

**SECURITY OF NATIONAL VITAL OBJECTS AND CERTAIN  
OBJECTIVES AGAINST THE FILLING OF ATMs BY THE POLICE IN  
PT. NAWAKARA ARTA KENCANA**

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Abstract

The guarding of vital national objects and other objects towards the filling of ATM by the police at PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana is the title used by the writer. The main problem of this research is how the guarding mechanism of ATM money filing by the police and how the protection law of the guarding agent. This research used the Normative Empiris type, and the method of this research was descriptive qualitative. The source of primary data taken from an interview with the police and staff of PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana and from applicable laws. The result of this research showed that the guarding mechanism of ATM money filling belongs to PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana by the police was a request for guarding assistance in the form of cooperation agreement based on Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia number 13 of 2017 about defending service of vital objects and particular objects. The use of power in the implementation of policy actions according to the procedure of getting the protection and legal assistance based on Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia number 13 of 2017 about the system for providing legal service by Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia.

Keywords: Guarding, Vital Objects, and ATM filling

**INTRODUCTION**

The primary duties of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia, as stipulated in Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia, are to maintain security and public order, uphold the law, and provide protection, protection, and services to the community. (Disemadi & Roisah, 2019; Suhartanto & Perwira, 2020)

National vital objects and particular objects have a significant role for the Indonesian state from the economic, political, social, defense, and security aspects, which have the potential to become targets of threats, security disturbances and public order, which have an impact on the national economic system, the Indonesian National Police issued a Rule of the Head of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2017 concerning providing security assistance to vital national objects and particular objects. (Praditya, 2016; Widjajanto et al., 2013)

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Article 1 point 4 of the Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2017 concerning the provision of assistance to secure vital national objects and certain vital objects, explains that what is meant by certain objects are areas/locations of buildings/installations and/or businesses managed by the state, business entities. State-owned, regional-owned enterprises, national and foreign private vital objects. (Paeh, 2017; Sulistyaningsih & Susila, 2019)

The form of security assistance for vital national objects and particular objects, in article 5 of the Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2017, is provided in the form of security services and management services for security places. In terms of securing particular objects by the Police at PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana. (Sulistyaningsih & Susila, 2019)

PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana is a national company engaged in security services in the distribution of cash. One of the products from PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana itself is in the field of money and valuable in transit (CVIT), in the framework of assisting Bank Indonesia in increasing the effectiveness of money circulation and the use of clearing documents as a means of transactions. One of the services provided by PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana, in the field of CVIT, is charging money to ATMs as well as overcoming the problem of Bank-owned ATMs.

The number of robbery cases against ATM charging is due to the absence of a request for security by the company to the Indonesian Police. (Dermawan, 2018; Sigalingging et al., 2004) One of the fatal causes is that security is only manned by the company's internal security unit who is not armed and does not ask for escort from police officers when filling money at BCA ATMs in Mumbul Nusa Dua, Thursday, April 26 2018, driver, security and staff in charge of replacing safe with a loss of Rp. 1.8 billion.(Amelda Sinaga & Adler Manurung, 2020)

In 2012 there was also a robbery of a car charging ATM money belonging to BCA, which in this case, was carried out by the police.(Widhi, 2015) However, police who are guarding are still considered negligent in carrying out their duties, do not carry mandatory equipment such as long-barreled firearms when carrying out their escort so that the police who carried out the escort was arrested and also underwent a postponement of promotion and could not attend

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education for one year and a written warning.

In 2017 there was also the theft of company money by three employees of PT Nawakara Arta Kencana Semarang branch with a loss of Rp. 2,3 billion. The incident was recorded by surveillance cameras by forcefully being opened. The lack of security by the police was one of the reasons the defendants committed theft.

Therefore it is essential that security is carried out by the police in order to anticipate robbery, so the author is interested in researching with the title "Securing National Vital Objects and Certain Objects Against Charging Atm Money by the Police at PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana ."

Based on the description of the background above, several things can be identified that are the main problem How is the security mechanism for replenishing ATM money by the Indonesian Police based on the Regulation of the Head of the Indonesian Police Number 13 of 2017 concerning Assistance to Security for National Vital Objects and Certain Objects at PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana and How legal protection is for members of the Indonesian National Police. They secure ATM cash charging based on Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Number 13 of 2017 concerning Assistance to Security for National Vital Objects and Certain Objects at PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana.

