation of Indonesia security is to emphasize on state defence and security activities as an integral part of comprehensive security approach (Armenia, 2014). Whereas, in specific case such as addressing terrorism threat, Indonesia government is combining the soft approach (prevention and deradicalization) and hard approach (law enforcement) (Laporan 4 Tahun Pemerintahan Joko Widodo - Jusuf Kalla). However, besides combining soft approach and hard approach in addressing terrorism threat, under Joko Widodo presidency, Indonesia also still cooperate with other neighbouring countries like Australia in defence and security sector (including terrorism) as part of the comprehensive security approach. This kind of security cooperation could be classified into several dimensions.

First, Australia and Indonesia (particularly BNPT) held coordination meeting for follow up cooperation agreements between Indonesia and Australia or known as the Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Justice 2 (AIPJ2). This cooperation is the continuation of counter terrorism of Indonesia – Australia and counteracting radicalism (BNPT, 2017). It aimed to strengthen Indonesian law enforcement institution (justice and security institutions) and contribute to the stability and prosperity of Indonesia and region (DFAT, n.d.).

Second, Two Plus Two meeting. This initiative is a meeting between the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of defence from both Indonesia and Australia. This meeting is the main forum for Indonesia and Australia in the bilateral level to discuss common strategic and defence issues (Australian Embassy in Indonesia, 2015). The purpose of this meeting is to develop strategic dialogue and cooperation between Indonesia and Australia (Michaella, 2016).

Third, the Meeting of the Indonesia-Australia Ministerial Council on Law and Security. This meeting was asserting the commitment of Indonesia and Australia to continue enhancing the bilateral cooperation on law and security sector (Australian Embassy in Indonesia, 2015). Moreover, this meeting extends and completes the existing bilateral architecture of Indonesia and Australia (Australian Embassy in Indonesia, 2015), and has emphasized on discussing the issues of domestic law and security (in particular counter-terrorism) (BNN, 2018).

Fourth, Senior Officials Meeting. This meeting is a program to enhance the collaboration of Indonesian National Police with partner countries (Australia) on development and capacity building of police (NCB-Interpol Indonesia, 2018). In particular, it discussed and emphasized the steps and strategic approaches in addressing transnational and international crime (such as terrorism, transnational child sexual exploitation, organized crime (drugs), anti-corruption, cybercrime, people smuggling) (Indonesia, 10th Senior Officer Meeting (SOM) Polri - AFP, 2019). Moreover, the Senior Officials Meeting also emphasized on joint prevention and precaution including improve the capacity of personnel through education cooperation (NCB-Interpol Indonesia, 2018).

Fifth, the Management of Serious Crime program or MOSC. The MOSC is a training program provided by Australia particularly the

Australian Federal Police for "senior law enforcement practitioners who lead and manage serious crime investigations with AFP and State and Territory agencies, members of international police services, members of commonwealth investigative agencies, members of other government agencies with an interest with serious crime, and parties with an interest in the theme of a particular course" (AFP, n.d.). This program is a high-level training course for (AFP, n.d.): 1) sharing of skills, strategies and techniques needed for dealing with serious crime; 2) sharing of information about new and ongoing challenges and issues raised by serious crime; and 3) creating of collaborative national and international networks to overcome serious crime.

Sixth, strengthening the intelligence exchange cooperation. The intelligence exchange cooperation here is including sharing or exchange information between Indonesia and Australia on terrorism (the exchange of information relating to foreign nationals travelling to Syria and Iraq who will continue to pose regional counter terrorism threat (Australian Embassy, 2015), and the existence of foreign terrorist fighters (Tempo, 2015)). In which according to George Brandis, Attorney General of Australia, through the exchange of information about the threat in the region (including terrorism) the issue of terrorism (includes funding issue, deradicalization, and cybersecurity) were able to be overcome (Retaduari, 2016). Moreover, in 2018, both Indonesia and Australia has signed MoU of Indonesia and Australia on terrorism as the continuation of bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Australia on terrorism issue. Whereby, in this MoU both Indonesia and Australia emphasized the importance of Intelligence exchange between Indonesia and Australia in addressing terrorism threat (BNPT, 2018).

