

The Role of Immigration Intelligence in Preventing Terrorism in Indonesia: A Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

This research examines the strategic role of immigration intelligence in supporting national resilience, particularly in dealing with the threat of *terrorism* and illegal immigration. Using the systematic literature review method and qualitative analysis, this research analyzes data from local and international journals from 2020–2024. Thematic analysis identifies patterns of roles, challenges, and strategies for optimizing immigration intelligence. The results confirm that immigration intelligence has a key role in the early detection of security threats, such as human smuggling and radicalization, through more effective cross-agency collaboration. The Indonesian case study highlights the need for improved technological and human resource capacity to support more sophisticated data-driven intelligence. The research concludes that strengthening immigration intelligence is an urgent strategic step in dealing with increasingly complex transnational threats and an integral element in national security strategies. It also shows that the success of *terrorism* threat management is highly dependent on intelligence's ability to adapt to new technologies and strengthen coordination between various related agencies. Thus, this research provides important recommendations for policies to strengthen the capacity of immigration intelligence to maintain national stability.

Keywords: Immigration Intelligence, Terrorism, National Security, Illegal Immigration.

INTRODUCTION

National resilience includes a country's efforts to maintain stability from various threats, including Terrorism. In the era of globalization, this threat is increasingly complex, with international networks taking advantage of loopholes in the immigration system (Light & Thomas, 2021). Immigration intelligence has a vital role in detecting and preventing the infiltration of parties who have the potential to endanger state security through illegal immigration channels.

Immigration intelligence serves as the first line of defence to identify and monitor suspicious individuals or groups, especially those related to terrorist activities. According to research (Helbling & Meierrieks, 2020), weak immigration control is often utilized by international terrorist networks to infiltrate various countries. Other research reveals that high human mobility without strict supervision can open opportunities for individuals affiliated with radical groups to enter illegally (Böhmelt et al., 2020) (Asari et al., 2024)

In Indonesia, the problem of illegal immigration, which is often linked to terrorist activities, has become a major concern for security forces. (Lestiawati, 2023) identified a high risk due to weak coordination between agencies at border points. Strengthening immigration intelligence, as suggested by (Henianti et al., 2022), can increase effectiveness in anticipating potential threats, especially those related to radicalization through immigration channels.

Immigration intelligence plays a role in collecting and analyzing information related to the movement of foreign individuals who have the potential to threaten national stability. According to (Lokanasaputra, 2019), the use of technology and data in the immigration intelligence process can provide early detection of threats that may arise from illegal immigration. The importance of this function is even more evident when looking at terrorist infiltration cases that take advantage of weaknesses in the border surveillance system. (Asari et al., 2024) states that immigration intelligence must be able to identify movement patterns and suspicious activities that could be indicative of terrorism threats.

Terrorism itself is an act of violence committed by individuals or groups with the aim of creating fear and achieving a political, ideological, or religious agenda. Research by (Light & Thomas, 2021) shows an increasing risk of terrorist attacks linked to illegal immigration, especially in countries with weak border controls. This is exacerbated by the growing strength of international networks that are able to utilize high mobility to plan cross-border attacks (Helbling & Meierrieks, 2020)

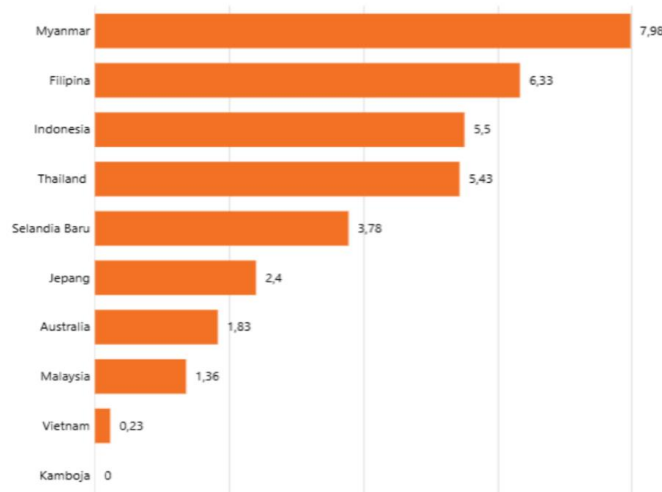


Figure 1. Terrorism Index Scores in Asia Pacific Region Countries (2023)

Source: (Katadata, 2023)

Indonesia, as a country in the Asia Pacific region, continues to face significant challenges related to radicalism and the presence of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF). Based on the Global Terrorism Index (GTI) 2023 report released by the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), Indonesia ranks third in Asia Pacific in terms of the impact of Terrorism with a score of 5,502

points, placing it below Myanmar and the Philippines. Globally, Indonesia is in 24th place, with a declining number of terror attacks but a sharply increasing death rate.

