Siber International Journal of Advanced Law (SIJAL)
E-ISSN : 2987-5595
P-ISSN : 2987-5609
https://review.e-siber.org/SIJAL siberpublisher.info@gmail.com +62 812-1046-7572
DOI: https://doi.org/10.38035/sijal.v3i4.
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Criminal Law Policy Regarding Scientific Crime Investigation in Terrorism Crimes

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Abstract: Terrorism is one of the legal phenomena that occurs in society, where the acts of terrorism known by the public are basically only around bombings and shootings carried out by perpetrators of terrorist crimes, but in fact the crime of terrorism itself consists of various forms of actions as regulated in Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism Financing. From the terrorism law, the types of roles of perpetrators of terrorist crimes can be identified, both as executors and as financiers, including executors and financiers. Extraordinary efforts are needed in preventing and prosecuting terrorism, one of which is by utilizing SCI (Scientific Crime Investigation), which has a broad scope in the use of technology and science, and is currently proven to be able to help various human activities including in maximizing investigative and investigative efforts by the Indonesian National Police. However, the legal regulations related to SCI itself within the scope of criminal procedural law in Indonesia are still quite limited, and do not yet include regulations at the level of statutory regulations such as in the Criminal Procedural Law in Indonesia, so that in this paper will be explained the importance of SCI being included in the Criminal Procedural Law in Indonesia and its use in the investigation and prosecution of criminal acts of terrorism in order to maximize efforts to prevent and prosecute criminal acts of terrorism.

Keywords: Criminal Law Policy, Terrorism, and Scientific Crime Investigation.

INTRODUCTION

As a product of history, the understanding and essence of the rule of law differ from era to era and from nation to nation. The classical concept of the rule of law, as recognized by the Greeks 2,500 years ago, is certainly different from the concept of the rule of law that developed in the 19th or 20th centuries. The classical Greek concept of the rule of law contained simple thinking, while the modern concept of the rule of law that developed in the 19th and 20th centuries was much more complex. This means that the understanding and essence of the rule of law, which is universal and applicable throughout time for all nations,

cannot be standardized. The concept of the rule of law is a dynamic idea, so the understanding and essence of the rule of law idea always evolves along with the times.[1]

The modern rule of law emerged in Western Europe in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This modern rule of law is better known as *the welfare state* or *welvaartstaat* (Ultrecht, 1960). The welfare state can be considered a refinement of the formal rule of law concept, as the material rule of law (*welfare state*) does not rely on a formal approach like the formal rule of law. A purely formalistic approach fails to guarantee the welfare of the people, even if there is legal certainty and the ruler's power is strictly limited by law. History has proven that the juridical- formalistic approach in a formal rule of law state is incapable of (and cannot) guarantee the welfare of the people. Based on such experiences, the concept of a more flexible rule of law state, not based solely on a juridical-formalistic approach, developed. This change in approach was implemented in order to ensure the welfare of the people.[2]

In practice, the handling of terrorism crimes itself is not free from problems, one of which is the problem of wrongful arrests involving the offense of participation or assistance in criminal acts, and this is due to law enforcement officers, in the investigation and inquiry process not being equipped with comprehensive investigation and inquiry methods, so that assistance methods are needed to maximize efforts in identifying suspects of terrorism crimes. Thus, the provisions of the evidence mentioned above, especially in the use of evidence provisions for examining terrorism crimes regulated in Article 27 of Law Number 5 of 2018, are still unable to maximize efforts to punish perpetrators of terrorism crimes, therefore assistance tools are needed in the criminal process, both at the level of investigation, inquiry, prosecution, and trial of terrorism crimes, this can be seen in the case of terrorism crimes in Decision Number : 842 / Pid. Sus / 2020 / PN Jkt.Tim, which is known to have occurred on the evening of October 14, 2019. In this case, the defendant Dedi Kusnadi as one of the defendants in the Boyolali terrorism case, who is a domestic helper for two terrorist suspects, namely Abdurohman and Amir Falah, was also arrested only because he worked for two terrorist suspects, namely Abdurohman and Amir Falah, which is known in this case from witness statements and evidence presented only shows that the defendant was assigned to take care of and look after the children of the two defendants, and only served as a courier who sent money to several other perpetrators. However, in the case of Decision Number : 842 / Pid. Sus / 2020 / PN Jkt.Tim , *the defendant* Dedi Kusnadi was sentenced to prison without going through a comprehensive evidentiary process. Meanwhile, in several cases related to criminal acts connected to the defendant Dedi Kusnadi, it is known that there is comprehensive evidence even with the help of *Scientific Crime Investigation,* such as in the case of Decision Number 41 / Pid. Sus / 20 20 / PN Jkt.Tim with the defendant Sugeng Riyadi, who in the process of providing evidence used the *Scientific Crime Investigation method* in the form of Digital Forensics, as well as in the case of Decision Number 840 /Pid. Sus /2020/PN Jkt.Tim , *with the perpetrator of the crime, namely Imam Raisna, who was known to use the Scientific Crime Investigation* method in the form of identification and digital forensics in the evidence process.