From the formulation of the problems taken, the purpose of this study is to find out and analyze the security of replenishing ATM money by the police of the Republic of Indonesia based on the Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2017 concerning Assistance in Security for National Vital Objects and Certain Objects at PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana and to find out and supervise legal protection for members of the Indonesian National Police who secure ATM cash replenishment based on Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2017 concerning Assistance in Security for National Vital Objects and Certain Objects at PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana.

### **METHODOLOGY**

Every scientific paper writing always uses the method used. This happens because the process is the essential instrument in writing scientific papers, so that research is carried out in

a directed manner to achieve satisfactory results. Types of Research, in general, can be classified into various kinds, and the selection of this type of research depends on the formulation of the problem determined in the study. (Hamidi, 2004; Martono, 2010) The authors used empirical normative legal research because it was used to identify the implementation of laws and regulations in society, as well as in business entities with the benchmarks of the prevailing rules and regulations at the National Police Chief.

The data source will be divided into two parts, namely Primary Data, namely, data obtained directly from the first source or field research. In this case, the authors conducted research now at PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana, South Jakarta. And Secondary Data is data obtained indirectly from the field, namely in the form of several information obtained from documents, Head of Police regulations files, literature books, archives, and laws and regulations relating to the issues examined by the author.

Main Legal Material Binding legal materials in the form of applicable laws and regulations and have something to do with the issues discussed, namely, among others, Regulation of the Head of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2017 concerning Certain National Vital and Vital Objects. Object, Regulation of the Head of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2017 concerning Procedures for Providing Legal Aid by the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Regulation of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2009 concerning the Use of Force in Police Actions, Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning Police Republic of Indonesia

Legal/secondary material Secondary standard materials are obtained through journals both in print and online (Open Journal System), thesis, thesis, dissertation or other written works.

Tertiary Legal Material, can be obtained through dictionaries and the internet.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### 1. Withdrawal and Delivery of Money (Cash In Transit) at PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana

Cash In Transit is the activity of taking and delivering cash and valuables belonging to the client under the escort of armed officers and using a particular vehicle

to be delivered to a place designated by the client. I was using a Pickup & Delivery System in the form of Same Day Delivery, Next Day Delivery, and Adhoc. The Pickup & Delivery method is done using Said To Contain, Global Count, and Count On-Site. Distribution and storage services for banknotes (IDR and foreign exchange) and valuable goods (gold bullion, gold jewelry, etc.) for clients, both export/import and domestic activities using the Port to Port, Port to Door (and vice versa) and Door to Door methods. Transportation used: By Land (car), By Air (plane), and By sea (ship). Cash Processing Center is a cash processing and processing service by calculating, sorting, and packaging cash such as banknotes and coins according to Bank Indonesia regulations, which are based on denomination, emission, and conditions of authenticity of money. The machines used when sorting money include: USF 300, GND, UW500, and DELARU.

And the room used is a room that already has a standard with the space in Bank Indonesia, and all activities carried out in the Cash Processing Center (CPC) room are monitored by CCTV for 24 hours.

For PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana offers the following two types of services:

a. Cash Replenishment (CR)

Apart from handling cash processing, PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana also has a special division that takes care of replenishing money at ATMs. This is done professionally and with the highest level of service, including first-line maintenance handling and maintaining the cleanliness of ATM areas by tidying up slots for brochures and other promotional materials from client banks.

b. First Line Maintenance (FLM)

Apart from withdrawing cash, PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana also performs First Line Maintenance as a service which includes:

- 1) Remove the card that is jammed or held by an ATM;
- 2) Replacing printer paper journal/cassette journal;
- 3) Check machine functions such as Dispenser error, Journal failure, Printer

error, and Machine Reset;

4) General Cleaning.

For Officer Formations for ATM Machine services of PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana is 2 CUSTODY Officers (ATM Cashier) and 1 POLRI Officer (BRIMOB/SAMAPTA). With Standard Vehicle Specifications: Blind Van (Daihatsu Grand Max), Safety RAM, Vault, GPS, Alarm, CCTV Capture, Voice Recorder, RFID (Radio Frequency Identification).