This condition reflects the potential danger posed by increasingly lethal terrorist groups despite the decreasing frequency of attacks. Radical groups associated with FTFs, especially those exposed in conflict areas such as Syria and Iraq, continue to pose a significant threat to national security stability. Indonesia seeks to address this threat through various preventive measures and international collaboration, but the existence of illegal channels and technological developments, such as social media used by terrorists, remains a major challenge (Katadata, 2023)

The utilization of immigration intelligence as part of the national security strategy can strengthen efforts to prevent the threat of Terrorism. (Bakker et al., 2021) Emphasizes the importance of synergy between the Directorate General of Immigration and law enforcement officials and other intelligence agencies. This step is needed to create more comprehensive surveillance, especially in the face of dynamic threats that involve international networks. This research aims to examine the effectiveness of the role of immigration intelligence in preventing Terrorism through a literature approach and provide policy recommendations that are relevant to conditions in Indonesia (McAlexander, 2020)

This review will draw on previous research to summarize key findings related to immigration intelligence and threat mitigation strategies that have been successfully implemented in other countries. The ultimate goal is to provide guidance for policy makers in strengthening the immigration intelligence system in Indonesia, as well as addressing the challenges and risks faced by the country in the context of international terrorism threats.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a literature review type of research with a qualitative approach in accordance with the qualitative research guidelines described by (Moleong, 2019). This approach was chosen because it provides flexibility in understanding complex phenomena, such as the role of immigration intelligence in dealing with the threat of Terrorism. The method used is a systematic literature review (SLR), where the researcher conducts a systematic and structured selection of literature to collect relevant information. (Moleong, 2019) emphasizes that a systematic literature review allows researchers to evaluate findings from previous studies and identify research gaps that can be used as a basis for policy recommendations.

Data collection in this study was carried out through secondary data analysis taken from various international and local scientific journals, especially those published between 2020 and 2024. According to (Subhaktiyasa, 2024), the use of secondary data in qualitative studies can provide a broader perspective and higher data validity, especially when the data sources used are peer-reviewed journals. The main focus of the data collection was on articles that discuss the role of immigration intelligence and its relation to the threat of Terrorism to ensure that the findings reflect current conditions and are relevant to the global and local situation.

To analyze the data, this study uses thematic analysis, which aims to identify themes and patterns that emerge from the literature data collected. (Arikunto, 2021) explains that thematic analysis is an effective method for examining qualitative data in depth, especially in the context of research that focuses on literature studies. The "migration-security nexus" framework was used as the main analytical tool, assisting researchers in exploring the relationship between immigration policy and security risks, as well as highlighting the challenges faced by immigration intelligence in the context of preventing Terrorism.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Systematic Literature on Immigration Intelligence and National Security

No.	Author and Year	Research Focus	Key Findings	Implications for National Resilience
1	(Light & Thomas, 2021)	Studies the relationship between illegal immigration and terrorism risk. Highlights how illegal immigration channels are used by terrorist actors to enter countries without detection. This research also discusses the impact of immigration policy weaknesses on national security risks.	Illegal immigration is found to be the main route for terrorist groups to enter the destination country and conduct recruitment. The lack of border control increases the potential for radical elements to enter. This study shows that there is a significant correlation between illegal immigration and increased terrorism activities in countries with lax immigration policies.	Strengthening border controls and implementing stricter immigration policies can enhance national resilience. The use of detection technologies, such as biometric systems and intelligence data analysis, is recommended to minimize the risk of terrorist infiltration. Inter-agency cooperation is essential in migration control.
2	(Böhmelt et al., 2020)	Focuses on the influence of migration policies on the spread of international Terrorism. Examines how overly open policies can facilitate the diffusion of terrorist ideology into new countries. This research considers the economic and social aspects of migration risk analysis.	The findings show that lax migration policies increase the risk of terrorism diffusion. This study reveals that radical groups utilize weaknesses in migration policies to spread ideology and recruit. An increased risk was identified in countries with less stringent policies.	It is important to balance an open migration policy with national security. Strict screening of immigrants is required, as well as international cooperation in intelligence sharing to mitigate the risk of terrorist diffusion. Selective and integrative policies are recommended to