With the advancement of forensic technology, digital analysis, and various other scientific methods, law enforcement officials can now collect and analyze evidence more accurately and systematically. This technology not only improves investigative efficiency but also allows for a more objective examination of existing evidence, reducing reliance on confessions alone. Overall, while confessions from suspects or defendants have served as key evidence in certain cases in the past, law enforcement is now expected to prioritize valid, objective, and scientifically based evidence to ensure justice. Technology has provided new tools that can reduce reliance on confessions and foster a more transparent and accurate law

[1]Hotma P. Sibuea, *Principles of the Legal State,* Erlangga Publisher: Jakarta, 2010. p. 8
[2] *Ibid.,* pp. 61-62

enforcement process.[3]

Basically, the crime of terrorism according to Joko Sri Widodo is included in the material of special criminal law, which is explained by the definition of special criminal law is the provisions of criminal law that materially deviate from the Criminal Code or formally deviate from the Criminal Procedure Code. Based on this regulation, special criminal law is divided into two parts, namely special criminal law in criminal law and special criminal law that is not in criminal law. Examples of special criminal law in criminal law are the Law on the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption, the Law on the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism, the Law on the Prevention and Eradication of Criminal Acts of Money Laundering and so on.[4] In addition, according to Joko Sri Widodo, the crime of terrorism is included in one of the updated materials in the latest Criminal Code, which is classified as a criminal act of criminal conspiracy.[5]

From the perspective of the criminal justice system in general and criminal procedural law (*formeel strafrect/straf/strafprocesrecht*) in particular, the evidentiary aspect plays a decisive role in declaring someone guilty so that a sentence is imposed by the judge. The evidentiary aspect itself, according to Lukman Hakim, influences the provisions regarding criminal punishment in regulating how the court will determine or impose a sentence on the perpetrator based on consideration of various factors to achieve a sentence that is considered appropriate *(proper)* . [6]Since the enactment of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code, the evidentiary aspect appears to be regulated in the provisions of formal criminal law.[7]

The novelty element in this research (Novelty) is the existence of regulatory updates related to the application of the SCI technologies mentioned above which are expected to play an important role in the process of investigating and investigating terrorism crimes so that in addition to helping to avoid wrongful arrests, it can also create confidence in judges for the determination of judicial decisions and is a valid and irrefutable evidence because it is based on scientific principles, but in reality now there are still many law enforcement officers and the public who do not know and understand the application of SCI, where the public still assumes that the disclosure of criminal acts in the police still uses violence and intimidation against criminal suspects. The importance of using (SCI) in proof, that the purpose of scientific evidence in criminal cases is to increase confidence and provide guidance for law enforcement to assess the authenticity of evidence. Scientific Crime Investigation means forensic-scientific criminal evidence. If reviewed from Article 14 paragraph (1) of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Police, it mandates that the Indonesian National Police are required to carry out identification, forensic and psychological laboratories for police duties, the explanation is to carry out scientific crime scene processing (TKP) to uncover criminal cases.

The method, using the Scientific Crime Investigation (SCI) method, this method is used by the Indonesian National Police to uncover criminal crime cases by applying science and technology summarized with criminalistic analysis. In almost all criminal cases that occur in Indonesia are revealed through this method. Such as cases of bomb explosions, environmental pollution, murder, theft, fires and transportation accidents and so on. So scientific crime

[3]Dudung Mulyadi, *the Use of SCI is Linked to Article 34 of Regulation of the Chief of Police Number 6 of 2019 Concerning the Management of Criminal Investigations in Disclosing Sexual Harassment Crimes,* Galuh Justisi Library Journal Volume 2 Number 1 Year 2023. p. 59

[4]Joko Sri Widodo, *Criminal Law Studies in Indonesia: Theory and Practice,* Yogyakarta: Kepel Press, 2019. p. 32

[5]Joko Sri Widodo, *Criminal Law Politics in the Approach to Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code,* Yogyakarta: Kepel Press, 2023. pp. 138-139

[6]Lukman Hakim, *Application and Implementation of the Objectives of Criminal Procedure In the Draft Criminal Code* , Sleman: Deppublishing, 2020. p. 14

[7]Hans C. Tangkau, *Criminal Evidence Law,* Sam Ratulangi Press: Manado, 2012. p. 4

investigation is a method used by the Indonesian National Police to uncover criminal crime cases by applying science and technology summarized with criminalistic analysis. Even in every law enforcement institution, both in the police, prosecutors and judiciary, the role (SCI) in criminal evidence is felt to be very instrumental in helping and convincing the evidence presented to be valid by using this method.

