CHAPTER III
TRANSNATIONAL TERRORIST NETWORK

This chapter will explain about the transnational terrorist network that becomes actors behind terror actions that happened in Indonesia. In the beginning, this chapter will discuss the terrorist groups and also the classification of terrorist groups based on the characteristics and categories which determine the classification of terrorist groups that lead to the existence of transnational terrorist network.

Next, will explain the existence of transnational terrorist network which more specify the factors that caused the existence of transnational terrorist network. Also, in this section will be discussed the appearance of two examples of transnational terrorist network that become a threat to countries and also about the spreading of transnational terrorist network in countries.

The last section will explain about the transnational terrorist network in Indonesia which gives a significant impact on the terrorist actions in Indonesia. And also in this section will also explain how transnational terrorist network can spread their values in Indonesia.

A.   Terrorist Groups

Terror action that occurred in the world in a few decades this happens because some of the factors mentioned in the previous chapter. However, it cannot be denied that the recent terrorist actions occurred were also caused by the existence of a terrorist group. The terrorist group is a group of clandestine forbidden in General consists of planners, trainers, and bomber/killer really is. Basically, a terrorist group can have multiple structures such as the hierarchy of command can be identified, the horizontal structure in which leaders cannot be identified or do not have a major role, or a structure in which terrorists can be the ' Wolf' (Matusiz, 2013). So the existence of terrorist groups has an important role in any terror action that occurs as well as by the presence of the terrorist groups

themselves have become threats in security and infrastructure for the citizens of the world.

The terrorist group has three characteristics, namely, first, Nonstate-supported group. Terrorist groups that are included in this characteristic is an organization that is not supported by any country. The Group of terrorism that has character Nonstate-supported group is a small group who have a special interest, such as the anti-corruption group, the anti-globalization groups, and more. But in carrying out the action, the group uses terror as a way of burning, looting, and hostage-taking. Group in this category do the terror action which aims to emphasize the aspect of the struggle of the ideology by creating chaos in public order ideology. In addition, the Group has limited capabilities and not equipped with adequate infrastructures in performing the action.

Second, the State-sponsored groups. The Organization of this type of terrorism is a terrorist organization that acquires good support in the form of logistical support, military training, as well as administrative support from a foreign country or foreign actors. Unlike the first type of this group are professional, it means having a clear organizational structure although it is confidential or closed (clandestine). In addition, the ways used in committing terror more organized and planned.

Third, State-directed groups. This terrorist organization is a terrorist organization which is supported directly by a country. In contrast to state-sponsored groups, State support openly, even those countries that make up the terrorist organizations, although the country has never claimed their Organization is an organized terror. An example of this organization is the Organization of special force formed Iran in 1984, for the purpose of spreading the doctrine of fundamentalist Islam in the Persian Gulf region and North Africa (Suradji, 2005).

In addition to having the characteristics of a terrorist group, also has several categories in which this category serves to distinguish terrorist group in accordance with the purpose of

creation of terrorist groups. First, it is the separatists. A separatist terrorist group usually has the goal of secession from an existing country through independence, political autonomy, or freedom of religion as well as domination. This is the separatist group's ideology promised to pay equality and social justice, anti-imperialism, and resistance to the occupation were conducted by foreign powers. The second is nationalist. This terrorist group usually formed due to a sense of loyalty and devotion to the country and the existence of a national consciousness that comes from the placement of the Nations, cultures, and interests that come from people from other groups. This can be an expression in the creation of a new country and want to secede from the country that is already there to join with the other grounded by national identity.

The third is a revolution. Usually, this terrorist group has dedicated itself to the aim to overthrow the existing Government order and replace them with political and social structures of the order. This terrorist group is usually frequently associated with political ideology communist, however, it is not always true and other political movements can use revolutionary methods to achieve their goals. The four are political. Politics can be categorized in the formation of terrorist groups because of differences in political ideology which refers to the structure and organization of forms of Government and society. This makes the existence of differences among the political ideology of society can make to the creation of a terrorist group which is the purpose of this terrorist group to replace existing political ideology. The fifth is a social problem. In this category are usually associated with social policies that often become a matter of debate among the community. A group of terrorists who are categorized it usually got the nickname ' one issue ' special interest ' or terrorism. Examples of this category are linked some of the problems that exist in the United States pose a terrorist group to do the act of terror, these problems are usually in the form of the issue of animal rights, abortion, the environment, ecology, and rights House the minority. The sixth is a religion. Religion becomes one of the

