

Polri Security Intelligence in Conducting Supervision and Control of Non-Organic Fireweapons of the Republic of Indonesia National police/Indonesian National Army for Sports Interests in the Bali Police Area

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Abstract

The role of Bali Regional Police Intelligence is very important in carrying out supervision and control of non-organic firearms, especially for sports. This is because the main task of Intelligence and permission to own non-organic firearms for POLRI and TNI, permits issued by the Head of the Police Security Intelligence Agency and the Head of the Regional Police in accordance with their main duties and authorities are an important basis for an athlete in terms of ownership and use. However, the fact is that there is a lot of abuse of these firearms. Based on this background, it is interesting to raise a research entitled Police Security Intelligence in Supervising and Controlling Non-Organic Firearms of the Indonesian National Police / Indonesian National Army for Sports Purposes in the Bali POLDA Region.

Keywords: Security Intelligence of the Indonesia National Police, Police, Non-Organic Firearms, Sports

Introduction

The Republic of Indonesia is a country based on law that has fundamentals as stated in Article 1 paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which emphasizes that Indonesia is a country based on law, so it is mandatory for every citizen to obey all the rules that have been stipulated in the law and all forms of violations and crimes that have been stipulated in the law. In Indonesia, firearm ownership is regulated in Law Number 8 of 1948 Concerning the Revocation of State Defense Council Regulation Number 14 and Establishing Regulations Concerning the Registration and Granting of Firearms Use Permits which have been amended and supplemented in Emergency Law Number 12 of 1951 Concerning the Amendment to the Ordonnantie Tjdelijke Bijondere Strafbepalinge (STBL.194, No. 17) and

Law NR 8 of 1948. The firearm use permit states that firearms in the hands of people who are not members of the Army or Police must be registered by the Chief of Police, therefore all people who wish to own a firearm must go through the procedures stipulated in the Law so that there are no incidents that could endanger civilians as well as disrupt public order and security. A permit must be issued for each firearm. The person authorized to issue a firearm use permit is the Chief of Police of the residency or a person designated by him. The regulation of weapons use permits as stipulated in Article 9 of Law Number 8 of 1948 is the entry point for the rights of civilians to own firearms in Indonesia.

The rapid growth of cities without sufficient human resource growth and availability of labor, and on the other hand the increasing number and flow of population mobilization, increasingly shows the existence of economic inequality that affects the vulnerability of city security. This vulnerability is reflected in the high crime rate in various major cities in Indonesia, where the perpetrators come from various forms of crime, some also carry out stalking and robbery. The more information technology develops, the more advanced society, the needs of society also continue to grow, including the need for higher education, namely in terms of hobbies. One hobby that is currently popular among the upper middle class is Non-Organic Firearms which are intended for Sports. Airsoft is a sport or game that simulates military or police operations using replica weapons called Non-Organic Firearms. Airsoft games originated in Japan in the 1970s, where strict regulations made it very difficult or impossible to own firearms, prompting gun enthusiasts to seek legal alternatives to pursue their hobby.

Shooting is a sport that emphasizes the skill of using weapons. Sports are classified according to the weapon, target, and distance of the target being shot. And along with the development of the era and also the development of modern technology today, innovations and discoveries have emerged that help in everyday life. An example of a prominent technological development event is the occurrence of crimes in the use of pistol-shaped tools

known as Non-Organic Firearms. Based on Article 1 number 5 of the Regulation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2022 concerning Licensing/Supervision and Control of Standard Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Non-Organic Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia/TNI and Security Equipment classified as firearms, that non-organic firearms of the Police/TNI are Firearms with a caliber of 4.5 millimeters and above with a manual work system, and/or semi-automatic for sports, self-defense and other police function holders. Furthermore, according to the Regulation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia 1 of 2022, Non-Organic Firearms of the Police/TNI consist of 3 (three) types, namely Firearms with live ammunition, Firearms with rubber bullets, Firearms with gas bullets. Non-Organic Firearms of the Police/TNI are used for the purposes of carrying out special Police duties (Polsus), Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS), Satpam and Satpol PP, Sports and Martial Arts, for this study the focus is on the use of non-Organic firearms for Sports purposes.