METHOD

In study This, researchers use method Study Type Law Juridical Normative, namely legal research that emphasizes secondary data in research and study principles, positive laws derived from data bibliography.[6]

As for approach research that used in study This among them is Approach legislation (*statute approach*) that is approach Which done by reviewing all laws and regulations related to legal issues discussed, Approach Conceptual (*Conceptual Approach*) is approach in study law Which give corner view analysis settlement problem in legal research is seen from the aspect of the legal concepts that underlie it, orcan even be seen from the values contained in the normativeization of a regulation relation with the concepts used. And *Analytical* Approach is an analysis of legal materials for know the meaning contained in the terms used in the regulations legislation in a way conceptual, at a time know its implementation in practices and legal decisions.

In this study, the researcher used secondary data in the research. Secondary data is data literature Which in inside contain material law, that is materialprimary law, secondary legal materials and tertiary legal materials. As for secondary data on study it consists of :

a. Material Primary Law
   Constitution Base 1945, Book Law Criminal, Constitution Number 15 year 2003 about Eradication Action Criminal Terrorism, Which Then in update Constitution Number 5 year 2018 about Eradication Crime of Terrorism, Constitution Number 9 Year 2013 about Prevention And Eradication Action Criminal Financing of Terrorism, Constitution Number 1 Year 2023 About Book Constitution Law Criminal.
b. Secondary Legal Materials
   Consisting of from doctrines Which poured through books Which discussregarding the theory of the rule of law, compensation and rehabilitation, and wrongful arrest in criminal proceedings.
c. Tertiary Legal Materials
   Consists of research journals that explain the problems of implementation. error arrest in the criminal process.

Collection ingredients law done with method identify And inventorying positive legal regulations, researching library materials (books, scientific journals, reports results study), And sources material law other Which relevant with legal issues being studied. The legal materials that have been collected, then classification, selected and ensured not to conflict with each other, to facilitate analysis and construction.

The data analysis method used in this research is qualitative juridical, namely in the form of an in-depth interpretation of legal materials as is customary study normative law.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Criminal Law Regulations Related to Scientific Crime Investigation

There is no single indicator that can be used as a reference in determining whether evidence can be considered scientific. In this regard, the United States *Federal Rules of Evidence* explain that a person is only considered an expert witness if they possess knowledge, skills, experience, training, or education. They are permitted to testify in court if the scientific,

technical, and specialized nature of that knowledge can assist in understanding the evidence or determining a fact.[8]

Furthermore, to be considered *scientific evidence* , an expert witness presented in court must not only provide an opinion on a question based on their research but also provide additional information that can only be obtained from a specific scientific field. Furthermore, the court must also examine the validity of the scientific procedures used by the expert to determine their conclusions.[9]

Scientific evidence can be defined as a method for establishing facts and a degree of confidence in a piece of evidence. For example, in a corruption case, there is electronic evidence in the form of a recording of the investigator's wiretapping of the perpetrator. The presence of *scientific evidence* ensures that the recording played in court is valid evidence that reflects the actual facts of the incident, not the legality of obtaining the wiretapping recording. Therefore, experts must conduct research or test the recording according to the required scientific field, and the results of this test are presented in court as expert testimony.

Based on this definition, it can be concluded that scientific evidence is a form of physical evidence that uses experiments and modern technology conducted outside the court by experts in their fields. So that it becomes an expert witness when called before the court, as scientific evidence. Munir Fuady also explained further that scientific evidence was initially widely used in criminal proceedings, but was later used in civil proceedings, and it turned out that many brought positive results. Many cases that cannot be proven by other evidence, but by using this scientific evidence can be proven.[10]

Furthermore, Munir Fuady in his book conveys the legal criteria for scientific evidence, namely: The legal criteria for scientific evidence is already the rule of thumb if the evidence is admissible in court when the evidence in question is obtained from the suspect without violating the suspect's rights. It is better if *the test sample* is obtained with the suspect's prior consent. However, in certain cases, such as in the case of blood type tests, which can be carried out on the basis of a judge's order, or even at the request of the opposing party, regardless of whether or not the party to be tested agrees. This is important, if the test is crucial to the proof.[11] *Scientific crime investigation (SCI)* methods are crucial in solving complex criminal cases.

