

## THE INTELLIGENCE BOARD OF INP AND FOREIGN JOURNALISTS' SUPERVISION ISSUE IN INDONESIA

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Most likely, some illegal journalists have a mission or goal to seek information about intelligence activities that can damage Indonesia's image in the eyes of the world. Thus, it is necessary to supervise foreigners, especially foreign journalists. One of these supervisions is carried out by the National Police's Intelligence Board. However, the National Police's Intelligence Board does not have a legal instrument that underlies the authority to supervise foreigners, based on Act no. 2 of 2022 concerning the National Police and the need for support in the PORA Team system.

**Aim:** To determine the role and implement strategic planning for the National Police Agency in overcoming various polemics regarding the supervision of foreign journalists in Indonesia as one of the implementations of strategic intelligence studies.

**Method:** The method used is interpretive qualitative with data collection techniques, documentation, and interviews with selected sources by purposive sampling. The data obtained were then analyzed in depth.

**Findings:** The role of The Intelligence Board of *Polri* in supervising foreign journalists have not been maximized and needs to be optimized to maintain National Security. It is necessary to formulate new regulations and revise regulations on the supervision of foreigners, especially foreign journalists, including the criminal aspects of foreign intelligence activities, coordination, communication, and collaboration between ministries/agencies, and the urgency of making a *Perpol* for the supervision of foreigners, division of tasks and authorities in the supervision of foreigners to improve the quality of the performance of the National Police The Intelligence Board of in carrying out their work.

### KEYWORDS

*intelligence board of INP, supervision, foreign journalists, strategic intelligence*

## INTRODUCTION

Most Indonesians can quickly receive information through mass media such as television (Adzkiya, 2015) or social media, and even word of mouth comes from the performance of journalists (Wibawa, 2020). Journalists have an essential role in conveying information, opinions, and actual circumstances, that occur clearly and without being covered up so that the public has the knowledge and a variety of renewable details.

Unfortunately, not all journalists reporting on Indonesia can be justified because several journalists have attitudes or goals to divide the nation (Hidden agenda). It is because Indonesia is a country with an abundant amount of natural resources and diverse cultures, so it becomes the basis for the desire of other countries to divide Indonesia through media that is easily accessible and obtain information anywhere and anytime. Moreover, in Indonesia, not only local journalists but also foreign journalists cover various events that occur in Indonesia, especially in areas prone to disputes, as well as areas that are eager to break away from Indonesia, such as Papua.

Several cases evidence this regarding the actions of foreign journalists in Indonesia who provided various reports such as on 6 to 8 September 2019 where there were visits from permanent correspondents (*Kortap, Koresponden Tetap*) of ABC, Australia media with the initials AA and PDH where they both reported with closed coverage with the leadership of the National Liberation Army (TPN) and the Free Papua Organization (OPM). In addition, on August 26, 2019, a journalist with the initials KE (*Kortap MG*) interviewed Marianus, a former lecturer at the University of Cendrawasih. He had been expelled because he was proven affiliated with the OPM movement, where this interview was conducted at the Aston Jayapura Hotel.

On February 14<sup>th</sup>, 2019, it was discovered that a documentary film entitled “Aprila” was produced by RR, a Dutch citizen. This film received the best short film award at the 16<sup>th</sup> Pacific Fifo Documenter. This film tells the story of the situation of local journalists in the West Papua region, where the journalist does not gain a sense of security in carrying out his duties such as threats, being stalked to murder. What this film wants to raise is about the breakthrough so that the Indonesian government is not only focused on overcoming foreign journalists in Jakarta but also pays attention to the security and safety of local journalists, especially in West Papua.

So important is the role of journalists in leading public opinion (Nuraeni & Sugandi, 2017) that the government needs to carry out strict supervision for both foreign journalists (Hakim, 2020) and locally without committing intimidation which reduces journalists' freedom of expression and equalizes various latest information. In addition, there are a lot of foreign journalists who come not using journalist visas but business visas, as done by an American journalist named Philip Jacobson.

It is certainly a polemic for the Indonesian government to supervise foreign journalists so as not to provide information that is not yet clear about the truth, to undermine the unity of Indonesia that has been built both in the local and international communities. Unfortunately, the rules regarding the supervision of foreign journalists have not been fully established, causing many misunderstandings for the institutions.

