

NARCOTERRORISM PREVENTION STRATEGY THROUGH PREDICTIVE POLICING AND THE CHALLENGES FACED BY THE POLICE IN ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN INDONESIA

M. Taufan Maulana ^{1*}, Eva Achjani Zulfa ², Surya Nita ³
^{1,2,3}, Sekolah Kajian Strategik Dan Global Universitas Indonesia
e-mail: muhammadtaufanm@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Narcoterrorism is a crime that combines drug trafficking with acts of terrorism, where terrorist groups utilize profits from the narcotics business to fund their activities. This study uses a qualitative approach with secondary data analysis methods sourced from regulations, scientific literature, and previous research related to narcotics terrorism and police crime prevention strategies. The results show that predictive policing based on data analysis and technology can improve police effectiveness in detecting perpetrator movement patterns, narcotics distribution channels, and radical propaganda. This is needed to optimize crime prevention strategies based on the crime triangle theory and differential association theory. Unfortunately, the implementation of predictive policing faces various challenges, ranging from limited access to accurate data, the risk of bias in analysis, and limited human resources to manage the technology. Therefore, the successful implementation of predictive policing requires support for regulatory improvements and increased police capacity to create a more effective and sustainable narcoterrorism prevention strategy.

Keywords: *Narcoterrorism, Predictive Policing, Crime Prevention Strategy, Indonesian National Police*

INTRODUCTION

Narcoterrorism is a new form of crime that has emerged in various countries today. Simply put, narcoterrorism is a form of symbiosis between narcotics crime and terrorism, resulting in a mutually beneficial relationship between the two. Daniel Boyce (1987) wrote that narcoterrorism emerged from the phenomenon of terrorist groups becoming involved in the narcotics business, where profits from this business can be used as a source of funding. This relationship has grown over time, becoming a new threat to law enforcement in various countries.

Narcoterrorism crimes are often associated with the unstable economic, political, and legal conditions in third world countries. This situation creates opportunities for terrorist groups and drug dealers to exploit weaknesses in government systems to conduct their illegal operations more freely (Boyce, 1987). This is further reinforced by the historical fact that this crime first emerged in the 1970s in Latin American countries, the majority of which are classified as third world countries. Over time, narcoterrorism has developed into a global threat, not only limited to Latin

America but also spreading to Eastern European regions such as Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary (Bobkier & Herman, 2022). The spread of this crime is inseparable from the influence of globalization, which blurs national boundaries and creates shared social spaces (Rooi, 2021), where advances in communication technology and increasingly easy access to transportation are exploited by narcoterrorists to expand the reach of their actions. In fact, the scope of narcoterrorism has now begun to penetrate Asian countries, including Indonesia. Although not as widespread as in Latin America, this crime has raised the Indonesian government's alertness, as emphasized by the Deputy for Prevention, Protection, and Deradicalization of the Indonesian National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT), Major General Nisan Setiadi, in 2023. In a statement on the BNPT's official website, he revealed that a number of terrorism convicts in Indonesia were proven to be involved in the illegal narcotics business, with the primary motive being to obtain financial gain as a source of funding to support their planned terrorist agenda.

As a global threat, narcoterrorism has serious consequences, particularly for the sustainability of society. This is due to the combination of two crimes that have a significant impact on society: terrorism and narcotics. On the one hand, terrorism is viewed as an extraordinary crime (Zulfa, Priyanto, & Aslam, 2025), with a massive and destructive impact on society. On the other hand, illegally traded narcotics can have devastating effects, both directly on those who abuse them and indirectly on the lives of future generations (Mintawati & Budiman, 2021). When these crimes combine and create a mutually beneficial relationship, the resulting destructive impact is undoubtedly even greater.