No.	Author and Year	Research Focus	Key Findings	Implications for National Resilience
				reduce potential threats.
3	(Helbling & Meierrieks, 2020)	Research on the relationship between restrictive immigration policies and reduced risk of transnational Terrorism. Examines the effectiveness of restrictive policies in reducing the number of infiltration of terrorist groups through immigration channels.	Research has found that strict immigration policies can reduce the risk of terroristterrorist attacks. However, they can also lead to discontent and potential radicalization among marginalized immigrants. Presenting the challenge of balancing security and human rights.	Strict policies should be accompanied by social integration programs to prevent radicalization. The use of technology and risk analysis is recommended to improve the effectiveness of early detection. Cross-agency cooperation is needed to optimize migration control and enhance national security.
4	(Asari et al., 2024)	Optimizing the role of immigration intelligence in detecting and preventing human smuggling and terrorism threats. The study emphasizes the importance of cross-agency collaboration and technological improvements in intelligence analysis.	The use of advanced technology and intelligence data analysis has shown increased effectiveness in detecting human smuggling networks. Cooperation with international agencies and the use of real-time data strengthens early detection and risk mitigation.	Increased investment in technology and training for intelligence officers is needed to strengthen national resilience. Inter-agency data integration and international collaboration are essential in addressing transnational threats.
5	(Lestiawati, 2023)	Indonesian case study on the role of immigration intelligence in countering local terrorism threats. Focus on border surveillance and the use of risk detection technology.	The findings show that strict border surveillance and the use of technology have successfully identified terrorist networks. Cooperation with other security agencies at the national level helps to increase the effectiveness of prevention.	Strengthening inter-agency coordination is needed to improve immigration control. Integration of national data systems will assist in early detection and mitigation of terrorism threats. More proactive policy implementation is recommended.
6	(Bakker et al., 2021)	An analysis of the role of immigration	Tightened immigration policies during the	The use of technology and electronic

No.	Author and Year	Research Focus	Key Findings	Implications for National Resilience
		intelligence in the surveillance of foreign workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. This research explores how immigration policy changes affect the control and detection of illegal foreign workers.	pandemic have seen increased detection of illegal foreign workers. The use of technology, such as electronic reporting systems, increases the effectiveness of surveillance. Inter-agency collaboration helps in more effective law enforcement.	reporting systems is recommended to be permanently implemented. Surveillance of illegal foreign workers should be strengthened to prevent infiltration of terrorist elements. A flexible immigration policy that emphasizes security is necessary.
7	(Heniarti et al., 2022)	Optimization of immigration intelligence in combating Terrorism in Indonesia. Focus on the role of intelligence data in supporting counterterrorism operations.	The use of integrated intelligence data showed effectiveness in identifying terrorist threats. Strengthening cooperation between immigration intelligence and other security agencies is the key to a successful operation.	Intelligence data integration between agencies should be prioritized to improve responses to terrorism threats. Improved training for intelligence officers is also needed to support early detection.
8	(McAlexander, 2020)	Analyze the relationship between immigration and Terrorism in Western Europe. Examined the pattern of right-wing and left-wing terrorist attacks in relation to immigration waves.	The findings show that increased immigration can trigger radicalization from both the extreme right and left of the political spectrum. There has been an increase in terrorist activities that use immigration as an excuse to launch attacks, especially in countries with lax immigration policies.	It is important for countries to conduct stricter screening and ongoing surveillance of new immigrants. Inclusive policies with strict safeguards can reduce the risk of radicalization. Public education efforts on immigrant integration can also help reduce the potential for conflict.
9	(Nussio et al., 2019)	Study on the impact of Terrorism on public attitudes towards migration in Europe. Assesses how terrorist incidents affect policies and public perceptions regarding immigrants.	The findings show that after major terrorist attacks, there is an increase in anti-immigrant attitudes. Migration policies become more restrictive in response to public concerns. This is often	A fair but firm immigration policy is necessary to maintain social stability and national security. The state needs to improve public communication to avoid stigmatizing immigrants, which can