terrorist group because the categories there are several terrorist groups that use religion as their excuse to perform the action of terror. During the years 1980-1995, by as much as 43% of terrorist groups using religious motivation to perform the action of terror. It is based on the presence of religious extremists who consider that by doing violence and terror can achieve their religious purpose. The seventh is a domestic problem. In this case, the domestic problems can be the reason for the existence of a terrorist group. This is due to the existence of a domestic problem that exists in a country such as extremely political and social factions in certain societies and focusing special efforts in the social and political sectors in their countries. This terrorist group only operates within and against their country of origin. The eighth is the international terrorist group. This category of a terrorist group is usually described by providing operational support in the group. International terrorist groups conduct their operations in some countries by maintaining geographic focus in conducting their activities. And the last is a group of transnational terrorists. This category of a terrorist group do their operations internationally but in doing their action, these terrorist groups are not bound by State or a specific area (Terrorism Research, n.d.).

Based on the categories and the characteristics that already explained about, there are some terrorist groups that can be categorized as an example of those characteristics, which are;

1. Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) is a new terrorist group that established in 2013. This group controls part of northern Iraq and parts of Western Syria. The Islamic State, which was founded by Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, has perpetrated acts of terrorism and barbarism that are so cruel that it was condemned by even Al-Qaeda. This group has a purpose to made countries based on the Islamic law and using jihadism as their way to reach their goal. To reach their goal, ISIS has their own networks that spreading in the worldwide.

2. Al-Qaeda is founded by Abdullah Azzam, Osama Bin Laden, as well as other militants, the Al-Qaeda is a Wahhabi organization whose objective is to unite all the Muslims around the world in a global jihad and a harsh interpretation of Sharia law. Same like ISIS, Al-Qaeda also has their own networks that spreading around the worldwide, Al-Qaeda is divided into two types which the first is networks that under Al-Qaeda name and the second one that was affiliated with Al-Qaeda.

3. Taliban emerged in Afghanistan 1994 as a Sunni Islamic fundamentalist political movement and currently waging a war such as an insurgency and jihad. This group was one of the actors behind the 9/11 accident in New York.

4. Boko Haram is an Islamist based militant group in Nigeria, and is affiliated with and receives funding from Al-Qaeda. The group was originally established as a Sunni Islamic group and advocates for the proliferation of the very intolerant Sharia law in places where they have seized power.

5. Hamas which stands for "Harakat Al-Muqawama Al-Islamia," is a Palestinian socio-political terrorist organization, which was established in 1987 as a branch of the Muslim Brotherhood (Beauchamp, 2017). The group was founded with the objective of carrying out jihad against Israel and securing Palestine's freedom from Israeli 'occupation.' But then, Hamas become one of the terrorist groups because of they use violence and also spread terror actions. Hezbollah is the Lebanese-based Shi'ist militant group was established by Muslim clerics (headed by Ayatollah Khomeini) with the sole intention of countering Israel's occupation of Lebanon (1982).

6. Weather Underground Organization is an American radical left-wing organization. This

group was formed to overthrow the US government by creating clandestine revolutionary. To achieve their goal which is to overthrow the US government, this group used the bombing campaign. The bombing campaign itself more targeted the government building and also several banks (Lambert, n.d). Besides that, this group also stated that they did not agree with the fact that the US had been exploiting other nations.

7. IRA is a revolutionary organization formed from the now defunct Irish Volunteers and is based in Ireland. From 1919 to 1921, the IRA was solely responsible for carrying out a war of independence against the British (Arthur & Cowell-Meyers, 2017).

8. Al-Shaabab is a terrorist group that located in East Africa with the area operations in southern Somalia and Yemen. This group was one of the jihadist fundamentalist organizations that emerged the waging jihad against the enemies of Islam and also this group as against the Federal Government of Somalia and also the African Union Mission to Somalia (Council of Foreign Relations, 2018).

9. Kurdistan Worker's Party is a group that placed in Turkey and established in 1978 and had been fighting for an independent of a Kurdish state. Ever since this group established, this group has been involved in armed clashes with Turkey security forces (BBC News, 2016).

10. Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia is a rebel group that located in Colombia. This group was founded in 1964 as the armed wing of the Communist Party and follow a Marxist-Leninist ideology (BBC News, 2016). The goal of this group was to fight against the staggering level of inequality in Colombian at the time.

11. Tehrik –I- Taliban is the largest and deadliest militant umbrella group which located in Pakistan. This group formed under Baitullah Mehsud in 2007 and this group more focus on combatting Pakistani security forces and all symbols of the Pakistani state (Stanford University, n.d). And because of that, this group has become one of a threat to the Pakistan security.

12. Laskar –E- Tayyiba is one of Pakistan's largest militant Islamist group. This group has played the main role in recruiting, indoctrinating, and training thousands of jihadists in Pakistan ever since 1980. This group was originally supported by Pakistani government and instigated terrorist attacks in Kashmir which collaborated with other militant groups such as Al-Qaeda and Taliban (Stanford University, n.d).

13. Abu Sayyaf is a militant group that based in the southern Philippines. This group seeks a separate Islamic state for the country's Muslim minority (Council on Foreign Relations, 2009). Ever since formed in 1991, this group has carried out the bombing, kidnapping, assassinations, and also extortion.

14. Jemaah Islamiyah is a militant group that based in Southeast Asia. This group originally was a fraction of Darul Islam in Indonesia. This group has a goal to establish Islamic states in Southeast Asia. JI also become the actor of the terror actions that happened in Indonesia.

15. Aum Shinrikyo is a group that founded in Japan in 1984. This group was a spiritual group that mixing two religions which are Hindu and Budha. This group was behind the terror acts that happened in Japan which is the deadly sarin nerve gas attack on the Tokyo Subway in 1995. This group using violent, kidnapping, injuring, and killing

opponents, and even using chemical and biological agents in other attacks (BBC News, 2016).

Those 16 terrorist groups itself have a significant impact on the development of terrorism in the world because not to mention that they are an actor behind the terror actions that happened in the world. Besides that, those terrorist groups have their own characteristics in order to do their terror actions. And also, that terrorist have their own purpose on doing terror actions and have their own ways to achieve their purposes.

Table 1 3.1 List of Terrorist Groups by United Nations

No.	Terrorist Group Name	Location	Category
1.	ISIS	Worldwide	Religious
2.	Al-Qaeda	Worldwide	Religious
3.	Taliban	Afghanistan and Palestine	Political
4.	Hamas	Gaza, Palestinian Territories	Political
5.	Hezbollah	Lebanon	Political
6.	Boko Haram	Nigeria	Political
7.	Weather Underground	United States of America	Revolution
8.	Irish Republican Army	Irish	Nationalist
9.	Al-Shaabab	East Africa	Separatist
10.	Kurdistan Worker's Party	Turkey and Iraq	Separatist
11.	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia	Colombia	Political
12.	Tehrik –I- Taliban	Pakistan	Political
13.	Laskar –E- Tayyiba	Pakistan and India	Separatist; Religious
14.	Abu Sayyaf	Phillipine and Malaysia	Religious
15.	Jemaah Islamiyah	Southeast Asia	Religious
16.	Aum Shinkriyo	Japan and Russia	Religious

Source: Salmon, T. C., & Imber, M. F. (2008). *Issues in International Relations* (2 ed.). New York: Routledge.

Basically, the terrorist group is now included in character non-state supported group. It is because of the terrorist groups emerged in the absence of support from the State Government.

But in its development, the terrorist groups that are included in "-this group has the goal of supported differs from"-supported group previously. It is based on globalization which affects the development of the technology. The terrorist group has an ability that is almost unlimited and has adequate infrastructure so that completeness in carrying out the action, the terrorist group is able to perform the actions they are going well. This is due to the presence of the terrorist group is professional, it means having a clear organizational structure although it is confidential or closed (clandestine). In addition, the ways used in committing terror more organized and planned as it gets and how previous terror training used also experience the addition of IE by using a bomb. In addition, terrorist groups now have almost the same purpose in conducting their activities. This is due to the existence of the category in common purpose in the formation of terrorist groups. The category of religion and politics into two categories that the reason for the formation of several terrorist groups that exist today in addition to that the terrorist groups it combines religion and politics as the reason in the conduct of their terror activities. In distribution alone, terrorist groups have international and transnational in nature, this is due to the presence of the influence of globalization itself.