Although no specific cases have been identified, narcoterrorism has significant potential in society. A study by Aryanti Fahriani, Bagus Ridho Akustyo, and Saur Martha Agustina (2023) found that adolescents are one of the groups in society vulnerable to exposure to both terrorism and the dangers of narcotics. This finding is supported by supporting data from the perspective of terrorism and narcotics. From the perspective of terrorism, *the Indonesia Knowledge Hub on CT/VE (I-Khub) BNPT Counter Terrorism and Violent Extremism Outlook 2023* shows an increase in passive intolerance to active intolerance in vulnerable groups such as adolescents, from 2.4% in 2016 to 5% in 2023, and an increase in the exposure category from 0.3% to 0.6%. Meanwhile, from the narcotics perspective, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) stated that as many as 2.2 million Indonesian adolescents had become drug abusers in 2024 and the number has the potential to increase annually. This situation is quite promising considering that Indonesia will experience a demographic bonus between 2020 and 2030, with approximately 70% of the productive-age population coming from the current generation of teenagers (Fahriani, Akustyo, & Agustina, 2023). In other

words, narcoterrorism has the potential to grow significantly during this demographic bonus period in Indonesia.

Facing the above conditions, a serious response from the government is needed, one of which is through law enforcement agencies such as the police. The police generally have extensive authority to carry out prevention and response efforts against any threats that have the potential to harm society, including narcoterrorism. This is stated in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, where Article 13 of the Law states that the National Police has three (3) main duties: maintaining security and order, enforcing the law, and protecting, serving, and serving the community. Referring to these regulations, the police should have a specific strategy aimed at preventing and handling various serious criminal threats such as narcoterrorism.

Preventing and addressing the threat of narcoterrorism must be a top priority for the police. As stated in a study by Fahriani, Akustyo, and Agustina (2023), narcoterrorism poses a significant threat, especially to the next generation, which is expected to experience a demographic bonus in the next few years. The same study also shows that the police's current strategy for dealing with narcoterrorism is still suboptimal, as it still separates narcotics eradication and counterterrorism. Emma Björnehed (2004) emphasized that an effective strategy for dealing with narcoterrorism is a collaborative strategy that combines the concepts of *the war on drugs* and *the war on terror*. Furthermore, Windani (2023) also stated that an effective policing strategy also requires the use of the latest technology, such as *big data*, to predict the risk of crime in society, especially in the current era of globalization. Unfortunately, the police have not been able to optimally accommodate this strategic concept, creating challenges in its implementation.

This study was designed to address the key issues surrounding effective narcoterrorism prevention strategies in Indonesia, particularly by the police. This is certainly linked to the PRESISI concept introduced by the current Chief of Police, which requires the police to act predictively. One relevant policing strategy is *predictive policing*, the implementation of which can be integrated as a tool for detecting and analyzing potential narcoterrorism for early prevention. This is crucial in anticipating crimes before they occur. Furthermore, this study also seeks to describe the challenges faced by the police in implementing this strategy. This study is expected to contribute to formulating more targeted narcoterrorism prevention policies.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach with secondary data analysis methods to understand predictive policing strategies in addressing the threat of narcoterrorism in Indonesia and the challenges faced by the Indonesian National Police (Polri) in

implementing them. The data used in this study are sourced from secondary sources, namely state regulations, scientific literature, and previous studies relevant to the topic of study. Data collection was conducted through literature studies by reviewing various legal documents, academic journals, and research reports discussing narcoterrorism and police strategies. In this study, the concepts used include the concept of predictive policing, namely an approach in policing that aims to prevent crime by analyzing crime patterns using data and technology. In addition, this study also uses the concepts of narcoterrorism and organized crime to understand how narcoterrorism networks operate on a large scale. In addition, the crime triangle theory is used to analyze how factors such as motivated perpetrators, suitable targets, and the absence of supervision contribute to the development of narcoterrorism. Several other relevant theories, such as *differential association theory*, were also used to provide a broader perspective on how narcoterrorism develops within a broader social and economic context. The data obtained were analyzed through several stages. First, the data collection stage, which involved gathering various credible and relevant secondary sources. Second, the data reduction stage, which involved sorting and filtering information that aligns with the research focus. Third, the data presentation stage, in which the selected data is arranged in a systematic narrative to illustrate the research findings. Finally, the conclusion drawing and verification stage, which involves interpreting the presented data to draw valid conclusions regarding the effectiveness of predictive policing in addressing the threat of narcoterrorism.