Act No. 6 of 2011 regarding Immigration concerning immigration that prohibits people from coming in and out of Indonesian territory, is expected to be one way to overcome the various escalations of transnational crimes and be able to protect human rights as well as legal certainty for foreigners who live in Indonesia (Syahrin, 2019). Changes in the law on immigration due to global developments such as investment factors that are starting to open up, visa-free policies, the existence of free markets in the world, especially the ASEAN economic community, and so on, which explains that the old regulations need to be revised to form better immigration rules (Balitbang Hukum dan HAM RI, 2017).

After an update on the immigration law, the matrix of the division of authority of each government agency in supervising foreigners was changed, including the National Police, which is part of the Task Force (*Satgas* or *Satuan Tugas*) for the Supervision of Foreigners (POA or *Pengawasan Orang Asing*), from the level of the Police Headquarters to the bottom unit has the function of providing various supervisions on the number of cases concerning foreign nationals, foreign workers, to foreign journalists who are illegal in Indonesia. However, the POA Team was later replaced with the PORA Team (Supervision of Foreigners) under the coordination of the Directorate General of Immigration. It means that the National Police does not have the authority to supervise foreigners independently. In addition to the PORA Team,

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also formed the TK KORA forum, where this forum is a forum for cooperation between institutions formed with the principles of Act No. 37 of 1999 as well as the Decree of the Minister of Foreign Affairs No. 23/B/AD/V/2021/01x of 2021.

TK KORA is a forum for meetings between ministries of institutions coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with its organizational structure, namely the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs as the director, the Secretary-General as the Person in Charge, the Director General of Information and Public Diplomacy as the Chairman, the Director of Diplomatic Security as the vice chairman, the Head of the Sub-Directorate of Domestic Security Cooperation, and the Directorate of Diplomatic Security as the secretary. Meanwhile the members consist of the Director of Information and Media, the Directorate General of Information and Public Diplomacy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Directorate General of Protocol and Consular Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Head of Diplomatic and Service Visa Sub-Directorate, Consular Directorate, Directorate General of Protocol and Consular Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Head of Sub-Directorate for Supervision of Foreigners and Foreign Institutions, Directorate of National Vigilance, Directorate General of Politics and General Government, Ministry of Home Affairs; First Immigration Analysis, Directorate of Immigration Traffic, Directorate General of Immigration, Ministry of Law and Human Rights; Director of Immigration Intelligence, Directorate General of Immigration, Ministry of Law and Human Rights; Head of Sub-Directorate of Immigration Supervision, Directorate of Immigration Supervision and Enforcement, Directorate General of Immigration, Ministry of Law and Human Rights; Associate Prosecutor, Directorate II JAM Intelligence, Attorney General's Office; Directorate of Film, Music, and New Media, Ministry of Education and Culture; Associate Policy Analyst, Directorate of Broadcasting, Directorate General of Information and Public Communication, Ministry of Communication and Informatics; Directorate of Broadcasting, Directorate General of Postal and Informatics Implementation, Ministry of Communication and Informatics; Director of Political, Legal, and Security Information and Communication, Directorate General of Postal and Informatics Administration, Ministry of Communication and Informatics; Head of Foreign Engineering Work Section of the Bureau of Foreign Engineering Cooperation, Ministry of State Secretariat; Young Policy Analyst, Bureau of Foreign Engineering Cooperation, Ministry of State Secretariat; Young Expert Policy Analyst, Bureau of Foreign Cooperation, Ministry of Religious Affairs; Head of Intelligence Board, Assistant Deputy 5, Deputy V for National Security, Coordinating Ministry of Polhukam; Director "A" Bais TNI; Associate Agent, Directorate 32, Deputy III, State Intelligence Agency; Political Directorate, Security Intelligence Agency, Police Headquarters; The Directorate of State Security, the Security Intelligence Agency, the National Police Headquarters, and the Secretary of the National Central Bureau interpol, the International Relations Division of the National Police Headquarters.

TK KORA exchanges information on various strategic issues that are related to various political, legal, security, socio-cultural, and economic issues both domestically and abroad; provides recommendations related to the application for permission to visit by foreign nationals as a member of the non-governmental organizations of specific countries and international organizations to Indonesia; provide recommendations for visit permit applications made by journalistic/film shooting where foreign nationals submit applications to Indonesia; provide

guidance and suggestions on the plans of members of the diplomatic corps who will visit Indonesian territory and carry out reporting, monitoring, and evaluation. In carrying out its duties and functions, TK KORA has the responsibility to report on the implementation of tasks to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, which is carried out through the Director General of Information and Public Diplomacy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the role of the National Police through its Security Intelligence Agency occupies the position of a member in coordinating foreign visits in collaboration with various other members of different ministry origins.