Non-Organic Firearms of the Police/TNI must have a permit from the Chief of Police. In which the granting of the permit is carried out by the Head of the Police Security Intelligence Agency and the Head of the Regional Police in accordance with their main duties and authorities. Proof of non-organic weapon ownership permit in the form of a Firearms Ownership Book hereinafter referred to as the Pass Book. The Pass Book is a permit for ownership of Non-Organic Firearms of the Police/TNI issued by the Police and contains the identity of the Firearm and the owner which is valid as long as it is not transferred.

Non-Organic Firearms for this sport are often misused by criminals as a tool to commit crimes such as theft, arrest and even murder. This is because the acquisition, ownership and use of Non-Organic Firearms which initially did not carry a bad stigma, but over time and social dynamics, there have been changes and crimes that have a negative impact and endanger society

By looking at the background above, the problem formulation can be taken, namely, first, How is the implementation of supervision and control of non-organic Polri or TNI firearms in

the Bali Police area? and second, What are the legal consequences for owners/users of non-organic TNI or Polri firearms against the misuse of non-organic Polri or TNI firearms?.

This study aims to find out and understand the implementation of supervision and control of non-organic Polri/TNI firearms in the Bali Police area, and the legal consequences of owners/users of non-organic TNI or Polri firearms committing misuse in the use of non-organic Polri/TNI firearms

Methods

The research method used in this study is a type of legal research that is empirical, namely a study that uses empirical facts taken from human behavior, both verbal behavior obtained through interviews and real behavior carried out through direct observation. This study is a type of empirical research because in this study the researcher has described in detail and in depth about a condition or phenomenon of the research object being studied by developing concepts and collecting existing facts.

Results and Discussion

Implementation of Supervision and Control of Non-Organic Firearms of the Republic of Indonesia Police/Indonesian National Army for Sports Interests in the Bali Regional Police Area

Referring to the provisions of the Regulation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2022 concerning Licensing, Supervision and Control of Standard Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Non-Organic Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia/Indonesian National Army, and Security Equipment classified as Firearms, non-organic firearms of the National Police/TNI have the right to be owned and used by every citizen by being given selectively and having met the requirements and following the procedures specified in this regulation. Based on the regulations that have been set, the circulation of firearms is still permitted for certain interests in accordance with applicable regulations.

The legal basis for the ownership and use of firearms in Indonesia, if examined carefully, then regarding the ownership and use of firearms, the most basic thing is a permit.

This is because the ownership and use of firearms by every citizen is related to various factors, so that before obtaining a permit, there must be a series of files and tests that must be fulfilled by every community.

In this context, the ownership and use of firearms that have been licensed require supervision and control by the state as regulated in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia. This is because, although civilians are allowed (permitted) to use firearms based on regulations stipulated in the Regulation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2022 concerning Licensing, Supervision and Control of Standard Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Non-Organic Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia/Indonesian National Army, and Security Equipment classified as Firearms, in reality firearms are dangerous tools/items.

In the early stages of their development, firearms were only used for war purposes, but later they developed and could also be used for other purposes, such as:

- a. as one of the main tools or instruments in defense development through the provision of complete weapons for a country's armed forces;
- b. as a means to support the duties of security forces in maintaining security, public order and law enforcement in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations;
- c. as a means of completing the duties of security units/special police;
- d. as a means for sports and self-defense purposes.

However, the more developed and diverse the use of firearms for various purposes, the more caution is needed (supervision and control) in terms of licensing in order to avoid the dangerous nature of firearms that can not only harm oneself, but can also be a threat to others and even society. Since the enactment of the Regulation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2022 concerning Licensing, Supervision and Control of Standard Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Non-Organic Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia/Indonesian National Army, and Security Equipment classified as Firearms on February 3, 2022, the understanding related to supervision and control is no longer found in the general provisions of this Regulation. However, the Regulation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2022 concerning Licensing, Supervision and Control of Standard Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Non-Organic Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia/Indonesian National Army, and Security Equipment classified as Firearms, regulates the steps for supervision and control based on their

respective activities, especially in this writing will be discussed regarding the supervision and control of non-organic firearms of the National Police/TNI for sports purposes.