DISCUSSION

The Potential For The Development Of Narcoterrorism In Indonesia

Based on the research findings described above, it is clear that the potential for narcoterrorism to develop in Indonesia can arise from weaknesses in the country's security and legal systems. This was evident during Fadli's time in prison, where he utilized the radical networks and criminal groups formed within the prison to develop narcotics and firearms smuggling activities. This condition is relevant to the *Differential Association Theory*, which can explain how Fadli developed his involvement in narcotics terrorism. During his time in prison, Fadli interacted with radical networks and criminal groups that possessed knowledge and experience in narcotics and firearms trafficking. In accordance with this theory, these interactions not only allowed Fadli to learn the technicalities of narcotics and weapons smuggling but also added ideological justification that strengthened his criminal motives and drives. Furthermore, the prison environment, with its lack of supervision, became an intensive criminal learning environment where legal norms and values were replaced by subcultural norms that supported crime. The process of continuous social interaction with fellow inmates reinforced a permissive attitude towards criminal acts and

reinforced his identity as a member of a terrorist network involved in narcotics trafficking.

The potential for the development of narcoterrorism in Indonesia can also be analyzed comprehensively through the crime triangle theory approach, which consists of the elements of the perpetrator (*offender*), target (*target*), and place (*place*). From the perpetrator's perspective, the increasing number of prisoners for terrorism and narcotics cases languishing in the same correctional system creates a very potential interaction space for the formation of new narcoterrorism networks. In this case, prevention efforts can be carried out through the role of *handlers* , such as family, friends, and community leaders, whose task is to guide individuals to prevent them from falling into perpetrators. Strategies such as deradicalization and rehabilitation programs in correctional institutions are important to prevent the spread of radical ideology and narcotics transactions in prison environments, as well as strengthening the social function of families as early monitors for symptoms of involvement in these two forms of crime.

Meanwhile, in terms of targets, the potential for narcoterrorism to develop is determined by individual vulnerability to the influence of violent ideologies and drug trafficking. Adolescents and the general public, who lack an understanding of the dangers of drugs and radicalism, become easy targets for narcoterrorism networks. In this context, the role of *guardians* is crucial—both in conventional forms through families and schools, and digitally through interventions by platform service providers, the government, and digital communities. Strategies that can be implemented include education on the dangers of narcoterrorism, digital literacy, monitoring social media content, and educational counter-narratives. Simultaneous protection of targets, both physically and virtually, is a crucial element in preventing recruitment and community involvement in narcoterrorism crimes.

Finally, in terms of location, correctional institutions are a major vulnerability area that requires serious attention. The case study of Fadli Sadama demonstrates that prisons can be strategic locations for the exchange of radical ideologies and the practice of narcotics crimes. Furthermore, public spaces with minimal surveillance also pose a risk of becoming transaction sites or recruitment sites for narco-terrorism networks. Therefore, *managers* , in this case the police and government, have a significant responsibility to conduct intensive situational surveillance in these locations. Preventive strategies can include improving the quality and intensity of intelligence, patrolling public spaces, and integrating technological systems into data-based surveillance. This way, places previously considered vulnerable can be transformed into high-risk locations for perpetrators, thereby reducing the opportunity for narco-terrorism crimes to develop further.

Implementation Of Predictive Policing In Narcoterrorism Crime Prevention Strategy In Indonesia

To implement a crime prevention strategy to address the threat of narcoterrorism in Indonesia, one policing model that can be proposed is predictive policing. As the *manager* in the crime triangle theory, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) plays a crucial role in implementing predictive policing in the narcoterrorism prevention strategy. This relates to the existence of narcoterrorism in Indonesia, where this crime is categorized as a newly emerging crime and not yet widespread in the wider community. To anticipate the development of this crime, the Indonesian National Police can collect data and information on narcotics and terrorism crimes, such as drug distribution patterns, terrorist activities, perpetrator profiles, and vulnerable targets. This data is then processed using statistical algorithms and artificial intelligence to identify areas and times with a high probability of narcoterrorism occurring. This way, the Indonesian National Police can focus resources and prevention efforts precisely.