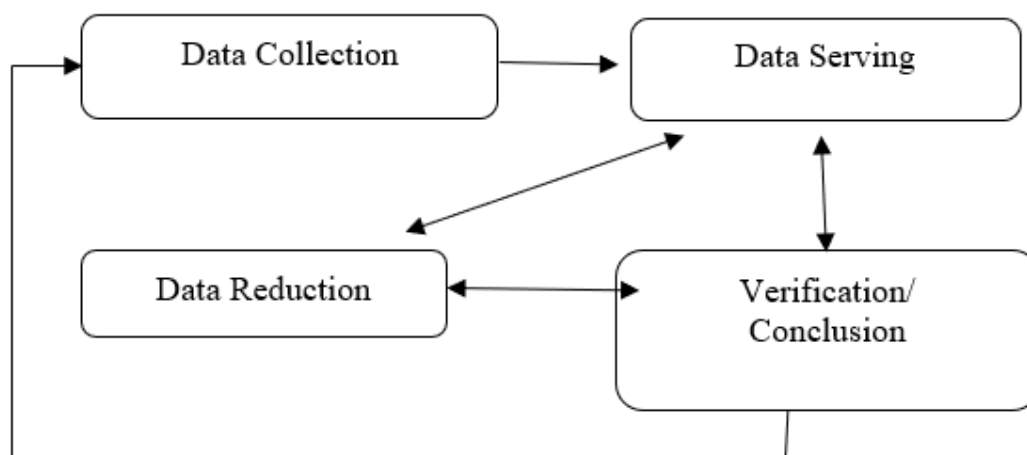
Therefore, the researcher would like to learn more about the intelligence board of INP (Indonesian National Police or *Polri*) and foreign journalists' supervision issues in Indonesia. The purpose of this study is to find out the role of The Intelligence Board of *Polri* in overcoming various polemics regarding the supervision of foreign journalists in Indonesia as one of the implementations of strategic intelligence studies). The researchers hope that the results of this study can be used as a source of thought in implementing the following policy for the government in making laws and policies without overlapping or "missing links" so that the implementation of rules becomes effective and efficient.

## **METHOD**

The research design used was qualitative interpretive, which provides various explanations for the events. This explanation is based on perspectives and experiences of the party being studied through the meaning of the behavior of the party being learned.

Data collection techniques used were interviews and documentation. The selection of respondents was carried out by purposive sampling, namely the selection of respondents who were adjusted to the study's purpose, namely the Intelligence Board of *Polri* in handling polemics of monitoring foreign journalists, which were studied through strategic intelligence.

The resource persons in this study consisted of the Head of the Intelligence Board/the Vice of the Intelligence Board, the Director of Intelligence at the Immigration Department, and the Technical Implementation of the PORA Team. After the data were collected, they were analyzed with reduction, display, drawing conclusions, and verification so that the research results become accurate and authentic. Furthermore, the flow of this study is as follows:



**Picture 1.** Research Flow

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Before discussing further the Intelligence Board of *Polri* in dealing with various polemics of foreign journalists, it is better first to understand strategic intelligence through collaborative and strategic intelligence.

Intelligence is an effort, activity, and action that is organized or organized through various methods to overcome various problems that occur (Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 16 of 2011 Article 1 Paragraph (1)) (Yanuarti, 2017). Collaborative intelligence is a system used to encourage organizations to produce much work done by teams, networks, and ecosystems automatically so that separatists between leaders and subordinates begin to disappear because the entire team has the awareness to exercise control as well as management regarding the functions and tasks for which it is responsible. Forsyth (2014) and Mainero (2018) stated several steps to form collaborative intelligence work, such as incentives, a culture of freedom and opinion, a digital environment, and dreamer factors that have the task and function of maintaining organizational dynamics and collaboration in carrying out work as intelligent intelligence. Intelligence is one of the processes to develop information that is processed through a specific process so that intelligence products can be distributed to users in fullness. In this case, the Wheel of Intelligence Turnover (RPI) involves planning, directing, collecting, processing, using, and distributing (Tangguh, 2015).