As regulated in CHAPTER V Part Three of the Regulation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2022 concerning Licensing, Supervision and Control of Standard Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Non-Organic Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia/Indonesian National Army, and Security Equipment classified as Firearms, the control and supervision of non-organic firearms of the National Police/TNI is carried out upon licensing of firearms, bullets, Air Pistols and Air Rifles, and Airsoft Guns based on the provisions of Article 186, implemented at the Polres, Regional Police, and Polri Headquarters levels.

Based on the regulations related to supervision and control of licensing of non-organic Polri/TNI firearms for sports purposes, it should be implemented based on the results of an interview conducted on January 10, 2025 with Mr. Ida Bagus Nyoman Asmara Jaya, SH as P.S Panit 2 Subdit IV Ditintelkam Polda Bali, in the jurisdiction of Polda Bali, especially regarding supervision and control of non-organic Polri/TNI firearms for sports purposes, it has been carried out in accordance with the procedures or steps as referred to in the Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 1 of 2022 concerning Licensing, Supervision and Control of Standard Firearms of the Republic of Indonesia National Police, Non-Organic Firearms of the Republic of Indonesia National Police/Indonesian National Army, and Security Equipment classified as Firearms.

The same thing was also expressed by I Made Putra Arimbawa as Banit 2 Subdit IV Ditintelkam Polda Bali in the results of an interview conducted regarding the Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 1 of 2022 concerning Licensing, Supervision and Control of Standard Firearms of the Republic of Indonesia National Police, Non-Organic Firearms of the Republic of Indonesia National Police/Indonesian National Army, and Security Equipment classified as Firearms, should have given special authority to the National Police security intelligence in this case in the jurisdiction of the Bali Police to supervise and control every permit issued for the ownership of non-organic Polri/TNI firearms for sports interests, especially for athletes in collaboration with Perbakin Bali. However, it cannot be denied that even though in the implementation of supervision and control carried out in practice in the field, there is still misuse of permits and misuse of firearms carried out by these athletes, even the intensity of the misuse continues to increase and is very disturbing to the community. Historically, the use of the term firearm in human civilization began to be created during the Chinese empire. Firearms were discovered after

China discovered black powder (or gunpowder) in the 9th (ninth) century. This discovery then spread to the Middle East and Europe. In its early development in China, the earliest firearms were fire lances, which were tubes filled with black powder attached to the end of a spear and used as a flamethrower. The earliest known depiction of a gunpowder weapon is an illustration of a fire lance on a silk banner in the mid-10th (tenth) century from Dunhuang. De'an Shoucheng Lu, a record of the siege of De'an in 1132 during the Jin-Song wars, records that Song troops used fire lances against the Jurchens.

The earliest depiction of a firearm is a Sichuan cave sculpture from the 12th century, of a Chinese figure carrying a vase-shaped bomb with fire and cannonballs coming out of it. As for history, the oldest surviving firearm is the Heilongjiang hand cannon dated 1288 found at a site in present-day Acheng District where the History of Yuan records that a battle took place at that time. Ling Ting, a military commander of Jurchen descent, led armed soldiers in battle to suppress the rebellion of the Christian Mongol Prince Nayan. Furthermore, the development of the history of firearms continued to develop not only in China, but also began to develop in the Middle East, Europe, and Southeast Asia. Meanwhile, in the Middle Ages, precisely since the 14th century, the use of firearms began to develop. The first firearms, such as cannons and simple rifles, began to be used in war and hunting. The development of firearms began to continue with the industrial revolution and firearms technology, where rifles and pistols became more accurate and reliable, which encouraged the popularity of firearms. This of course then changed the way of looking at firearms themselves, where firearms were no longer identical to war, but began to be used in recreational and sports activities. This is in line with the expression that states that Throughout their history, firearms have had a profound effect on human activity. Created to wage war, guns soon provided a means for hunting and defending life and property. They also helped sustain traditions of target shooting that began with bows and arrows (free translation: Throughout history, firearms have had a profound effect on human activity. Created to wage war, guns later developed into a means to hunt and defend life and property. It even helped to maintain the tradition of target shooting that began with bows and arrows). Contextually, in the context of supervision and control of organic Polri/TNI firearms, it is appropriate to understand that firearms are tools/instruments that were born and developed due to the need for warfare that has negative connotations, so that if there is misuse of non-organic Polri/TNI firearms for sports interests by athletes, this needs to receive special attention from Polri security intelligence, both at the preemptive, preventive and repressive stages.