A comparative perspective can be incorporated by examining how predictive policing has been implemented in other countries, such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and Singapore, and comparing these practices with Indonesia's approach to narcoterrorism prevention. The comparison may focus on the legal framework, the use of artificial intelligence and big data analytics, intelligence-led policing mechanisms, data protection safeguards, and the effectiveness of predictive models in identifying potential threats before crimes occur. By analyzing the similarities and differences between Indonesia and these jurisdictions, the study can identify best practices, regulatory challenges, and policy recommendations that may strengthen the implementation of predictive policing as a strategy for preventing narcoterrorism crimes in Indonesia while ensuring compliance with the principles of legality, accountability, and the protection of human rights.

Based on the crime triangle theory, predictive policing can contribute to improving the effectiveness of situational prevention efforts. By utilizing collected data and information, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) can analyze vulnerable points that could potentially become hotbeds for the spread of narco-terrorism in the community. The Indonesian National Police can also use geospatial technology to map locations, such as prisons and ports, that are vulnerable to both drug smuggling routes and the spread of radical ideology. Through historical data and information on narcotics and terrorism crimes, the Indonesian National Police can also map the locations of the operations of criminal organizations involved, whether terrorist groups or drug smugglers and dealers.

In the context of situational narcoterrorism prevention, a strategy that can be developed is to minimize the potential for crime from each element discussed in the

crime triangle theory and its controlling parties. The situational crime prevention strategy in question, according to Edward R. Kleemans, Melvin RJ Soudijn, and Anton W. Weenink (2012), is a strategy that is able to focus on identifying and inhibiting the opportunity structure that allows organized crime to occur through the application of techniques such as increasing the effort required, increasing the risk for perpetrators, and reducing the profits that can be obtained. Through this strategy, organized crime such as narcoterrorism can be prevented and minimized effectively.

Before developing the situational crime prevention strategy described above, it is necessary to first identify the elements of crime as defined by the crime triangle theory. In the context of narcoterrorism in Indonesia, the *offender element* includes terrorist groups involved in drug trafficking, such as radical networks collaborating with international drug cartels. Furthermore, *the targets* in this case are Indonesia's young generation, vulnerable to the influence of radical ideology and drug abuse, as well as the wider community, which is subject to radical propaganda through various media, both conventional and digital. Finally, the *place element* encompasses strategic locations such as correctional institutions, smuggling routes at the border, and digital *platforms* used to spread radical ideology and drug trafficking.

From the elements above, a comprehensive prevention strategy can be developed. First, from the offender's perspective, *handlers play* a role in preventing individuals from becoming *offenders*. In this regard, the involvement of family, peers, and community leaders is crucial. Strategies that can be implemented include deradicalization and rehabilitation programs in correctional institutions, which aim to break the chain of radicalization and minimize involvement in narcoterrorism networks within prisons, which are potential locations for encounters between *offenders* and narcoterrorism *targets*. Furthermore, strengthening the family's role as a social monitor also needs to be strengthened through education and family support to recognize signs of radicalization and drug abuse in individuals who have the potential to become *offenders*.

Next is prevention from the *target element*. In this strategy, the role of *guardians* is crucial in protecting and minimizing things that make *targets* vulnerable to involvement in crime. *Guardians* in the context of narcoterrorism can include the general public, government, and digital *platforms* that can protect individuals and vital objects from narcoterrorism crimes. This scope is based on the theoretical premise initiated by K. Von Lampe (2011), where the targets of an organized crime such as narcoterrorism are always changing depending on the crime script. The prevention strategies that can be applied from the *target side* consist of two approaches, namely conventional and digital. Conventionally, *the targets* that need to be protected by *guardians* are unstable teenagers and the general public who are vulnerable to radicalism and are involved in drug trafficking. *Guardians* in this case are families and

schools whose task is to provide understanding to teenagers about the dangers of narcotics and terrorism so that they can avoid both crimes. Furthermore, with a digital approach, the intended *target is social media users, both teenagers and adults, who are vulnerable to exposure to radical propaganda and drug trafficking through digital platforms*. In this case, *the guardians* who play a role are digital service providers, the government, and digital communities aware of the dangers of negative content. Preventive strategies that can be implemented include filtering and removing content that promotes radicalism and narcotics, strengthening digital literacy to enhance the public's critical thinking skills, and strict government oversight using artificial intelligence technology. Furthermore, educational counter-narratives are needed to raise awareness of the dangers of narcoterrorism in the digital space.