Seventh, INTRACT (Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre) and AUSTRACT (Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre) cooperation. In 2015, AUSTRAC held a collaboration through the exchange of analysist programs that focus on the funding of ISIS (Fauzi, 2015). This collaboration is an exchange of knowledge and insight in the face of terrorism threats and an effort to increase regional understanding of the flow of funds from foreign terrorist fighters.

The Cooperation between Indonesian National Police and Australian Federal Police in Counter-Terrorism

Terrorist has utilized internet and modern information communication technology for their activities. Therefore, building cybercrime investigation satellite office by Indonesian National Police and Australia Federal Police is a good step for Indonesian National Police and Australian Federal Police in counter-terrorism (particularly in Indonesia). Through the advance technology that cybercrime investigation satellite office has, the police could track the activity and securing digital footprint of information technology and social media users including terrorists (Setiawan, 2013). Besides that, the cybercrime investigation satellite office established to share information, knowledge and technology transfer, as well as preventing crime in the cyber space (VOA Islam, 2013). Currently, the cybercrime investigation

satellite office is located in Polda Metro (Metro Area Police), Mabes Polri (Headquarter of Indonesian National Police), and some police area in Indonesia (such as Police Area of North Sumatra, Police Area of Bali, and Police Area of West Nusa Tenggara or NTB) (Hidayat, 2013).

In addition, cybercrime investigation satellite office has three laboratories as the instruments to disclose criminal case (that used cyber or information and communication technology as the media such as terrorism, cyber fraud, hoax) (Aziz, 2019), in which it connected to monitoring centre (Antara, 2013). Those laboratories are forensic computer laboratory, mobile phone forensic laboratory, and audio video forensic laboratory (Antara, 2013). Moreover, these laboratories have also helped Indonesian National Police cyber division to track terrorist activities or movements in cyber space, thus, police could try to enter terrorist chat room and then disguised themselves as part of terrorist community through various account to get information about terrorist activities or movements (Iradat, 2016).

Moreover, according to Police General commissioner, Sutarman, through the Cybercrime investigation satellite office, police are able to monitor various crimes in the cyber space such as terrorism funding (through internet), terrorist communication used email, as well as organized crime (Marhaenjati, 2013). Sutarman also stated numerous benefits of the cybercrime investigation satellite unit for police in addressing terrorism threat in Indonesia. The other benefits are: 1) To track and pursue terrorists that roam in Indonesia (as long as terrorists use information and communication technology) (VOA Islam, 2013); 2) Police are able to catch terrorists before terrorist attack (already had the plan in attacking someone or place but not execute it yet) (Antara, 2013); 3) To monitor all the terrorist's activities (through internet) (Antara, 2013).
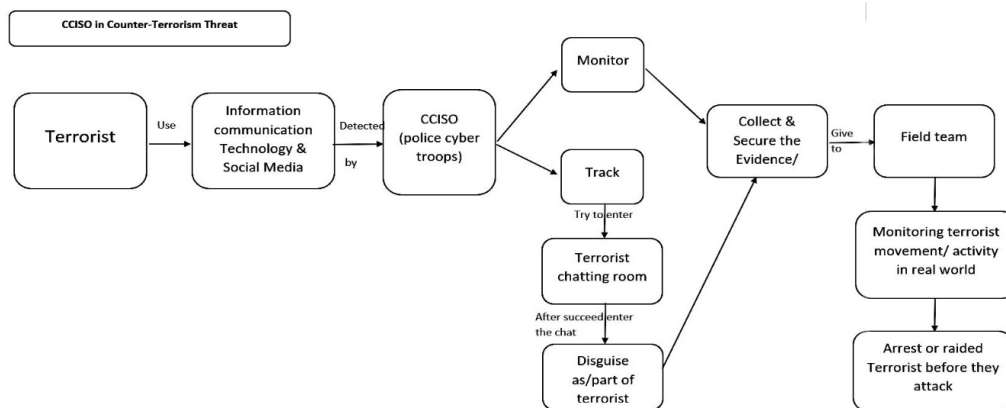