No.	Author and Year	Research Focus	Key Findings	Implications for National Resilience
			accompanied by increased discrimination against immigrant communities.	exacerbate security concerns and trigger further radicalization.
10	(Solheim, 2021)	Research on the effects of media framing on immigration policy after terrorist attacks. Examines how the media influences public policy preferences and government responses to the threat of Terrorism.	The results show that negative news framing about immigrants after terrorist attacks reinforces the perception that immigration is a threat. This influences public policies that tend to be more restrictive, although not always supported by valid empirical data.	A transparent communication policy from the government is needed to avoid media bias that can fuel extreme immigration policies. Public education about the positive role of immigrants can also reduce the impact of negative framing.
11	(Syamsumardian et al., 2020)	Study on the function of RUDENIM (Immigration Detention Center) in the surveillance of refugees and illegal immigrants. Focus on the effectiveness of surveillance and detection of terrorist threats.	Findings show that immigration detention plays an important role in the surveillance of potentially threatening immigrants. However, a lack of resources and technology often hampers early detection of individuals with high-risk profiles.	Investment in monitoring technology and training of detention officers is necessary. This policy can improve the effectiveness of detection and mitigation of emerging threats from illegal immigrant communities.
12	(Henarti et al., 2022)	Optimizing the role of immigration intelligence in combating Terrorism in Indonesia. This research emphasizes the importance of using intelligence data in supporting counterterrorism operations.	The use of integrated intelligence data has increased the effectiveness of counterterrorism operations. Cooperation between immigration intelligence agencies and national security agencies has had a significant impact in preventing terrorist attacks.	Data integration between institutions is a key element in improving the early detection of terrorism threats. Increased training of intelligence officers is also important to improve responses to potential attacks.
13	(Lokanasaputra, 2019)	A study on the role of Indonesian immigration in dealing with the threat of	The results show that international cooperation, such as sharing intelligence data	The implementation of advanced technologies and international cooperation should

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		Terrorism, with a focus on international cooperation and the use of advanced technology.	with neighboring countries, is very effective in preventing terrorism threats. The use of technology such as biometric systems strengthens border control and reduces the risk of terrorist infiltration.	continue to be expanded to improve the effectiveness of immigration control. The country should focus on improving technical capabilities and resources to deal with complex terrorism threats.
14	(Kustov et al., 2021)	Study of the stability of public attitudes towards immigration in the context of the threat of Terrorism. Assessing changes in public opinion after major terrorist attacks.	The findings show that despite negative changes in attitudes after terrorist attacks, public opinion on immigration tends to stabilize in the long run. This suggests that initial responses to threats are often emotional and temporary.	The government needs to consider effective communication strategies to calm public fears after terrorism incidents. Policies that emphasize security without compromising the value of inclusiveness can help maintain social stability.
15	(Bakker et al., 2021)	An analysis of the surveillance of foreign workers during the COVID-19 pandemic and the role of immigration intelligence in detecting illegal workers.	Tightened surveillance during the pandemic has seen increased detection of illegal workers. Inter-agency collaboration and the use of electronic reporting systems helped strengthen controls and surveillance.	More flexible policies that prioritize security can strengthen controls on foreign workers. The use of technology should be maintained and enhanced to maintain national security.
16	(Sageman, 2011)	An analysis of leaderless terrorist networks and how immigration intelligence can identify individuals involved in these networks.	Leaderless terrorist networks are difficult to identify due to their decentralized structure. However, immigration intelligence can utilize migration pattern analysis to detect individuals potentially linked to these networks.	A focus on improving the analytical capacity of immigration intelligence and the use of big data can strengthen early detection of terrorist networks that are not hierarchically organized. Collaboration with international agencies is also important in

No.	Author and Year	Research Focus	Key Findings	Implications for National Resilience
				tracking the movements of global networks.