The canvas bag used as a media for packaging cash (IDR) is equipped with the company logo and serial number. Types and sizes: Maximum content of 50,000 sheets, Medium to a maximum of 30,000 sheets, and Small to a maximum of 10,000 sheets.

A unique plastic bag that is only used once as a medium for securing cash packaging (banknotes), equipped with the company logo and serial number. Type and Size: Maximum content of 5000 sheets, Medium to a maximum of 3000 sheets, and Small to a maximum of 1000 sheets.

The special suitcase used as a secure medium for storing banknotes/jewelry in the cargo and carry method is equipped with a logo and serial number. Specifications: Waterproof, Anti-sink, and Anti Shatter. A unique safety lock that is used to lock the canvas bag/TE bag and is equipped with a logo and serial number (only 1-time use). There are two types of seals, namely Tombal Seals and Sticker Seals.

2. Quality Procedure for Cash & Valuables In Transit PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana

Quality Procedure Aims to provide a well-planned and controlled operational work system in carrying out the task of transporting, picking up and sending cash and valuables belonging to clients, to achieve the desired service level with the maximum level of security.

Scope This procedure applies to all people associated with the implementation of CVIT activities, including Custody, Control Room, Escort, or other Third Party officers,

supervisors, and management in all service areas. The CVIT handling referred to here is specifically for handling cash or valuables belonging to clients overland. Cash and Valuables In Transit is the activity of taking (collection / pick up) of money and valuables as well as filling and repairing the client's ATM from the place determined by the client with the escort of armed officers or security officers without firearms using an armored vehicle. Or soft skin vehicles and other cars that have been determined by the company without using an armored vehicle or quiet skin vehicle, which will then be delivered to the place indicated by the client, and the handover is carried out by a mutually agreed method.

Custody is an officer who is authorized by the company and has been registered in the Authorize To Collect and has a letter of assignment to carry out CVIT activities. Vehicles used in all operational areas of CVIT and ATMs in Indonesia for escort activities to transport money and valuables must meet Cash and Valuables In Transit vehicle standards, namely:

- a. Has a space or vehicle vault for storage which is tightly closed and not exposed and is covered with iron/steel plates and has a double safety lock, except in certain conditions where a car with space or a vehicle vault for storage is not available then use a family / passenger or other type of vehicle without having space or safe box, vehicle vault to save money.
- b. Having a glass ram/trellis, unless there are certain conditions where a car with a ram/trellis is not available, then you can use the vehicle without having a glass ram/trellis.
- c. Equipped with monitoring tools, CCTV, communication and remote control (GPS), unless in certain conditions where a car with a CCTV monitoring device is not available, it can use the vehicle without having a monitoring device / CCTV, communication and remote control (GPS).
- d. The minimum vehicle crew consists of 2 custodians and is escorted by one armed guard or a security officer without a firearm. In certain circumstances, the vehicle

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crew may consist of 1 custody and two bodyguards armed with weapons or security officers without weapons. For CVIT operational activities in an area in the territory of Indonesia where there is no branch in the area, the vehicle crew consists of 1 custody who is escorted by one armed guard or security officer without firearms and a driver/driver of a rental/rental vehicle in the area who are not employees of PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana.

CVIT vehicles are not allowed to stop in any place, and a loaded condition, should not be left unattended. By considering security and safety factors in the handover of money and valuables, Cash and Valuables In Transit officers carry out loading and unloading transactions, handovers, or transactions according to standard requirements at the place specified by the client. The client is asked to be able to work together and realize that security and safety are the responsibility of both parties.

Firearms Escort Officers / Security Officers Without Firearms are tasked with guarding and protecting themselves, crews, and vehicle loads at work starting from departing, traveling at the stop point, loading and unloading until returning to the Nawakara base. Maintain good cooperation and relationships among team fleet crews and maintain confidentiality regarding the duties of parties who are not directly interested—managing performance and personal development in a professional and disciplined manner and as an integral part of the team. Provide input and information that can be considered by the company in terms of improving security and smooth operation of operations. Use security equipment when performing escort duties such as firearms or electric clubs or knives (bayonet) or pepper spray or taser guns or stun guns and other security devices.