Figure 2. Cybercrime Investigation Satellite Office in Counter-Terrorism Threat, (Antara, 2013) (Iradat, 2016) (VOA Islam, 2013) (Marhaenjati, 2013) (Sari, 2013) (Setiawan, 2013).

From the figure above, the cybercrime investigation satellite office helps Indonesian National Police in tracking terrorism through cyberspace. Whereby, the cybercrime investigation satellite office helped police (cyber troops) in detecting the activity of terrorists in internet (including social media) and information communication technology (Sari, 2013). After detecting the activity of terrorist, with the advance tools in cybercrime investigation satellite office, police could track (Marhaenjati, 2013), and monitor terrorist activity in cyberspace (including tracking and monitoring terrorist chat in messaging platform such as WhatsApp and telegram) (Antara, 2013). After tracking the terrorist chat rooms, police (cyber troops) will be able to enter or join the chat room to start the tapping (Iradat, 2016). Then, after succeed entering or joining terrorist chatting room, the police would be able to disguise themselves as terrorist or as part of terrorist through various account (Iradat, 2016). Moreover, while tracking and monitoring, with the help of advance tools in cybercrime investigation satellite office, police was also able to collect and secure information and the digital forensic of terrorism or terrorist activity as the evidence (Setiawan, 2013). Then, it would give the result to the field team. After receiving the information, the field team will monitor the movement and activity of terrorist in the real world (Antara, 2013). Then, police are able to pursue and arrest or raide the terrorist before they are able to execute terror attacks (Antara, 2013).

Cooperation in Personnel Capacity Building in addressing Terrorism Threat

According to Grindle, Capacity building is the effort which is intended to develop a variety of strategies to improve efficiency (in term of time and resource needed to achieve the outcomes), effectiveness (the appropriateness of effort that were done for the best result) and responsiveness (refers to how to synchronize needs and abilities for the purpose) of government performance (Grindle, 1997). According to Grindle also, the capacity building has three dimensions. Those three dimensions are Human resource development, organizational reform, and institutional reform. Human resource dimension here is focused on the professional personnel and technical abilities as well as various activities such as training, direct practice, work condition and recruitment (Rosdiani, 2015).

Moreover, in general, Capacity building is aimed at providing aids and assistance given to developing countries that want to develop their abilities and competencies (Ramadhan, 2014). Whereas, specifically, the purpose of capacity building is to assist in creating better performance from various aspects such as (Safiani, 2015): 1) Efficiency on time and resource which aimed to achieved an outcome; 2) Effectivity, in the form of appropriateness of business carried out for certain results; 3) Responsiveness, is how to synchronize the needs and abilities for certain purpose; and 4) Learning which indicated on the performance of individuals, groups, organizations, and systems.

In order to cope with the development of information and communication technology (which also used by terrorist group to achieve their goal), Indonesian National Police has held training to bolster and strengthen the ability on information and communication technology sector. Moreover, the effort in capacity building is through join Senior officials meeting and Australia Leading forum for investigators of serious crime which is called as MOSC program or the Management of Serious Crime program. The senior officials meeting is a meeting which discussed and emphasized the steps and strategic approaches in addressing transnational crime including terrorism (Indonesia, 10th Senior Officer Meeting (SOM) Polri - AFP, 2019). It also emphasized on education cooperation to improve the capacity of personnel (NCB-Interpol Indonesia, 2018).