B.   Transnational Terrorist Network

As it is well known that the presence of globalization then gave effect to the development of terrorism itself, here it is also influenced by the development of terrorist groups that already exist. In its development of these terrorist groups are increasingly numerous and have networks in several countries. This is due to the spread of terrorism, the nature of its own already knows no State boundaries or commonly called transnational terrorism. Transnational terrorism became a new problem in the world because of the many transnational terrorisms itself can affect the movement of terrorist groups to conduct terrorist actions as well as spreading the values of their group are a cross country at once. A result of transnational terrorism is what gave rise to networks of terrorist groups in

some countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and others. Al-Qaeda, Jemaah Islamiyah, and ISIS is a great example of terrorist groups that have a transnational terrorist network. A transnational terrorist network is one example of the development of terrorism that occurred in the world. In its development, transnational terrorist network appeared due to the spread of terrorist groups who want to do the terror acts in some States and in doing the action of the transnational terrorist network has the same goal with the terrorist group holding them. In his own movement, a transnational terrorist network is also almost resembled their parent terrorist group due to prior training in doing the action of terror who trained from trusted members of the terrorist group holding them.

1. **Factors that caused Transnasional Terrorist Network**

The spreading of transnational terrorist network cannot be separated from the geographical conditions of a country. Geographical conditions have a significant role in the spread of transnational terrorist network in a country. This is due to the presence of the geographical conditions of the countries of the area, has a lot of forests and mountains can be a target for a terrorist group to form a transnational terrorist network in some states. This is due to the geographical conditions as has been mentioned above will create a transnational terrorist network activities are hard to track because of their hiding place and also moving from one place to another. In addition, the border between countries also affects the inclusion distribution in the transnational terrorist network in a country. This is because the border between countries with respect to which there are remote and unattended by the parties concerned can make it easier to enter the transnational terrorism network to advance the country's borders between countries that are forests or the mountains.

The spreading of transnational terrorist network is also caused by the emergence of foreign terrorist fighters.

Foreign terrorist fighters are the Individuals who travel to a state other than their state of residence or nationality for the purpose of the planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts or participation in or the providing or receiving of terrorist training, including in connection with armed conflict (Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee, t.thn.). The phenomenon of this discussion starts becoming FTF international world since the existence of the ISIS in which many citizens of other countries come to Syria and Iraq to join ISIS. FTF is basically derived from large families in urban communities that are isolated from the mainstream social, economic, and political activity. In addition, the reason the FTF is willing to join the terrorist group is due to poverty. This is because often the FTF joined terrorist groups will be given the money when they join the group. FTF has 4 types: (1) Revenge Seeker who were on this type of diffuse due to frustrated and angry and looking for an outlet to release frustration and anger toward some people, groups or entity that he considers may be wrong; (2) where the Status Seekers on these types of FTF want to find recognition and appreciation of others); (3) the Search for identity, in this type of FTF joined because it is driven by the need to belong and be part of something that means, and try to define identity or their senses of self through their group affiliation); and (4) Searchers fear where this type of FTF was interested in the group because of the prospect of excitement, adventure, and glory.

2. The Examples of Transnational Terrorist Network

A transnational terrorist network has become an international discussion due to the emergence of terrorist groups appearances contributed to the existence and spread of a network of transnational terrorism. In this case, there are 2 terrorist groups' acts against the very existence of transnational terrorism network, namely Al-

Qaeda and the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). These terrorist groups give effect to the development of terrorism, especially in transnational terrorism. This is proven by the existence of terrorism network from two groups that had already spread too many countries.

Al-Qaeda is one of the most internationally renowned terrorist groups. In addition, as a terrorist group, Al-Qaeda has a role in the development of terrorism that occurs in the world. Al-Qaeda itself was established in 1988 in Afghanistan. The group was originally a militant group of multinational Sunni Islamists founded by Osama bin Laden, Abdullah Azzam and some Arab volunteers aimed at countering the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. After several years of assisting Afghan muhajidin supporters in the fight against the Russian invasion, Osama bin Laden and several of his colleagues met in the Peshawar region of Pakistan. At this meeting, came the idea of a possible global jihad, and in this meeting, Al-Qaeda, literally "Basis", was born (Mccormik, 2014). Furthermore, Osama bin Laden also moved the base of Al-Qaeda operations to Sudan, where he established good relations with militants in the Middle East and North Africa which have a role in various terrorist attacks, including the 1993 World Trade Center bombing.