Finally, prevention from *the place perspective*. Based on the case studies presented previously, prisons are one of the vulnerable and potentially potential sites for the development of narcoterrorism in Indonesia. In the case of Fadli Sadama, prisons are the perfect location for interaction between inmates, potentially leading to the development of new crimes such as narcoterrorism. Convicts have the opportunity in prison to expand their organization's funding, one of which is through the narcotics business. Furthermore, *place* also includes public spaces, both physical and digital, which have weaknesses in oversight. Therefore, *managers*, in this case referring to the government and law enforcement officials, are constantly required to minimize the potential for narcoterrorism crimes situationally in places deemed vulnerable. Crime prevention strategies that can be developed from *the place and manager perspective include strengthening surveillance and intelligence by the police and relevant government agencies*. In this regard, *the police, as the primary actor in the management* element, have a crucial role, both as supervisors in places vulnerable to narcotics and terrorism and as intelligence officers gathering information related to these threats. Increasing the intensity and methods of surveillance activities can be a situational prevention strategy because it can make the monitored area *high-risk* for potential perpetrators. Furthermore, improving the quality of intelligence can enable police and government agencies to map the risks of narcoterrorism in the community early on, based on the information gathered. Through analysis of this intelligence information, the police and relevant government agencies can prevent and minimize narcoterrorism quickly and effectively.

To implement the above strategy, intelligence activities in predictive policing also contribute to the effectiveness of the crime prevention strategy being implemented. Jerry H. Ratcliffe (2016) explains that intelligence activities carried out by the police are not merely data and information collection, but also include the results of its analysis. Ratcliffe said that crime analysis produced in the intelligence process not only describes a crime environment *alone*, but also influences decision-makers. In the

context of narcoterrorism, intelligence analysis conducted by the police not only maps drug distribution patterns related to terrorist networks but is also able to identify the links between key actors, operational methods, and vulnerable areas that are targets for narcotics propaganda and distribution. Thus, the police can actively interpret the narcotics criminal environment, such as analyzing the recruitment patterns of radical groups that exploit drug addiction to recruit new members. This information is then used to influence prevention policies, for example by tightening supervision of drug smuggling routes that have the potential to fund terrorist activities. As a result, crime prevention strategies can be implemented more effectively and precisely, because they are based on comprehensive predictive analysis of movement patterns and the modus operandi of narcoterrorism.

The implementation of predictive policing in Indonesia's narcoterrorism prevention strategy can be linked to Sutherland's *Differential Association theory*, which explains that criminal behavior is learned through social interactions with individuals or groups that share deviant values and norms. In this context, individuals vulnerable to the influence of narcoterrorism, such as convicted terrorists in correctional institutions, have a high potential to re-engage in different crimes due to their supportive social environment. Predictive policing can play a role in detecting the spread of these crimes by identifying key actors, communication channels, and vulnerable settings where information exchange and recruitment activities occur. By utilizing big data-based analytical technology, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) can map the social networks of perpetrators to identify individuals potentially involved in narcoterrorism before they actually commit crimes. Through this approach, prevention becomes more effective by intervening with individuals or groups suspected of involvement, thus preventing the criminal learning process before it reaches the execution stage.

Based on the theoretical explanation above, the implementation of predictive policing in narcoterrorism prevention strategies can be developed into digital aspects. Mathias Leese (2024) in his article explains that the police can predict the occurrence of a crime in cyberspace by utilizing analysis of crime patterns and public behavior in cyberspace. Competence in analyzing cyber algorithms is essential for the police in implementing predictive policing in cyberspace. In the context of narcoterrorism prevention in cyberspace, big data analysis methods from social media can be used to detect radical propaganda that has the potential to recruit new members in narcoterrorism networks. With algorithmic monitoring, the National Police can identify accounts that spread extremist content and collaborate with digital platforms to block or remove such content. Furthermore, with the help of artificial intelligence, the National Police can analyze digital communication patterns to identify narcoterrorist networks and make timely arrests before crimes occur.