Not all criminal cases are easily solved, especially those involving poisoning, assault, or crimes committed in a planned and well-planned manner. In these cases, evidence is often minimal or hidden, requiring an in-depth scientific approach to uncover the truth. SCI enables National Police investigators to scientifically collect evidence and conduct in-depth analysis at crime scenes. Through SCI, various scientific technologies and methods are applied, such as examining the victim's body for toxic chemicals in poisoning cases, analyzing physical injuries to determine the type of assault suffered, or analyzing digital traces to determine a person's involvement in the planning of the crime. SCI also provides an objective evidence base, which is very helpful in the proving process in court, especially when conventional evidence, such as witnesses or tangible physical evidence, is difficult to obtain. The scientific data from this method provides high validity because it comes from measurable and retestable analysis. Thus, SCI makes a significant contribution to helping investigators find strong evidence and ensure fairness in the criminal justice process. (Suyanto, 2018).

The concept of *scientific crime investigation* (SCI) is rooted in the words " *scientific* ," meaning scientific, and " *investigation* ," referring to the process of inquiry. " *Scientific* " implies that each step in an investigation is carried out systematically and based on measurable scientific methods. Meanwhile, " *investigation* " encompasses the processes of research,

[8] *Ibid.*, pp. 21-22
[9] *Ibid.*, p. 22
[10] Munir Fuady, *Theory of Evidence (Criminal and Civil)* , *Op. Cit.*, p. 201
[11] *Ibid.*, p. 202

inquiry, investigation, search, examination, and data and information collection. SCI aims to gather findings to determine or prove the truth or falsity of a fact. With this approach, investigators can conclude a series of findings and compile a sequence of events based on the evidence obtained.

Forensic science does have an important role in the process of solving crimes. This science utilizes various disciplines, such as biology, chemistry, physics, and digital technology, to collect, analyze, and interpret evidence found at the scene of the crime. The results of this forensic analysis are then used to help authorities identify the perpetrator, prove the chronology of events, and strengthen evidence in court. The legality of the application of *Scientific Crime Investigation* (SCI) in the process of investigating a crime is based on the classification of the results of the *Scientific Crime Investigation* (SCI) method as valid evidence, as in Article 184 of the Criminal Procedure Code, namely " *witness testimony, expert testimony, letters, instructions and statements* of the accused ", and the results of the disclosure through forensics are categorized as evidence in the form of letters and instructions.

In addition, Scientific Crime Investigation is a scientific forensic criminal evidence. Article 14 paragraph (1) of Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police mandates that " In carrying out the main duties as referred to in Article 13, the Indonesian National Police is tasked with organizing police identification, police medicine, forensic laboratories and police psychology for the benefit of police duties ."

The legal basis for the use of the SCI method in criminal investigations is regulated in the Regulation of the Chief of Police No. 6 of 2019 concerning Criminal Investigations in Article 34 which states " *Investigators in carrying out criminal investigations are supported by technical assistance for scientific evidence (Scientific Crime Investigation)* ". This method is used by the Indonesian National Police (Polri) in uncovering criminal cases that require a scientific and technical approach. Not all criminal cases are easy to solve, so various special methods are needed, such as forensic laboratories, identification, forensic medicine, forensic psychology, and digital forensics. This approach helps investigators in examining and testing evidence, especially digital evidence that requires special handling and treatment. SCI allows investigators to analyze evidence in depth and thoroughly so that they can uncover facts that may be hidden or difficult to access only through conventional methods.[12]

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Although has done effort in a way continously, challenge law Which faced in the process of eradicating terrorism remains a complex and challenge. Journal This aim For evaluate various challenge law Which faced by Indonesia in effort eradication terrorism, as well as For formulate.

As a country based on law, Indonesia recognizes the substance of law as the basic foundation for policy and decision-making in various fields, both in criminal law and civil law. As a country based on law, it is fitting that one of Indonesia's main agendas is to maintain state sovereignty, in accordance with the provisions of Article 30 paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution which states "every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in state defense and security efforts." One of the state's efforts in maintaining state sovereignty is to eradicate the problem of terrorism, where terrorism is a problem that not only threatens state sovereignty but also threatens security and order in society.