In February 1998, after being expelled from Sudan and returning to Afghanistan, Osama bin Laden issued a second fatwa calling on all Muslims to "kill Americans, military and civilian, and plunder their money," which led to the creation of the World Islamic Front against Jews and Crusaders (FIMLJC). Earlier, Osama bin Laden also issued his first fatwa in August 1996 that told the US troops to leave Saudi Arabia (The History of Terrorism: From Antiquity to Al-Qaeda, 2007). After Osama bin Laden issued a second fatwa there were some extremist movements that joined the FIMLJC, including al-jihad and the Egyptian GI, the followers of the Prophet's

Movement (Harakat al-Ansar) -the one that at that time focused on jihad in Kashmir-as well as the Bangladesh Jihad movement Harakat al-Jihad).

In addition, since the release of the second fatwa, Al-Qaeda has also dared to claim and be responsible for the terrorist attacks of those committed against the United States since 1993 but they have accomplices. Al-Qaeda's name began to peak in September 2001 after the 9/11 event in the United States where Al-Qaeda became a planner in this terrorist event. Can be spelled out after the events of 9/11 Al-Qaeda became a security threat for the countries of the world. Furthermore, Al-Qaeda has also become a leader in 3 terror acts in Bali 2002, Madrid 2004 and London 2005. In addition to terrorist acts, Al-Qaeda also expanded its terrorist group by forming some of their networks in several countries.

In its development, Al-Qaeda became a terrorist group that has its own network in several countries not only that Al-Qaeda also has a significant relationship with several local terrorist groups in some countries such as Abu Sayyaf, Jemaah Islamiyah, and others. These networks are a proof of the existence of Al-Qaeda in the development of terrorism that occurs in the world. At least there are more than 10 terrorism networks under the name of Al-Qaeda itself and spread in some countries, especially developing countries and also countries that have social and political problems that resulted in the existence of civil war.

Table 2 3.2 Lists of Al-Qaeda Official Networks

No.	Name of Network	Location	Founded
1.	Al-Qaeda Islamic Maghreb	North Africa especially Nigeria; Kayblie Mountain (Headquarters)	2007
2.	Al-Qaeda Arabian Pennisula	Yemen and Saudi Arabia	2009
3.	Al-Qaeda in Mesopotamia	Iraq	2004
4.	Tawhid Al-Jihad	Gaza	2008
5.	Al-Shabaab	Southern Somalia	2010
6.	Al-Nusra Front	Syria	2012
7.	Al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent	Indian Subcontinent	2014
8.	Al-Qaeda in Sinai Pennisula	Egypt, Sinai Pennisula, Libya	2006
9.	Al-Qaeda Kurdish Batallion	Northern Iran-Iraq Border	2007
10.	Ansaru	Northeast Nigeria	2012
11.	Al-Qaeda in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia	1992
12.	Al-Qaeda in Mali	Mali	2017

Source: Migaux, P. (2007). Al-Qaeda. In K. Pulver, & J. Browner, *Terrorism: From Antiquity to Al-Qaeda* (pp. 314-348). Los Angeles: University of California.

Al-Qaeda is a multi-national network possessing a global reach and has supported through financing, training and logistics, Islamic militants in Afghanistan,

Algeria, Bosnia, Chechnya, Eritrea, Kosovo, the Philippines, Somalia, Tajikistan, and Yemen, and now Kosovo. Additionally, al-Qaida has been linked to conflicts and attacks in Africa, Asia, Europe, the former Soviet Republics, the Middle East, as well as North and South America. In addition, it is impossible to know precisely, due to the decentralized structure of the organization. Al-Qaeda may have several thousand members and associates. Al-Qaeda trained over 5,000 militants in camps in Afghanistan since the late 1980s. This is what makes the spread of Al-Qaeda in the world to be widespread *(Global Security, none)*