Legal Consequences for Athletes Regarding the Misuse of Non-Organic Firearms of the Indonesian National Police or the Indonesian National Army for Sports Interests

Legally, regarding the ownership and use of non-organic Polri/TNI firearms for sports purposes by an athlete, it is still a serious concern. This is because there is still frequent misuse of non-organic Polri/TNI firearms which should be for sports purposes, as stipulated in Article 76 of the Regulation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2022 concerning Licensing, Supervision and Control of Standard Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Non-Organic Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia/Indonesian National Army, and Security Equipment classified as Firearms for "Holders of Firearms for sports purposes are prohibited from using or shooting Firearms outside of training, match, and hunting locations", or in other cases in practice that occur empirically, misuse of permits is still found related to the failure to extend the permit for ownership or use of non-organic Polri/TNI firearms for sports purposes which is very disturbing in society, considering that firearms are dangerous tools or instruments if not used properly. Etymologically, the terms "abuse" and "misuse" come from two syllables "misuse". Misuse in the form of a noun means the process, method, act of misusing; misappropriation, while "misuse" in the form of a verb means doing something inappropriately; misappropriating. The term misuse/misuse in Dutch is known as *misbruik* which has similarities with the term *missbrauch* in German or *misuse and abuse* in English whose meaning is always associated with something negative, namely misappropriation.

Based on the results of the interview conducted on January 10, 2025 with Mr. I Putu Indra Sukma Putra, SH., as Pamin 2 Sie Yanmin Ditintelkan Polda Bali in the interview conducted explained that in the jurisdiction of the Polda Bali there were several cases of misuse of non-organic Polri/TNI firearms involving athletes. One of the cases explained was an athlete with the initials TG who based on the results of an investigation conducted at the Polda Bali on

Saturday, August 26, 2023 at 13.00 WITA had conducted an investigation in the context of the Level III Bali IPSC Open 2023 Reaction Shooting Championship related to an athlete who did not carry a carrying permit. The athlete of the Level III Bali IPSC Open 2023 Reaction Shooting Championship with the initials TG from Surabaya, East Java, was known to use a CZ SHADOW 2 URBAN GREY type weapon with serial number D100209 during the match, was not equipped with a carrying permit from the Police and could not show a PAS Book for ownership of the firearm. Based on the provisions of Article 1 number 24 of the Regulation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2022 concerning Licensing, Supervision and Control of Standard Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Non-Organic Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia/Indonesian National Army, and Security Equipment classified as Firearms, a firearm ownership book is "a permit for ownership of a Non-Organic Firearm of the Police/TNI issued by the Police and containing the identity of the Firearm and the owner which is valid as long as it is not transferred". A firearm ownership book or PAS Book is important for an athlete. A PAS Book by an athlete is proof of ownership of a firearm containing the identity of the firearm and its owner issued by the National Police security intelligence agency by first conducting research on the required documents submitted by the athlete. Contextually, starting from the theory of legal certainty as stated by Gustav Radbruch, there are 4 (four) basic things that have meaning with legal certainty:

- a. Law is a positive thing which means that positive law is legislation;
- b. Law is based on a fact, meaning that the law is made based on reality;
- c. Facts contained or stated in the law must be formulated in a clear manner, so as to avoid errors in terms of meaning and interpretation and can be easily implemented;
- d. Positive law must not be easily changed.