Meanwhile, strategic intelligence is a unique form of research that addresses any issue with the breadth and detail required to describe threats, risks, and opportunities to help determine programs and policies in a particular region (McDowell, 2009). Strategic intelligence can also be interpreted as a pattern of one plan carried out to achieve goals by intelligence to produce correct and valuable information because the results of the information conveyed by the intelligence will be used as a basis for making decisions by the government. There are several processes in intelligence, namely decision-making, planning, strategy targeting, or prioritizing strategies to obtain the best results (Irawan et al., 2019).

In completing its duties and functions, The Intelligence Board of *Polri* has a work arrangement that can be seen in the following picture (*The Regulation of Indonesian National Police No. 6 of 2017, 2017*):



**Picture 2.** Organizational Structure of the Intelligence Board of Indonesian National Police

Through the organizational structure that has been made, it is hoped that it will be able to improve the effectiveness of the performance of the Intelligence Board of *Polri*. The Intelligence Board of *Polri* has several tasks, namely:

- 1) Conducting guidance and implementation regarding Intelligence Board activities, forming and fostering the Intelligence Board network;
- 2) Providing administrative and supervisory services regarding firearms or explosives, foreigners, as well as various socio-political activities of the community as per the applicable law;
- 3) Collect and process various information derived from data and documentation kegiatan.

Each part of the Intelligence Board has different duties and functions. Each element has a relationship with other factors to jointly achieve the desired goals with accurate data, especially in dealing with foreign nationals. The interview results with the Deputy Head of the National Police Security Intelligence Agency found that the regulations regarding the regulation of foreigners in Indonesia, where the National Police has supervisory duties, are contained in Act No. 2 of 2002 Regarding Indonesian National Police.

In carrying out the mandate of the Law, the National Police derivirated the task of supervising foreigners into four parts. One part is under the auspices of International Relations (Interpol), and three factors are under the auspices of The Intelligence Board of *Polri*. Three sections/fields supervise foreigners within the scope of The Intelligence Board of *Polri*, including Subbid Oras Bid Yanmas. The Intelligence Board of *Polri* provides services related to foreigners, such as issuing products of Letter of Report (STM, *Surat Tanda Melapor*) & Police Clearance Certificate (SKCK, *Surat Keterangan Catatan Kepolisian*) for foreigners. Apart from being a service, this is a form of monitoring the presence of foreigners and early detection (controlling). The POA Unit of the Cross-Border Crime Sub Directorate of the State Security Directorate (Unit 3.2 Sub Directorate 3 of the Directorate of National Security), the Intelligence Board of *Polri*, and Sub Directorate 3 of the Political Directorate (attending the technical meeting of TK KORA) are operational units.

In 2021 there were 12 submissions for journalist visits to Indonesia, less than in 2019 due to restrictions on foreigners entering Indonesia since the Covid-19 Pandemic. The registered permanent correspondents (*Kortap*) were 45 foreign journalists from 32 foreign media. Meanwhile, in 2019, there were 74 registered permanent correspondents (*Kortap*) from 47 foreign media. Special supervision of journalists is not carried out. Still, in general, with other foreigners, supervision is specifically carried out through a clearing house mechanism for journalists in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In addition, the Director of Intelligence, Directorate General of Immigration, also stated that the supervision of foreigners in Indonesia is the duty and function of all government agencies ranging from the regional to the main level, including the Police. Because the security, peace, and resilience of a nation are not only desired by one agency or ministry, but all Indonesian governments have this task as their respective functions so that there is no confusion of rules. The matrix of government agencies in manning foreigners includes foreign journalists as follows:

**Table 1.** Matrices of Government Agencies that Supervise Foreigners

<p><b>Director General of Immigration, Ministry of Law and Human Rights (TIM PORA - Leading Sector)</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arrangements on various matters regarding the traffic of people out, in and out of, and from and into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.</li> <li>2. Arrangements on various matters regarding the supervision of foreigners in the territory of the Indonesian Republic.</li> <li>3. Examination of travel documents, both the country left behind, the country visited, and the government passed through, which includes:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Formulation of policies in the field of immigration;</li> <li>b. Implementation of policies in the field of immigration;</li> <li>c. Preparation of norms, standards, procedures, and criteria in the field of immigration;</li> <li>d. Provision of technical guidance and evaluation in the field of immigration; and Implementation of the administration of the Directorate General of Immigration.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<p><b>Directorate General of Protocol and Consular Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (TKKORA - Leading Sector)</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Information on strategic issues related to domestic and foreign political, legal, security, socio-cultural, and economic problems;</li> <li>2. Provide recommendations for visit permit applications by foreign nationals as members of non-governmental organizations from certain countries and/or international organizations to Indonesia;</li> <li>3. Make recommendations to permit applications for journalistic/film-shooting visits by foreign nationals to Indonesia;</li> <li>4. Provide recommendations and suggestions on the plans of members of the diplomatic corps who will visit the territories in Indonesia, reporting and monitoring.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Indonesian National Police</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conducting functional supervision of foreigners in Indonesian territory through coordination of relevant agencies of Law No. 2/2002 article 15 paragraph (2) letter i</li> <li>2. To carry out the duties of the Indonesian State Police in general, the authority: issuing permits and or certificates needed in the context of community services Law No. 2 / 2002 (paragraph k).</li> </ol>
<p><b>Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (TKPIPA - Leading Sector)</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Receive and process research applications;</li> <li>2. Prepare the necessary papers for the granting of permits/renewal of research permits;</li> <li>3. Arrange/facilitate entry visas and exit permits for foreign researchers and their families;</li> <li>4. Prepare for the issuance and documenting of research permits;</li> </ol>

5. Forward the activity report/quarterly report and the final report of the research results to partners and related agencies for evaluation;
  6. Create directories and databases of foreign researchers;
  7. Providing technical and administrative support to TKPIPA;
  8. Carrying out other administrative duties related to grant research permits.
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Based on the table above, it can be known the duties and functions of each institution in supervising foreigners, including the supervision of foreign journalists. The Director of Intel, Directorate General of Immigration also mentioned that the PORA Team, in which there is also an element of the Indonesian Police Department, has the task of supervising foreigners as functional implementers as per Act No. 2 of 2002 regarding the Indonesian National Police and Act No. 6 of 2011 regarding Immigration.

Team PORA has the task of providing the best input or advice as well as various considerations for each agency or government institution regarding the supervision of foreigners as well as the functions of the PORA Team, namely:

- 1) Coordinating and exchanging data or information;
- 2) Collecting a variety of information about the whereabouts of foreigners starting from the lowest level of government, namely villages or villages to provinces;
- 3) Conducting analysis and evaluation of data or information obtained regarding POA;
- 4) Resolve the issue of the existence of foreigners and their activities;
- 5) Implementing relationships and cooperation arrangements within the POA;
- 6) Develop a variety of plans or strategies to carry out joint operations of a special or incidental nature, including carrying out independent operation plans on each institution member of the PORA Team;
- 7) Perform various functions set by the head of the PORA Team related to the POA.

The Intelligence Board's cooperation with Directorate of the Intel of the Directorate General of Immigration is very strategic because, with the limited personnel in immigration, it can be supported by Police personnel with a large network spread throughout Indonesia from the central level to remote rural areas. The importance of the Intelligence Board of *Polri* in optimizing the supervision of foreigners in Indonesia carries out a strategic role, especially for foreign journalists in Indonesia.

The Final Report on the Analysis and Evaluation of Laws Related to Immigration written by the National Legal Development Agency of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in 2020 found obstacles related to Immigration and supervision of foreigners that have been running so far such as the need to strengthen human resources and fulfill infrastructure, and its Regulatory Needs are related to the need for a clear regulation of mechanisms and work patterns in TIMPORA with a clear division of tasks among stakeholders involved in the Team. A clear division of duties is an important point in supporting the implementation of supervision so that the K/L involved can know their role and function in the supervision. Furthermore, further studies are needed to issue a higher legal basis for PORA Team so that it can be a reference for the implementation of foreign supervision by other



relevant K/L, and Act No. 6 of 2011 regarding Immigration needs to be amended and needs to be followed up by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Intelligence Board of *Polri*, as one of the parts in the supervision of foreigners, including foreign journalists, will certainly carry out various things as a form of supervision. The results showed that the forms of surveillance of foreign journalists by the Intelligence Board include the following items.

### **Supervision in Administrative Form**

Administrative supervision is defined as an effort made to carry out legitimate actions outside the court process, where these actions are directed through a written Decree originating from an authorized immigration official (Prasetia et al., 2019). Administrative supervision is provided in the form of issuing a Letter of Report (STM) which is given after the implementation of the KORA Kindergarten clearing house (CH) meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in which in this meeting it is also informed about various problems experienced by foreign journalists in the agencies dealing with these problems so that the stability of Kamtibmas is maintained.