Table 3 3.3 Lists of Terrorists Groups that Affiliates with Al-Qaeda

No.	Name of Grup Terrorists	Location
1.	Armed Islamic Group	Algeria
2.	Al-Ittihad Al Islamiya – AIAI	Somalia
3.	Egyptian Islamic Jihad	Egypt
4.	Al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya	Egypt and Croatia
5.	Jemaah Islamiyya	Southeast Asia but founded in Indonesia
6.	The Libyan Islamic Fighting Group	Libya
7.	Bayt al-Imam	Jordan
8.	Lashkar-e-Taiba	Kashmir
9.	Asbat al Ansar	Lebanon
10.	Hezbollah	Lebanon
11.	Abu Sayyaf Group	Malaysia and Philippines
12.	Laskar e-Toiba - LET	Pakistan
13.	Moro Islamic Liberation Front	Philippines

14.	Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan
15.	Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam	Pakistan

Source: Global Security. (none). *Al-Qaeda (The Base)*. Retrieved January 10, 2018, from Global Security: https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/para/al-qaida.htm

The existence of Al-Qaeda has declined since the death of Osama bin Laden. This affects the movement and spread of Al-Qaeda in the international world. In addition, the presence of ISIS also has a significant influence on the activities and movement of al-Qaeda itself.

Islamic States Iraq and Syria (ISIS) first appeared in the border region between Syria and Iraq. This is due to the instability of the political sector that occurred in the border region between the two countries. ISIS itself is not only an issue between two countries but also an international problem, especially in the security sector. ISIS itself is a military defense group that stood in the border regions of Iraq and Syria. The group was only discovered in 2013 with its founder Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi and only became a global problem early in 2014. The group calls itself a jihadist group fighting on behalf of Islam. Thus, the purpose of this group was to establish an Islamic state in accordance with Islamic laws.

In 2014, ISIS captured Fallujah, Mosul, and Raqqa, and made Raqqa the capital of ISIS (Cockburn, 2016). In addition, ISIS also managed to remove the state border between Syria and Iraq. This is because ISIS has strong military power and has been recognized by the international community. In addition, in 2016, ISIS abducted 2000 Syrian civilians in the Manjib district, the abducted civilians were used as human shields by ISIS militants with the intention that ISIS militants withdrew to Jarabulus, militants hunting ISIS not targeting

weapons towards ISIS (Hutapea, 2016). In the same year, ISIS also kidnapped 400 civilians in Deir al-Zor, besides kidnapping ISIS civilians also reportedly attacking an old town of Nimrud and causing 300 civilians to die from the attack (Haryono, 2016). The average kidnapping that ISIS did to civilians aims as a human shield so that the counter with ISIS does not carry out a weapon attack on ISIS.

To achieve their interests, ISIS has various ways of disseminating their ideological ideals through propaganda and armed attacks. For armed attacks, ISIS is doing this to create a fear of civilians usually done by bombing, burning houses, and so on. For its own propaganda, ISIS disseminates their ideological values in the name of Islam to both community groups and individualists. This is done to disseminate their ideological values as well as to recruit civilians to join them in order to achieve their goals.

In terms of self-recruitment, practically ISIS not only recruits civilians in Syria and Iraq but also the international community. In this case, it made the spreading of ISIS in the international world become growing rapidly. The total amount of ISIS militants in the worldwide is around 20.000-31.500 in 2014, the number was beyond expectations because ISIS itself can be categorized as the new terror group. With the number of ISIS militants that much, the spreading of ISIS in the worldwide is increasing and also the ISIS claims that most of the terror actions that happened in 2014-2017 were done by them. Basically, the countries or areas targeted by ISIS are the countries or territories where civil war is in the area and in addition, ISIS attacks Western countries where these western countries have attacked ISIS.

In addition, ISIS also deployed their networks in some countries this aims to achieve their goals. There are several branches that stand on behalf of ISIS spread

across several countries namely, Egypt, Yemen, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, and North Caucus. These branches have been officially announced by ISIS itself. In addition to establishing official branches, ISIS is also expanding its network by establishing links with several local terrorist groups in several countries.