- Based on the theory of legal certainty, it is mandatory for shooting athletes to comply with laws and regulations relating to licensing, supervision, and control of non-organic firearms for sports purposes as stipulated in the Regulation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2022 concerning Licensing, Supervision and Control of Standard Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Non-Organic Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia/Indonesian National Army, and Security Equipment classified as Firearms. This is because, in order for a law to be easy to implement, a law must be formulated in a clear manner, so as to avoid errors in terms of its meaning and interpretation. In addition, the law must be based on a fact, which means that the law is made based on reality. Firearms as explained earlier are dangerous if their ownership and use are not based on clear permits (illegal), including if there is no maximum supervision and control by law enforcement officers in this case the police (intelligence security of the Indonesian National Police) as referred to in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police and Regulation of the Indonesian National Police Number 1 of 2022 concerning Licensing, Supervision and Control of Standard Firearms of the Indonesian National Police, Non-Organic Firearms of the Indonesian National Police/Indonesian National Army, and Security Equipment classified as Firearms. Failure to comply with a legal regulation will result in legal consequences in the form of sanctions for anyone who violates the legal regulation. This also includes cases of misuse of non-organic Polri/TNI firearms for sports interests by athletes, both in terms of ownership and use. Based on the Regulation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2022 concerning Licensing, Supervision and Control of Standard Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Non-Organic Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia/Indonesian National Army, and Security Equipment classified as Firearms, the legal consequences for misuse as referred to above are in the form of sanctions. The sanctions at the Regional Police level are in the form of:

- a) giving a warning or sanction to the permit holder if they deviate from the provisions as stipulated in the permit and if necessary conducting an investigation and inquiry in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; and
- b) revoking the ownership permit and warehousing Firearms if:
 - the ownership permit has expired or has not been renewed or has not been re-registered annually with the local Regional Police; and
 - proven to have misused the permit (Article 188 letter b of the Regulation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2022 concerning Licensing, Supervision and Control of Standard Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Non-Organic Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia/Indonesian National Army, and Security Equipment classified as Firearms).

In contrast to the sanctions as referred to in the Regulation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2022 concerning Licensing, Supervision and Control of Standard Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Non-Organic Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia/Indonesian National Army, and Security Equipment classified as Firearms, which are in the form of administrative and enforcement sanctions, in the Emergency Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 1951 concerning Amendments to the "Ordonnantie Tijdelijke Bijzondere Strafbepalingen" (Stbl. 1948 No. 17) and the Former Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 8 of 1948, categorizing misuse of firearms as acts that can be punished, this emergency law is viewed as a crime (provisions of Article 3). Based on the results of an interview conducted on January 10, 2025 with Mr. Ida Bagus Nyoman Asmara Jaya, SH., as P.S Panit 2 Subdit IV Ditintelkam Polda Bali, he said that one of the main tasks of the National Police's security intelligence is related to licensing, supervision, and control of non-organic Polri/TNI firearms for sports purposes. On the same occasion, it was also conveyed that in carrying out its duties and authorities, the National Police's security

intelligence coordinates and cooperates with related agencies in this case Perbakin to carry out supervision and control, in order to prevent misuse of these firearms, both in terms of ownership and use by athletes and other related parties. However, it cannot be denied that there are still weaknesses in its enforcement. This is because in the current regulations, supervision and control related to the consequences of misuse of non-organic Polri/TNI firearms by athletes are only administrative sanctions in the form of revocation of ownership and use permits and actions whose objects are firearms and ammunition. Contextually, of course, this is still a weakness in law enforcement for the misuse that has been carried out, because there are no sanctions that provide a deterrent effect on athletes who violate the obligations and prohibitions as referred to in the Regulation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2022 concerning Licensing, Supervision and Control of Standard Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Non-Organic Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia/Indonesian National Army, and Security Equipment classified as Firearms. Firearms in concept are not ordinary tools/instruments, such as sharp weapons. Firearms are tools/instruments that were born and developed because of the need for warfare that has a negative connotation, so if there is misuse of non-organic Polri/TNI firearms for sports interests by athletes, this needs special attention from Polri security intelligence, both at the preemptive, preventive and repressive stages.