Granting a Decree a maximum of 7 days after the date of an administrative violation occurred. Foreign journalists who experience these problems are given a maximum opportunity of 3 days after receiving the decree if they want to raise objections as a form of self-defense addressed to the minister. After that, the statement of objection will be reviewed by the directorate general of immigration within 21 days. The results will be submitted by the minister a maximum of 30 days from the filing of the objection.

For foreign journalists who are proven to have carried out activities that violate administrative rules, they will be given sanctions such as restrictions on activities, prohibitions on visiting a certain area, and so on, where sanctions are certainly given as well as violations committed by foreign journalists (Dani, 2020).

This action, if carried out continuously, can bring order to the administration of foreign journalists as revealed by some PORA Team that foreign journalists carry out administrative completeness as appropriate because of the patrols or controls of the Intelligence Board of *Polri* so that 60% state that administrative strictness or discipline can improve administrative completeness following the actual situation of foreign journalists.

However, the rules regarding the issuance of STM still refer to the old rules. They need to be improved so that the rules are more complex and can be used to find out more about the objectives and activities carried out by foreigners in Indonesia. In addition, the government also needs to issue a Road Letter for officers who will carry out their duties in supervising the administration of foreigners so that they can work optimally, efficiently, and effectively.

However, this administrative oversight is not inherent and weak control by the Indonesian government. The movement of foreigners from one city to another, from one province to another, cannot be fully controlled, especially if they have reported to the Police Headquarters, so an administrative means of control is needed for every movement/movement of foreigners from one place to another, for example with a Road Certificate or other forms.

## **Surveillance on the Behavior or Activities of Foreign Journalists to Prevent Intel-Related Actions by**

Crimes can not only be committed by local people but also by foreign nationals. This action must be followed up immediately, considering it will be safe for the community and the Indonesian government. The rules regarding crimes in immigration are regulated in Chapter XI articles 113-136 of the Immigration Law of 2011. The matter stipulated in the Law is about the categorization or grouping of crimes, namely criminal offenses and criminal crimes, which should also include illegal intelligence actions committed by foreigners.

The Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia has the task of carrying out this supervision through a strategy, one of which is by making a PORA Team which is carried out at every level of government, starting from regions to sub-districts to obtain accurate and valid information.

Foreign nationals who come to Indonesia do not always take actions that violate the law because several journalists provide various support as well as positive input for the Indonesian government to continue to develop the quality of its leadership. In addition, the presence of foreign tourists can also break the national economy (Muhyiddin, 2020) for the better as well as attract foreign investors to invest in the country of Indonesia. In criminal acts, its implementation has not been effective due to several things, such as problems with human resources and regulations. The absence of derivative rules, a clear division of duties (missing links), and the absence of rules for the National Police or the Intelligence Board to carry out supervision of foreigners so that supervision of foreigners runs optimally nor does it move directionally, there is even personnel who do not dare to take action even though they find violations to potential intelligence activities/actions which is done by foreigners.

## **Operational Supervision**

Operationally, there are various ways of surveillance, namely joint intelligence operations, border intelligence operations that are usually located at the location of the Indonesian borders, intelligence operations carried out to overcome certain cases, and routine intelligence activities where the schedule and officers have been neatly arranged.

Various forms of operations carried out are expected to be able to increase the supervision of foreign journalists. However, this has not been carried out optimally because some rules have not been written to strengthen the Intelligence Board's activities so that its duties and functions can be carried out optimally. Some personnel dare not take action despite finding violations committed by foreign journalists. This irregularity is due to the rules regarding actions that must be taken if they find that there are no intelligence violations/actions committed by foreigners accompanied by weak Indonesian intelligence collaboration, coordination, and communication between agencies. For this reason, it is necessary to have derivative rules in the form of Perpol (Police Regulations) that carry out the mandate of the 1945 Constitution, Pancasila, Law No. 2 of 2022 concerning the National Police, Law No. 14 of 2011 concerning Intelligence, and Law No. 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration. If this is done deftly, then the regulations used in the B guidelines can be implemented properly and optimally.

Indonesia is a beautiful country, wealthy in resources and strategy that attract many foreigners in tourism, business, or as a journalist. The National Police has an obligation to

supervise foreign journalists. This is because the National Police has the authority to maintain public order and security. This is following the saying of SR as one of the PORA Teams.