Moreover, besides the MOSC and senior officials meeting, Indonesian National Police and Australian Federal Police also co-hosted a Counter Terrorism Leaders Forum. This forum is not only attended by Indonesia and Australia Police but also Malaysia, Thailand, and Philippines. In the Counter Terrorism Leaders Forum, every representative would discussed the challenges of terrorism in their countries and the importance of working together to combat terrorism across the region (AFP Annual Report 2017-18, 2018).

Besides this, both Indonesian National Police and Australian Federal Police also held Australia-Indonesia Police Leadership Forum or AIPLF. It designed to strengthen relationship of Indonesian National Police and Australian Federal Police (JCLEC, 2019). It focused on coordinating decision making and policing strategies for the future (JCLEC, 2019). Through this forum both Indonesian National Police and Australian Federal Police could also enhance their network and collaboration at senior levels (JCLEC, 2019).
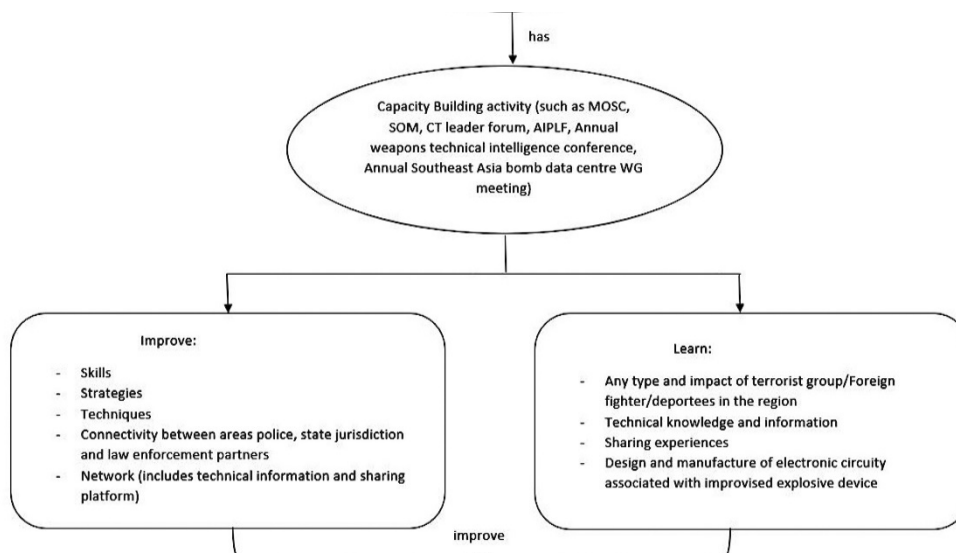

Figure 3. Personnel Capacity Building in Counter-Terrorism Threat, (AFP, n.d.) (AFP Annual Report 2017-18, 2018) (Indonesia, 10th Senior Officer Meeting (SOM) Polri - AFP, 2019) (JCLEC, 2019).

From the figure of capacity building cooperation in counter-terrorism above, Indonesian National Police has joined or co-hosted some activities (including conference or meeting and working group) to build the capacity of the personnel with Australian Federal Police. Some of the capacity building activity that were joined or co-hosted by Indonesian National Police and Australian Federal Police are Senior officer meeting, Management of serious crime program, Counter Terrorism leader forum, AIPLF, working group with Australian Federal Police, Annual weapons technical intelligence conference, and Annual Southeast Asia bomb data centre working group meeting.