Furthermore, the use of technology is a vital component in the implementation of predictive policing by the Indonesian National Police (Polri). Technologies such as artificial intelligence and *machine learning* can be used to analyze big data obtained from various sources, such as crime data, social media, CCTV footage, and geographic data. With this big data analysis, the police can map crime patterns such as narcoterrorism more accurately, including identifying relationships between perpetrators, mapping drug distribution routes, and predicting locations and times that pose a high risk of crime (McDaniel & Pease, 2021). Furthermore, geospatial technology is also used to map vulnerable areas such as national borders and smuggling routes, allowing for more effective and efficient surveillance (Meijer & Wessels, 2019). Predictive policing based on artificial intelligence and *machine learning* can also be applied in efforts to track the flow of funds from individuals suspected of being involved in narcotics or terrorism crimes. This implementation can refer to research by Wenyu Bi, et al. (2024) tested the capabilities of artificial intelligence and *machine learning* to detect suspicious transactions through the *Anti-Money Laundering System* (AML System). The results showed that the use of artificial intelligence and *machine learning technology* in the AML System can produce more effective suspicious transaction detection efforts, thereby predicting and preventing potential crimes committed by individuals. Based on these results, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) can implement technology such as the AML System, which is based on artificial intelligence and *machine learning*, to detect suspicious transactions from suspected terrorists/narcotics suspects and prevent the flow of funds from becoming a source of narco-terrorism crimes.

Challenges For The Indonesian National Police In Implementing Predictive Policing As A Narcoterrorism Prevention Strategy

The Indonesian National Police (Polri) faces challenges in effectively implementing predictive policing within its narcoterrorism prevention strategy. The first challenge is the limited data and information available on narcoterrorism in Indonesia. Although narcotics and terrorism have historically occurred frequently in Indonesia, data on narcoterrorism as a crime remains limited. Not all narcotics crimes have been proven to be directly correlated with terrorist acts in Indonesia, and vice versa. This can make it difficult for the police to develop a clear picture of narcoterrorism in Indonesia, as well as its prevention strategies.

Data issues are not only limited but also related to the quality of the data. A study by Rashida Richardson, Jason M. Schultz, and Kate Crawford (2019) found that one of the barriers to the effectiveness of predictive policing is the use of dirty data by police to predict crimes. Dirty data refers to inaccurate, incomplete, and invalid data, primarily generated through politically motivated collection processes. If used incorrectly, it can potentially lead to biased and invalid analyses, leading to poor

predictions . In the context of narcoterrorism prevention, *dirty data* can hinder the Indonesian National Police (Polri) from implementing crime prevention strategies. If the crime data used reflects discriminatory arrest patterns, predictive algorithms will reinforce this bias, leading to concerns that the Indonesian National Police will focus on overpolicing *in* the same areas, while ignoring other high-risk locations. Furthermore, *dirty data* can interfere with the application of *the crime triangle theory* , such as in the inaccurate identification of *offenders* , *targets* , and *places* . This can render deradicalization programs, digital literacy, and mapping of vulnerable areas ineffective. Consequently, the expected situational prevention strategies could potentially reinforce social injustice in law enforcement.

The next challenge is the competence of police officers. This competence refers to the ability of officers to collect and analyze data and information related to narcoterrorism to produce accurate predictions. Problems arise when officers have a low level of competence in data collection and analysis (Gsteirn, Bunnik, & Zwitter, 2019). In the context of digital-based situational crime prevention, police are required to have the competence to process *big data* and algorithms into accurate predictions regarding the risk of narcoterrorism crimes in cyberspace (Wilson, 2017). If officers lack this competence, the resulting predictions can be inaccurate and even misleading in implementing situational prevention strategies. Therefore, capacity building and specialized training in digital data analysis are essential for the Indonesian National Police (Polri) to optimize the effectiveness of predictive policing in addressing the threat of narcoterrorism in Indonesia.

The final challenge in implementing predictive policing is the ethical and privacy issues surrounding data use. In collecting and analyzing data to predict narcoterrorism crimes, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) must access a variety of personal information, such as digital communication histories and demographic data. This can raise concerns about privacy violations and data misuse, particularly if the data is collected without consent or used for purposes other than law enforcement. According to Fernando Miró-Llinares (2020), the use of data in predictive policing not only contributes to successful crime prediction but also potentially increases the risk of discrimination and human rights violations. Algorithm-based predictions can create inaccurate racial profiles or stereotypes, particularly if the historical data used is biased. For example, certain areas with high crime rates may continue to be over-policed, leading to feelings of unfair treatment and stigmatization in local communities. Furthermore, the large-scale use of digital data to predict narco-terrorism threats can violate citizens' privacy, particularly in the absence of clear regulations regarding the collection, use, and protection of personal data. Therefore, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) needs to develop strict ethical and regulatory guidelines to protect the

public's right to privacy and ensure that the use of predictive policing is carried out in an accountable and transparent manner.