Basically, if we refer to the Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 1 of 2022 concerning Licensing, Supervision and Control of Standard Firearms of the Republic of Indonesia National Police, Non-Organic Firearms of the Republic of Indonesia National Police/Indonesian National Army, and Security Equipment classified as Firearms, the role of the National Police's security intelligence in relation to licensing, supervision, and control over the ownership/use of non-organic Polri/TNI firearms for the benefit of sports for athletes is clear and clear, however, it does not mean without weaknesses. One of the weaknesses of this regulation is if there is misuse by athletes, especially misuse of obligations

and prohibitions such as not bringing a PAS Book when competing but the athlete only gets a warning like the case that occurred in the jurisdiction of the Bali Police, the role of the National Police's security intelligence in this case can only apply administrative sanctions such as revocation of permits and action against weapons, furthermore, it cannot take action against athletes in the form of providing recommendations to Perbakin to temporarily suspend the athlete from all sports activities for a certain period of time, in addition to imposing criminal penalties on the athlete if it is proven that the actions taken are criminal acts. Based on the results of an interview conducted on January 14, 2025 with Mr. Isro Fidaus as the Secretary General of PERBAKIN Bali Province, in the event of misuse of non-organic Polri/TNI firearms for sports purposes by athletes, PERBAKIN Bali Province is ready to cooperate and synergize with Polri security intelligence to provide information and data needed to achieve optimal supervision and control to prevent misuse of obligations and prohibitions on the ownership and use of firearms and ammunition by PERBAKIN athletes. The weaknesses in supervision and control according to the rules certainly have a major impact on law enforcement carried out by Polri security intelligence, which in principle has a role to detect early and take action against all disturbances and threats to state security and order, especially against the public in general. The importance of the role of Polri security intelligence in terms of supervision and control related to the legal consequences of the misuse of non-organic Polri/TNI firearms for sports purposes by athletes should be very crucial. As referred to in the Regulation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2022 concerning Licensing, Supervision and Control of Standard Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Non-Organic Firearms of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia/Indonesian National Army, and Security Equipment classified as Firearms, the National Police security intelligence can implement supervision and control either before or after the permit for the firearms and ammunition. However, the role of the National Police security intelligence should be further enhanced considering that Article 4 letter b of the Regulation of the National Police of the

Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2018 concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures of the Regional Police stipulates that "In carrying out its duties, the Regional Police carries out the function of implementing security intelligence to prevent disturbances and maintain domestic security". Furthermore, in carrying out its role in carrying out supervision and control, the police intelligence should pay attention to the vision and mission as referred to in the Decree of the Head of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number: Kep/246/IV/2010 dated April 20, 2010 concerning the Vision and Mission of the National Police Intelkam Function.

Conclusion

The implementation of supervision and control of non-organic firearms of the Republic of Indonesia National Police/Indonesian National Army in the Bali Regional Police should have been carried out in accordance with applicable laws and regulations in accordance with the authority of the Police in this case the State Security Intelligence of the Republic of Indonesia, which starts from the licensing stage, then after that supervision and control are carried out on the permits granted. However, in fact, based on the results of interviews conducted, misuse of permits and misuse of firearms by athletes was still found, even the intensity of the misuse continued to increase and was very disturbing to the community, so that caution was needed in the procedures and granting of permits for ownership and use of non-organic weapons carried out by the State Security Intelligence Agency of the Republic of Indonesia in the Bali Regional Police area in accordance with Police Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia Police, Law Number 17 of 2011 concerning State Intelligence and Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 1 of 2022 concerning Licensing/Supervision and Control of Standard Firearms of the Republic of Indonesia National Police, Non-Organic Firearms of the Republic of Indonesia National Police/TNI and Security Equipment classified as Firearms.

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