The table above shows a systematic review of relevant studies focusing on the role of immigration intelligence in preventing terrorism threats. From the analysis, it appears that the use of technology and increased inter-agency cooperation are key to success in detecting and preventing the infiltration of terrorist elements through immigration channels. The research reviewed highlights the need to balance open migration policies with the protection of national security, given the potential risks that can arise from illegal immigration.

Immigration intelligence plays a central role in supporting national security, with its main function being to detect potential threats that may arise from migration activities early. Based on the findings of (McAlexander, 2020) and (Nussio et al., 2019), an increase in the number of unsupervised migrants can trigger significant security risks, especially in the context of radicalization and Terrorism. In an effort to manage these risks, immigration intelligence focuses on data collection, analysis, and inter-agency coordination to prevent threats coming from immigrants potentially involved in criminal activities.

International studies by (Light & Thomas, 2021) and (Böhmelt et al., 2020) show a significant correlation between illegal immigration and increased risk of terrorist attacks. Illegal immigration is often used by terrorist networks to infiltrate a country undetected. The literature shows that there is a need for a more integrated approach to identifying, monitoring, and controlling the movement of illegal immigrants that could potentially pose a threat to national security. The implementation of advanced technologies and increased analytical capacity by immigration intelligence can help mitigate this risk.

The discussion in this research refers to the background, literature review, and methodology previously described. Using a systematic literature review (SLR) approach, this research seeks to provide a comprehensive overview of the role of immigration intelligence in dealing with the threat of Terrorism and its contribution to national security. This analysis not only explores the relationship between illegal immigration and Terrorism but also discusses the implementation of immigration intelligence in the context of national security policy. The explanation below will outline the main findings obtained from the literature analysis and present a summary table of the results of the literature review.

The Role of Immigration Intelligence in Countering the Threat of Terrorism

Immigration intelligence has a very significant role in detecting and preventing terrorism threats, especially in an increasingly complex global context. Based on a study by (Lokanasaputra, 2019), immigration intelligence is the main tool in identifying individuals or groups that have the potential to carry out terrorism activities, through monitoring the movement of foreigners in the country's territory. Immigration intelligence does not only rely on internal data but also cooperates with international security agencies to strengthen intelligence information.

In addition, research by (Asari et al., 2024) emphasizes that the optimization of immigration intelligence can mitigate the risk of human smuggling, which is often the entry point for terrorists into a country. Immigration intelligence plays an important role in conducting risk analysis, document verification, and background checks of individuals entering the country. These proactive measures allow authorities to identify potential threats before they can develop further terrorist activities (Bakker et al., 2021)

Illegal Immigration and Terrorism Connection

Various international studies have shown a link between illegal immigration and the risk of Terrorism. (Light & Thomas, 2021) in their study found that illegal immigration flows can increase the risk of infiltration of terrorist groups, especially when illegal immigration channels are used as a means of smuggling by non-state actors. This research is in line with the findings of (Böhmelt et al., 2020), which state that uncontrolled migration policies can be an opening for terrorist actors to infiltrate a country and carry out radicalization activities.

However, some studies also show that the relationship between illegal immigration and Terrorism is not always significant in all contexts. Studies (Helbling & Meierrieks, 2020) show that although illegal immigration can increase security risks, other factors, such as socioeconomic conditions and security policies, also have a major influence on potential terrorism threats. Therefore, immigration intelligence must be able to assess risk by considering the complex factors that influence the dynamics of illegal immigration and Terrorism.

Case Study in Indonesia

In Indonesia, the role of immigration intelligence is increasingly important in dealing with domestic and international terrorism threats. (Lestiawati, 2023) shows that terrorism threats in Indonesia often involve international networks that use illegal immigration channels as a way to enter the country. In this context, optimizing the role of immigration intelligence becomes crucial in detecting terrorist movements and preventing acts of Terrorism before they occur (Asari et al., 2024)

Immigration intelligence in Indonesia has also sought to increase cooperation with various international and domestic agencies to strengthen the early detection system. This is supported by research (Henianti et al., 2022) that shows the importance of collaboration between immigration authorities and other security agencies to increase effectiveness in dealing with terrorism

threats. In addition, increasing the capacity of technology and intelligence data is a major focus in efforts to optimize the role of immigration intelligence in Indonesia.