However, the rules regarding sanctions for intelligence activities carried out by foreigners have not been regulated. The sanctions for violations/criminals stated in the law are only on administrative and criminal matters. In addition, the non-optimal in overcoming this is because the rules for implementing supervision carried out by the National Police have not been prepared well regarding Perkap, Perpol, or SOPs that should be owned as a reference in carrying out their duties and functions.

The foreigner supervision system described above is the strength of the Intelligence Board of *Polri*, which should be optimized according to its duties and functions. And this can be a cycle that begins with administrative supervision, encouraged units to carry out operational supervision to prevent violations and intelligence operations/activities of foreigners, and continued counterintelligence or enforcement activities. The final action was carried out jointly with other K/L and was led by the Directorate General of Immigration.

However, until now, the cycle has not been carried out. Even when this research was carried out, there is no data on how many illegal journalists and even illegal foreigners entered Indonesia. The rules regarding the supervision of foreigners have not been attached to foreigners, so it is not impossible if there are foreigners who act without rules, as well as weak communication, coordination, and collaboration between authorities in the supervision of foreigners, which causes the process of supervision of foreigners not to run effectively and efficiently as desired.

Therefore, the Intelligence Board of *Polri* must have a strategy as an intelligence function in supervising various problems, such as by preparing administrative, technical, personal, and budget costs needed. Unfortunately, intelligence performance, considered important where the product will be used as a basis for policy-making, is not even implemented effectively and efficiently.

Therefore, it is necessary to optimize the performance of the Intelligence Board of *Polri* so that in carrying out its duties and functions, it can be effective and efficient because the Intelligence Board of *Polri* has a preemptive, preventive, and repressive role in maintaining the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia where this role is carried out from the beginning of foreign journalists providing administrative documents to the end, namely foreign journalists returning to their countries.

With the explanation above, the researcher also hopes that the government can make regulations that are clear, easy to understand, and do not cause confusion of rules (Eliminating missing links in laws and regulations and policy making) so that their implementation can strengthen each other between K/L to realize the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia, national security, and strengthen Indonesia's Geopolitical and Geoeconomic position in the eyes of the world.

## **CONCLUSION**

Indonesia is one of the countries often used as an object of foreign tourists because of its cultural nature, and beautiful location is also stunning accompanied by all its uniqueness. From 2019 to 2020, it was known that 51 foreign journalists came to Indonesia who was registered with the immigration ministry. Unfortunately, this number is not a real amount because many

foreign journalists come to Indonesia on different Visas or are referred to as illegal journalists. This is because Indonesia is one of the rich, unique, and distinctive regions. For this reason, The Intelligence Board of *Polri* must carry out strict supervision of the administration and performance of the field with various strategies such as using e-office and online supervision through routine supervision and operations.

Unfortunately, the performance of the Intelligence Board of *Polri* has not been optimal because of several things, such as rules that are still incomplete and clear (there is a missing link). No rules exist for the National Police or the Intelligence Board to supervise foreign journalists independently. Hence, the supervision of foreign journalists runs non-optimally and does not move directionally, especially if you find intelligence actions carried out by foreigners where the rules regarding this matter do not yet exist.

Therefore, amid non-existent and ambiguous rules, the Intelligence Board must carry out three major strategies, namely communication, coordination, and collaboration strategies, to improve the surveillance strategy for foreigners. It is because the success of intelligence operations against foreigners in the territory of Indonesia and outside the Territory of Indonesia is largely determined by the level of maturity of planning, where the planning of surveillance activities is determined by the collection of information materials openly and confidentially as intelligence operation activities. In other words, intelligence activities cannot be carried out without being based on the results of surveillance work openly and confidentially. Therefore, the surveillance function is impossible to separate from intelligence. In addition, the National Police, especially the Intelligence Board section, is important to have an oversight strategy to provide the best performance for Indonesia through the supervision of foreigners to maintain the order and security of the Indonesian state.

Therefore, the researcher gives advice to the government to make comprehensive, strategic, and implemented rules in a comprehensive strategic, and implemented tegas regarding the implementation of supervision for the National Police (*Perpol*), revise the Immigration Law and the intelligence laws, create a law regulating National Security, carry out a joint operation and make collaboration center for stakeholders of foreigner supervision (PORA Team) so that security and order can be enjoyed by everyone.

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