CONCLUSION

Narcoterrorism is a form of crime that combines drug trafficking with acts of terrorism, where terrorist groups utilize drug trafficking as a source of funding for their operations. This phenomenon has become a serious threat in various countries, including Indonesia. The potential for narcoterrorism to develop is increasing in Indonesia along with the expansion of globalization and Industry 4.0 technology, making information about narcoterrorism more accessible to the Indonesian public. This situation demands an effective prevention strategy to prevent narcoterrorism from spreading further and threatening national stability.

One strategy for preventing narcoterrorism in Indonesia that can be developed comprehensively is predictive policing. This strategy can be used to identify threat patterns, both social and situational, and to develop and implement targeted interventions. With the police acting as *managers*, prevention strategies must focus on strict surveillance of vulnerable locations, mapping perpetrator networks, identifying social interaction patterns among vulnerable groups in vulnerable environments, and utilizing digital technology for early threat detection. Furthermore, prevention efforts must include the role of *handlers* in limiting individual interactions with radical groups, and *guardians* in protecting the public from exposure to propaganda and drug abuse. This strategy also encourages the Indonesian National Police (Polri) to utilize *big data technology*, artificial intelligence, and analytical algorithms to process various information related to narcotics trafficking and terrorist acts. By utilizing this technology, the Polri can detect and predict the movement patterns of perpetrators, drug distribution channels, vulnerable targets, and locations that have the potential to become centers of narcotics activity.

The implementation of predictive policing strategies is not without challenges from the Indonesian National Police (Polri). In this regard, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) faces various challenges, one of which is limited access to accurate and comprehensive data on narcoterrorism networks. Furthermore, the use of data in predictive policing also risks bias in analysis if the data is invalid or unrepresentative. This can lead to errors in decision-making. Another challenge is the limited human resources with expertise in managing *big data* and processing predictive algorithms, requiring special training for police officers to master this technology. Furthermore, ethical and privacy aspects in data use must also be considered, so that the implementation of predictive policing respects community rights and does not cause negative impacts, such as abuse of power or violations of individual freedoms. Therefore, the successful implementation of predictive policing in narcoterrorism

prevention requires support from various parties, including regulatory improvements and increasing the capacity of police officers to create more effective and sustainable prevention strategies.

REFERENCE

- Angelina, S. (2011). The Connection Between Terrorism and Organized Crime: Narcoterrorism and the Other Hybrids. *Skopje Security Faculty-Republic of Macedonia* .
- Albanese, J. (2014). *Organized crime in our times* . Routledge.
- Barlow, H.D., & Kauzlarich, D. (2010). *Explaining crime: A primer in criminological theory* . Rowman & Littlefield.
- Bi, W., et. al. (2024). Machine Learning-Based Pattern Recognition for Anti-Money Laundering in Banking Systems. *Journal of Advanced Computing Systems* , 4 (11), 30-41.
- Bobkier, R., & Herman, P. (2022). On the Ambiguity of the Concept of 'Narcoterrorism'. *Rocznik Bezpieczeństwa Międzynarodowego* , 16 (2), 17-47.
- Björnehed, E. (2004). Narco-terrorism: The merger of the war on drugs and the war on terror. *Global Crime* , 6 (3-4), 305-324.
- Boyce, D. (1987). Narco-Terrorism. *FBI L. Enforcement Bull.* , 56 , 24.
- Cullen, F.T., & Wilcox, P. (Eds.). (2010). *Encyclopedia of criminological theory* (Vol. 1). Sage.
- Durbin, K. J. (2013). International Narco-Terrorism and Non-State Actors: The Drug Cartel Global Threat. *Global Security Studies* , 4 (1).
- Eck, J. (2003). Police problems: The complexity of problem theory, research and evaluation. *Crime prevention studies* , 15 , 79-114.
- Eck, J., & Weisburd, D. L. (2015). Crime places in crime theory. *Crime and place: Crime prevention studies* , 4 .
- Fahriani, AA, Akustyo, BR, & Agustina, SM (2023). Narcoterrorism as a Threat to the Demographic Bonus: A National Resilience Securitization Perspective. *Journal of National Resilience Strategic Studies* , 6 (1), 2.
- Gstrein, O. J., Bunnik, A., & Zwitter, A. J. (2019). Ethical, legal and social challenges of Predictive Policing. *Católica Law Review* , 3 (3), 77-98.
- Kleemans, E.R., Soudijn, M.R., & Weenink, A.W. (2012). Organized crime, situational crime prevention and routine activity theory. *Trends in Organized Crime* , 15 (2), 87-92.
- Leese, M. (2024). Staying in control of technology: Predictive policing, democracy, and digital sovereignty. *Democratization* , 31 (5), 963-978.
- Llinares, FM (2020). Predictive policing: utopia or dystopia? On attitudes towards the use of big data algorithms for law enforcement. *IDP: revista de Internet, derecho y política= revista d'Internet, dret i política* , (30), 5.