Table 4 3.4 List of Terrorist Groups that have Affiliates with ISIS

No.	Name of Group Terrorists	Location
1.	Profetens Ummah	Norway
2.	Mujahdin Indonesia Timur	Indonesia
3.	Jamaah Ansharut Daulah	Indonesia
4.	Ansar Al-Khilafah	Brazil
5.	Janood-ul-Khalifa-e-Hind	India
6.	Free Sunnis of Baalbek Brigade	Lebanon
7.	Sons of the Call for Tawhid and Jihad	Jordan

Source: Stanford University. (2017, October 23). *Mapping Militant Organizations (The Islamic State)*. Retrieved January 10, 2018, from http://web.stanford.edu/group/mappingmilitants/cgi-bin/groups/view/1

With the ISIS network is the spread of ISIS in the international world is increasingly widespread. It cannot be denied that the widespread distribution of ISIS also has a significant impact on the acts of terror in the world. In addition, the large number of civilians who joined ISIS also had an impact on security instability in some countries.

C. **The Existence of Transnational Terrorist Network in Indonesia**

The transnational terrorist network poses a new threat to these countries because the existence of terrorist networks has

a significant impact on the increasing acts of terror in some countries. In addition, the transnational terrorist network also a security threat for countries including Indonesia. It cannot be denied that transnational terrorist networks exist in Indonesia.

Indonesia became one of the goals of transnational terrorist networks in spreading their networks in the world. There are several things that cause Indonesia to become a target of transnational terrorist networks, namely social problems such as poverty and lack of education about terrorism, the geography of Indonesia which consists of hills that cause terrorist movement is difficult to detect, and the existence of radicalism group that developed rapidly in Indonesian society. Transnational terrorist networks see these three things as indicators in their distribution in Indonesia.

Indeed, Indonesia becomes one of the countries that were targeted by transnational terrorist network in order to spread their network and also values. But however, the involvement of transnational terrorist network in Indonesia cannot be separated with the existence of terrorist groups that already existed in Indonesia such as Jamaah Islamiyah (JI), Muhajidin Indonesia Timur (MIT), Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD), and so on. JI, MIT, and JAD are the examples of terrorist groups that based in Indonesia that have affiliated with the transnational terrorist network. Those three terrorist groups have a significant impact towards the spreading of transnational terrorist network in Indonesia.

Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) was founded in 1993 in Malaysia by Indonesian named Abdullah Sungkar and Abu Bakar Ba'asyir. Actually, this group was a split group from one of the radical groups in Indonesia named Darul Islam (DI). This group was known as one of a militant extremist rebel group that they have a goal to the establishment of an Islamic state in Southeast Asia (Pavlova, 2006). The existence of JI itself gives impacts to the terrorism that happened in Southeast Asia especially Indonesia. It was proven that several terror actions in Indonesia such as Bomb Bali 1, Bomb Bali 2, and so on were done by them.

Mujahidin Indonesia Timur (MIT) was one of Indonesia terrorist group. This group was founded in Poso, Central Sulawesi and founded by Santoso. This group has largely carried out their operations not only in Sulawesi but also in entire Indonesia. Besides that, MIT become one of the first terrorist networks that can generate a considerable amount of funding by hacking the foreign exchange trading website to support Santoso's training camp in 2012 (Galamas, 2015)

Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD) is one of the terrorist group that based in Indonesia. This group was founded in 2015. This group was consists of several factions such as the splinter of the Jamaah Ansharut Tauhid outside the leadership of Abu Bakar Bashir, the Maman Abdurahman group, the East Indonesia Mujahidin (MIT) group led by Santoso, and the Al Mujahideen group which is a splinter of the Hizb ut-Tahrir group (Global Security, none). It can be categorized that JAD is a new terror group but however their terror actions cannot be underestimated, one of the terror actions that done by JAD was bomb Kampung Melayu in Jakarta.

In several countries the existence of transnational terrorist network are directly involved with the terror actions that happened in those countries but however in Indonesia is a different case. In Indonesia, most of the transnational terrorist network are not directly involved in the terror actions that happened in Indonesia. In this case, the involvement of transnational terrorist network is facilitate training for the terrorists before they do their actions and also transnational terrorism network becomes a planner of terror actions that happened in Indonesia. In this case, transnational terrorism network is affiliated with the terrorist groups that already existed in Indonesia such as JI, MIT, and also JAD. In this case, the transnational terrorist network that affiliates with JI, MIT, and JAD are Al-Qaeda and ISIS. Both Al-Qaeda and ISIS have their own network in Indonesia.