From these activities, Indonesian National Police and Australian Federal Police personnel could get some benefits to help and improve the efficiency, effectivity, the level of responsiveness and knowledge in addressing terrorism threat in Indonesia. Those benefits are improving the skills, strategies, and techniques of personnel (AFP, n.d.); improve connectivity between areas police, state jurisdiction and law enforcement partners (AFP Annual Report 2017-18, 2018); improve the network (includes technical information and sharing platform) (AFP Annual Report 2017-18, 2018). Moreover, through these capacity building activities also, the personnel of Indonesian National Police and Australian Federal Police are able to advance their knowledge and learn about any type and impact of terrorist groups, foreign terrorist fighters, and deportees in the region (AFP Annual Report 2017-18, 2018); learn about technical knowledge and information (AFP Annual Report 2017-18, 2018); learn from the sharing experiences among the personnel (AFP Annual Report 2017-18, 2018); and learn about design and manufacture of electronic circuity associated with improvised explosive device (AFP Annual Report 2017-18, 2018).

Cooperation of Intelligence Exchange in Counter-Terrorism Threat

The evolvements of terrorism made terrorism hard to be addressed by single country. Therefore, cooperation with other country is not pretty essential, and one of the importance of cooperation in counter-terrorism is intelligence exchange. One of the ways to cutting terrorists logistical channels is through the exchange of intelligence information (Fadholi, 2017).

Moreover, in the case of terrorism intelligence exchange, the intelligence exchange involves information from intelligent and police either it is in one country or more (Astari, 2017). Intelligent exchange is the exchange of intelligent information between one institution to other institution within the country or with institution outside the country. In the case of intelligence exchange between Indonesia and Australia, the intelligence exchange was done in line with the respective domestic law of both Indonesia and Australia, and ensure the security of all information and intelligence which provided by both Indonesia and Australia.

There are various kind of information of intelligence that have been provided by both Indonesia and Australia. According to the Hon Michael Keenan MP, Minister for Justice – Minister Assisting the Prime Minister on Counter Terrorism, the particular importance of the intelligence exchange is

"the exchange of information relating to foreign nationals travelling to Syria and Iraq who will continue to pose a regional terrorism threat" (Australian Embassy, 2015). Through the intelligence exchange, Indonesian National Police were able to effectively deter and counter terrorism in Indonesia, even catching the one who going to do terror or bombing before they are able to execute the terror or bombing plan.

In addition, the examples of the important and success of intelligence exchange in addressing terrorism threat in Indonesia is the arrest of teenager suspected terrorist and the arrest of suspected terrorist in Bekasi. First, the arrest of teenager suspected terrorist. Before Christmas, Indonesian National Police receive information about terrorist attack plan from Australian Federal Police and FBI (Firdaus, 2016). Then, before Christmas 2016 also, Indonesian National Police has succeed to arrest teenager (Andika) as suspect to connive and planning to make a bomb (Detiknews, 2016). In which, later, the court has found that Andika has ever have contacted with Bahrun Naim (ISIS member) and found that there was another terrorism plan which was stabbing foreign citizen of an elite area in Jakarta (Detiknews, 2016).
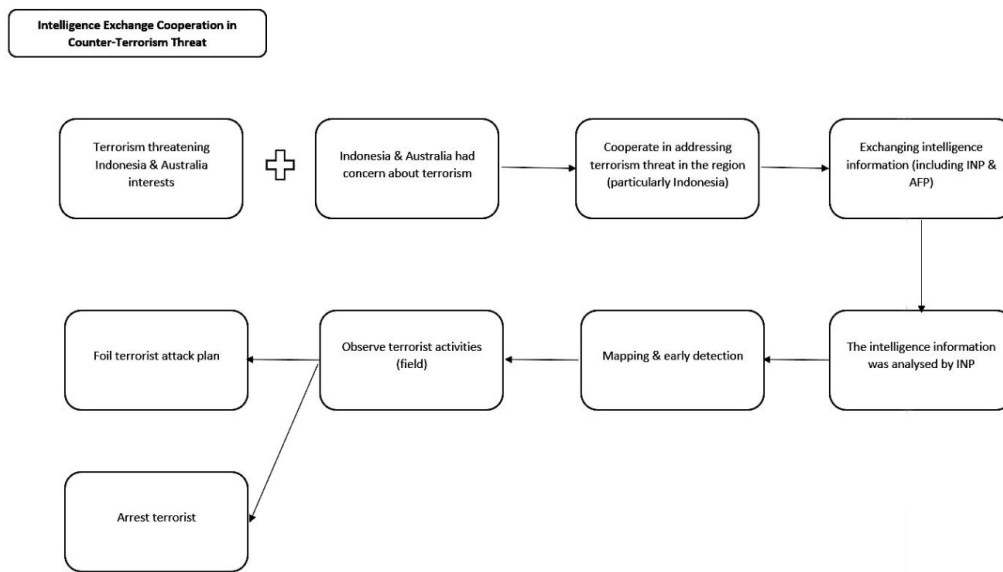