From the results of the thematic analysis, the role of immigration intelligence is not only limited to migration control but also includes aspects of early detection of terrorism threats. Research by (Solheim, 2021) and (Syamsumardian et al., 2020) shows that negative framing by the media of immigrants after terrorist attacks often worsens public perceptions, thus requiring immigration intelligence to act quickly in providing accurate data to prevent discrimination and policies that are not based on empirical evidence. Integration of intelligence data between immigration agencies and national security agencies is crucial in this context.

In Indonesia, research by (Lestiawati, 2023) and (Asari et al., 2024) highlights efforts to optimize the role of immigration intelligence in supporting national resilience. Immigration intelligence in Indonesia has a crucial role in detecting and anticipating potential terrorist threats, especially in border areas that are vulnerable to becoming entry points for human smugglers and terrorist network members. Through the use of biometric systems and cooperation with neighboring countries, Indonesia has succeeded in strengthening immigration control, which is more effective in identifying at-risk individuals.

The implications of illegal immigration for national security policy are significant. Research by (Nussio et al., 2019) and (Geys & Qari, 2017) shows that terrorism incidents often lead to stricter and more restrictive immigration policies in an attempt to respond to public concerns. Such policies, while aimed at improving security, can exacerbate discrimination against immigrant communities. Therefore, a balance is needed between the implementation of strict policies and the implementation of inclusive strategies that can reduce the risk of radicalization.

One of the main challenges in the context of immigration intelligence is dealing with leaderless jihadi terrorist networks, as described by (Sageman, 2011). These networks are difficult to detect due to their non-hierarchical structure, requiring more sophisticated analytical approaches and the use of big data to identify suspicious patterns. Immigration intelligence must be able to conduct in-depth migration analysis to identify the movement of individuals who may be involved in such terrorist networks.

Based on the results of the literature review, the main implication of optimizing immigration intelligence is the enhancement of national security through early detection and prevention of terrorist threats. Study shows that strict surveillance of foreign workers and optimization of electronic reporting systems can improve surveillance effectiveness. Policy recommendations include strengthening inter-agency coordination, improving the training of intelligence officers, and using advanced technologies such as biometrics and big data analysis. In addition, policies should be geared towards reducing potential discrimination and promoting inclusive social integration in order to minimize the risk of radicalization among immigrants. (Bakker et al., 2021)

In Indonesia, a relevant case is the arrest of a terrorist group attempting to enter Indonesia through illegal border crossings in Kalimantan and Papua. Immigration intelligence, in collaboration with the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT), successfully prevented the infiltration of the terrorist network by using intelligence data and biometric systems at the border. This success demonstrates the importance of using technology in detecting and identifying high-risk individuals. In addition, strict surveillance policies during the COVID-19 pandemic have also proven effective in limiting the movement of illegal workers who may be involved in terrorist activities.

This case study confirms that the policy of strengthening immigration intelligence in Indonesia needs to be continuously improved to deal with the increasingly complex threat of Terrorism. The government should ensure continued investment in security technology and training for intelligence officers. In addition, diplomatic approaches and international cooperation with neighboring countries need to be expanded to strengthen the exchange of intelligence data, enabling more effective countermeasures against transnational threats.

CONCLUSION

Immigration intelligence plays a vital role in preventing terrorism in Indonesia, especially as global security threats intensify. This study reveals that comprehensive intelligence data, coordinated analysis, and advanced technologies like biometrics and electronic surveillance are essential for identifying and managing risks linked to illegal migration. The Indonesian experience shows that close collaboration with agencies such as the BNPT enhances the nation's ability to counter increasingly decentralized terrorist networks. The findings emphasize the importance of ongoing investment in security technology, continuous training for intelligence personnel, and stronger international cooperation. For future research, it is suggested to examine how security strategies can be balanced with social inclusion policies to prevent discrimination against immigrants while still safeguarding national security, ensuring that intelligence efforts remain both effective and equitable.

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