- Mallory, S. (2011). *Understanding organized crime*. Jones & Bartlett Publishers.
- Marshall, D. (2001). Narco-Terrorism: The New Discovery of an Old Connection. *Cornell Int'l LJ*, 35, 599.
- McDaniel, J. L., & Pease, K. (Eds.). (2021). *Predictive policing and artificial intelligence*. Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group.
- Meijer, A., & Wessels, M. (2019). Predictive policing: A review of benefits and drawbacks. *International journal of public administration*, 42 (12), 1031-1039.
- Mugari, I., & Obioha, E.E. (2021). Predictive policing and crime control in the United States of America and Europe: Trends in a decade of research and the future of predictive policing. *Social sciences*, 10 (6), 234.
- Mintawati, H., & Budiman, D. (2021). The dangers of drugs and strategies for overcoming them. *Abdi Putra Community Service Journal*, 1 (2), 62-68.
- Prasetya, A., & Syauqillah, M. (2020, November). The Dynamics of Narcoterrorism in Indonesia. Case Study: Fadli Sadama. In *Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Strategic and Global Studies, ICSGS 2019, 6-7 November 2019, Sari Pacific, Jakarta, Indonesia*.
- Ratcliffe, J. H. (2016). *Intelligence-led policing*. Routledge.
- Richardson, R., Schultz, J. M., & Crawford, K. (2019). Dirty data, bad predictions: How civil rights violations impact police data, predictive policing systems, and justice. *NYUL Rev. Online*, 94, 15.
- Rooi, S. M. (2021). *The Narco-Terror nexus: the cases of Afghanistan, Colombia, and West Africa* (Doctoral dissertation, University of the Free State).
- SECI Center. (2004). *Narco Terrorism (Global And Regional Overview)*. Turkey: The SECI Center Anti - Terrorism Task Force.
- Sianipar, ADA (2013). *The use of factor analysis methods on the driving and inhibiting factors of narcoterrorism in Indonesia from an intelligence perspective*. Depok: University of Indonesia.
- Singh, N. K., & Nunes, W. (2013). Drug Trafficking and Narco-Terrorism as Security Threats: A Study of India's North-East. *Indian Quarterly*, 69 (1), 65-82.
- Wardlaw, G. (1988). Linkages between the illegal drug traffic and terrorism. *Journal of Conflict Studies*, 8 (3).
- Windani, CA (2023). Strategies and Challenges of Predictive Policing in the Big Data Era for Modern Society. *Deviance Journal of Criminology*, 7 (2), 101-120.
- Wilson, D. (2017). Algorithmic patrol: The future of predictive policing. In *Big data, crime and social control* (pp. 108-128). Routledge.
- Zulfa, EA, Priyanto, S., & Aslam, MM (2025). The Roles of the Indonesian Armed Forces and Police in Counter-terrorism: A Structural Functionalist Approach. *Intellectual Discourse*, 33 (Special Issue 1).