Figure 4. Intelligence Exchange Cooperation in Counter-Terrorism Threat (Taufiqqurahman, 2015) (Australian Embassy, 2015) (Marbun, 2015) (Muhadi, 2019).

From the figure above, terrorism has threatening both Indonesia and Australia interest and become the main common concern for both countries. Therefore, both Indonesia and Australia have cooperated in counter-terrorism in the region. One of the types of cooperation in counter-terrorism between Indonesia and Australia is intelligence exchange. The intelligence

exchanges between Indonesia and Australia was done by some government institutions including Indonesian National Police and Australian Federal Police. The intelligence information that Indonesian National Police got from Australian Federal police were analysed by Indonesian National Police (Muhadi, 2019). After analysing and combine with the intelligence information that Indonesian National Police have, Indonesian National Police are able mapping and early detecting terrorist activities (Muhadi, 2019).

Then, Indonesian National Police (particularly the intelligence team) disguise themselves to observe or monitor the information (about terrorist movements or activities) in the field (Muhadi, 2019). After the observation or monitoring, the intelligence team of Indonesian National Police give their information and analysis (including terrorist identity) to the attack team (Detachment 88) (Muhadi, 2019). Then, after detachment 88 receiving the information from intelligence team, Detachment 88 will decide the time to raid terrorist and foil terrorist terror attack plan or even arrest the terrorist before they (terrorists) are able to launch their attack plan (Muhadi, 2019).

Conclusion

The existence of terrorism has posed threat to Indonesia and countries surrounding Indonesia including Australia. Therefore, both Indonesia and Australia agreed to sign Lombok Treaty to counter terrorism threat. Through this treaty, Indonesian National Police and Australian Federal Police develop the cooperation in countering terrorism threat in Indonesia by increasing the capacity building, intelligence exchange, and build cybercrime investigation satellite office. In the post Lombok Treaty, the two countries have conducted series of activities to implement the treaty in countering the terrorism movements. The series of activities are as follow:

First, personnel capacity building cooperation. In order to cope with the evolve and development of terrorism and technology of information and communication, Indonesian National Police has cooperated with Australian Federal Police in building personnel capacity. It was done through MOSC program, conference and working group meeting, and Counter Terrorism Leaders forum. In which, these helps improve efficiency, effectivity, responsiveness and knowledge of personnel (both Indonesian and Australian Police) in counter-terrorism threat.

Second, intelligence exchange. Intelligence exchange is the exchange of information within one country or more with respective domestic law. Various information could be exchange including the information of terrorism. The concern of intelligence exchange between Indonesia and Australia is the exchange of information about foreign nationals travelling to Syria and Iraq who will continue to pose regional terrorism threat. Through the intelligence exchange cooperation, Indonesian National Police were able to effectively deter, mapping terrorist activity and counter or addressing terrorism threat in Indonesia. Even, police were able to foil or arrest terrorist before they launched their terrorism activity plans.

Lastly, to build cybercrime investigation satellite office. By using the advance technology in cybercrime investigation satellite office, Indonesian National Police could track the activity of terrorist, securing digital footprint, monitoring terrorist activity in cyber space, and foil terrorist attack plan as well as to catch terrorist before they execute their terrorist attacks.

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