[12] *Ibid.,* p. 61

The acts of terrorism that are known to the public are basically only about bombings and shootings carried out by perpetrators of terrorist crimes, but in fact, terrorist crimes themselves consist of various forms of actions as regulated in Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism, which was later updated by Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism, and Law Number 9 of 2013 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorist Financing, including:[13]

Strengthening anti-terrorism laws is a crucial step in enhancing law enforcement's capacity to address the threat of terrorism. Evaluation of these improvements requires considering several factors. First, the effectiveness of the laws in identifying and addressing various types of terrorist threats. One effort the government has made is updating the Criminal Code, one of the primary instruments for criminal law enforcement in Indonesia.[14]

Constitution Number 5 Year 2018 About Eradication Action Criminal Terrorism is currently the main pillar as a legal basis for law enforcement. law in the field of terrorism, especially by the Police, in this case the Densus division 88 is known as a special unit for countering terrorism and threatening actions. sovereignty countries in Indonesia.

However journey long country Republic Indonesia in overcomeproblem terrorism Already started since Far day Where initially problem Terrorism in Indonesia began with the Bali Bombing which occurred on October 12. 2002, which killed many foreign nationals. In response to the Bali bombingsthe, government Indonesia in lower President Megawati emit Regulation Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perppu) Number 1 of 2002 concerning the Eradication ofAction Criminal Terrorism on 18 October 2002 And Regulation Government Replacement Law (Perppu) Number 2 of 2002 which regulates the implementation of Perppu Number 1 of 2002 for the Bali bombing case. These two Perppu were subsequently enacted as Laws, namely Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2003 and the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 16 of 2003. While the Law Republic Indonesia Number 16 year 2003 canceled by Commission Constitution Because violate principle law No can enforced ebb, Then Constitution Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2005 is used as the legal basis for arrests, prosecution, and eradicating acts of terrorism in Indonesia.7 Then in 2018 it was ratified Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to the Law Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Establishment of Government Regulations Replacement Constitution Number 1 Year 2002 about Eradication Action CriminalTerrorism become law.[15]

Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 which was later approved as Law Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism, namely Law Number 15 of 2009 2003. Of course this contains the embodiment of the provisions issued by the United Nations. Nations (UN) in *Convention Against Terrorism Bombing* (1997), that use material explosives besides as crime International Also is Wrong one form crime terrorism. Policy Country Republic Indonesia in faceThe crimes of terrorism during the New Order era were very different from those during the Reformation era. During theOrder New, countermeasures terrorism more prioritize approach role Soldier National Indonesia (TNI) as tool defense country. As well as Constitution Which used is Constitution subversive. Whereas, on time Reformation law- law subversive revoked And replaced use Constitution Republic IndonesiaNumber 15 of 2003.

[13] Alfianti Dwi Rachma, *Comparative Law on Criminal Acts of Terrorism in Indonesia and Philippines* , Journal of Legal Reform Volume 1 No 1, 2020. p. 4

[14]Daniel Saroha, *Smart Young People Prevent Terrorism,* Jakarta: BNPT, 2018. p. 65

[15]Alfianti Bi Rachma, *Comparison Law To Action Criminal Terrorism in Indonesia And Philippines,* Journal Reformer Law Volume 1 No. 1 2020. p. 4

This law is a development of the policy the state in the form of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2002.

During the Old Order, the approach to countering terrorism used more approach security And military. On time This, Indonesia currently in effort formation regime And defense self from threat colonization Which try For returned to Indonesia. The Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia (ABRI), now the Indonesian Army The Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) plays a very dominant role in the defense sector. and security in country. Role military Also covering effort For guard national integrity and sovereignty, including overcoming various attempts at rebellion and terrorism in domestic.

CONCLUSION

Draft The use of the SCI method in investigating terrorism crimes can basically refer to the Regulation of the Chief of Police No. 6 of 2019 concerning Criminal Investigation in Article 34 which states " *Investigators in carrying out criminal investigations are supported by technical assistance for scientific evidence (Scientific Crime Investigation)* ". This method is used by the Indonesian National Police (Polri) in uncovering criminal cases that require a scientific and technical approach. Not all criminal cases are easy to solve, so various special methods are needed, such as forensic laboratories, identification, forensic medicine, forensic psychology, and digital forensics. This approach helps investigators in examining and testing evidence, especially digital evidence that requires special handling and treatment. SCI allows investigators to analyze evidence in depth and thoroughly so that they can uncover facts that may be hidden or difficult to access only through conventional methods.

To prevent and prosecute terrorism, Brimob needs to utilize Scientific Crime Investigation (SCI) as part of its efforts to improve the quality of criminal investigations, particularly in handling terrorism crimes. SCI helps Brimob uncover crimes more accurately, quickly, and transparently, while also building public trust. By using SCI, Brimob can handle complex and intricate cases more effectively.

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