Al-Qaeda is one of transnational terrorist network that been developed in Indonesia ever since 2000. Al-Qaeda itself is not exactly existed in Indonesia but more affiliated with the

terror group that already existed in Indonesia which is Jamaah Islamiyah. It can be said that JI become Al-Qaeda network in Southeast Asia because of JI helped Al-Qaeda expansion in Southeast Asia. Besides that, Al-Qaeda becomes the terrorist patron for JI. Al Qaeda core's influence had a profound impact on JI by encouraging and enabling members of the group to strike Western targets (Gordon & Lindo, 2011). The existence of Al-Qaeda is also evidenced by the existence of FTF from Indonesia that wnt to Afghanistan which amounted to 192 WNI in 1985-1992. It is estimated that the acts of terror that occurred since 2000-2005 is one of the activities of this FTF when they returned to Indonesia (BNPT, 2017).

Here the role of Al Qaeda as a transnational terrorist network does not directly engage in terrorist acts in Indonesia but rather to provide infrastructure and train terrorists in carrying out acts of terror and help plan the action in every act of terror that will be done. This is giving a significant impact on the terrorist acts that exist in Indonesia even though Al-Qaeda does not directly conduct such acts of terror.

Historically, the involvement of transnational terrorist network in Indonesia first appeared in the Bomb Bali 1 at 2002. This terror action was originally done by Jamaah Islamiyah. But somehow, the Indonesia police suspected that there was involvement of transnational terrorism network which is Al-Qaeda. In this terror action, JI was assisted by Al-Qaeda. Al-Qaeda has a significant role in this terror action by providing the tools and training to the terrorists to carry out.

In addition to Al-Qaeda, ISIS also has its own network in Indonesia. At first, the existence of ISIS in Indonesia was found in 2014 when there were some people that joining The Islamic Sharia Activist Forum (FAKSI) pledged hundreds of ISIS supporters at the Syahidda Inn building, Syarief Hidayatullah State Islamic University Campus, Jakarta but their activities just detected by the campus in August 2014. Also in August, an eight-minute video titled "Join the Ranks" appears on YouTube. In the show, a man who called himself Abu Muhammad Al-Indonesia called on Indonesians to support ISIS's struggle to

become the world's Khilafah (Ferdianto, 2014). Therefore, after that, the existence of ISIS in Indonesia become more develop even in the rural area.

In addition, not only ISIS supporters in Indonesia alone but also Indonesians who joined directly to ISIS in Iraq and Syria added a long list of ISIS followers from Indonesia. According to the Head of Police Public Relations Division Inspector General, Setyo Wasisto said the number of Indonesian citizens known to join radical groups and conduct terrorist activities in Iraq and Syria was 671 people. The data collected by Detachment 88 Antiterrorism in recent years. With the total amount 671 people, it divided into men 524, women 147 (Movanita, 2017). But, however, not all of Indonesian that goes to Syria and Iraq are ISIS fighters because some of them especially children and women go there only following their husband.

Besides that, the existence of ISIS in Indonesia is more developing because of the involvement of ISIS with Indonesia's terror groups which are Muhajidin Indonesia Timur (MIT) and Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD). The involvement of ISIS with these two terror groups also giving impact to the number of terrorist actions that already happened. The terror actions mostly happened between 2015-2017 not to mention that terror actions that happened around that time linked to ISIS. Bomb Kampung Melayu which done by JAD linked to ISIS itself (Renaldi, 2017).

The existence of ISIS in Indonesia itself became more developed by the joining of 2 local terrorist groups into the ISIS network which is Muhajidin Indonesia Timur (MIT) and Jamaah Anshar Daulah (JAD) (MIT dan JAT: dua kelompok teror Indonesia terkait ISIS, 2016). 2 terrorist groups is a proof that the development of ISIS spread in Indonesia has spread to the midst of Indonesian society. It cannot be denied that the ISIS network in Indonesia has had a significant impact on terrorist acts in Indonesia where ISIS claims that the recent terrorist acts in Indonesia are still related to the activities of the ISIS network movement in Indonesia.

Basically, the transnational terrorist network in Indonesia is not visible openly because of this network of transnational terrorist has a link to a terrorist group which is usually known as the Islamic movement group. This is what makes the transnational terrorist network somewhat difficult to trace its existence. In addition, transnational terrorist networks also have a significant role in the acts of terror that occur in Indonesia even though they are indirectly involved. However, these transnational terrorist networks became the actors behind the scenes of most of the terror acts that took place in Indonesia.