The daily operations of Cash Valuable In Transit (CVIT) must be well planned and allocated and take into account the factors of security, safety, Service Level Agreement (SLA), efficiency, and effectiveness. The person in charge of planning must be someone who has sufficient competence to make plans and understand very well what customer requirements or SLAs are.



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CVIT daily operational activity plans are made in the master's daily itinerary (FORM B1-1) for all teams. Where in the master's daily itinerary, travel routes for each group are made according to the results of the mapping (mapping) of each client's request, service time, type of service, team crew, and others.

The needs for CVIT logistics equipment for each team, such as bags, seals, forms, and so on, were prepared by the planning and control officers with the Duty Officer on D-1 according to the schedule that was made. The deployment of custody officers and escort officers into each team is carried out on H-0 by supervisors and Duty Officers randomly according to the guard personnel present due to considerations of security and safety factors as well as minimizing dangerous things. Likewise, the determination of the vehicle used by each team was determined on H-0 by Dispatch officers according to the distance and estimated volume of cargo. The team personnel may not refuse and select the team crew and travel itinerary provided.

Custody and escort officers are asked to be present 15 minutes earlier than work time to be asked to coordinate travel schedules, brief briefings, and prepare for departure. Also, the custody needs to: Check logistical equipment (bags, seals, forms, etc.) that will be used according to the defect in the way, Handover vehicle keys and safety from the Dispatch officer, and carry out physical checks and vehicle completeness according to the vehicle checklist.

The preparation of vehicles to be used for CVIT operations must be ensured that the car is roadworthy or fit. The custody must first ensure that the condition of the car at least meets the checklist in the vehicle checklist provided. The results of this inspection, if anything unsuitable is found, it must be immediately reported to the Dispatch officer and followed up until the vehicle is fit for the road.

For damage that cannot be handled by Dispatch officers and requires exceptional repairs or further action, a vehicle repair request report is made. This type of damage is divided into two parts, namely: Still roadworthy, where the impossible damage does not directly harm or affect the performance of the vehicle such as scratches, dents, and others.

And where the damage to the car that cannot be overcome is dangerous and has directly affected the performance of the vehicle and is a vital function of the vehicle (such as brakes, transmission, handling, and sight, etc.), then this damage is declared not roadworthy and must be replaced with another vehicle and for the time being, must be overcome.

After the preparation process is complete, the team departs for the task of Pick up or Delivery according to the team's travel sheet. It is not permitted to stop at the destination and change the route, which is not in danger without permission from the monitoring center (the monitoring officer will seek authorization from the regional operations manager in advance). Select vehicles always have their windows closed, doors, and safety double locked. Vehicles loaded with client cash are not allowed unattended.

During the trip, the custody and bodyguards obey the rules of driving and on duty. In the event of a small incident on the way such as; (accidents, damage, etc.), then it is reported to the monitoring center to be followed up and receive further instructions. In the event of an incident on the way, such as an accident in every possible opportunity to report to the monitoring center. In the event of a serious incident on the way, such as a robbery in any event that allows the custody to activate the Panic Button in the vehicle and report to the monitoring center.

After arriving at the client location/pickup location (pickup) or delivery, the entire custody team and bodyguards get out of the car, where the first to get off is the guard to monitor the surrounding situation and ensure the problem is safe, after which the custody follows.

Custody ensures that the car is parked in a safe location and ensures that the steering wheel is locked. The ignition key is removed from the contact, Custody 1 and Custody 2 open the safe to take and enter money or valuables that have been taken from the client at that location, after finishing the safe is locked using two the lock and key are held by Custody 1 and Custody 2.

Custody 2 handed over the steering wheel key and car ignition key to Custody 1,

who would make a handover transaction to the client, where previously Custody 1 and Custody 2 and the guards made sure the vehicle was locked. Custody 2 is in charge of guarding and supervising cars parked at the client's location in a place that is still in direct view.

Guards must accompany and guard Custody 1 during transactions and the trip from the car park to the handover location and vice versa to the transaction place to the car. Guards must carry their escort equipment during accompanying custody 1 in transactions and on the way from the transaction location to the parking lot. Custody reports or communicates with the monitoring party when the client arrives at the location where the transaction has been completed. Custody 1 and custody two can exchange tasks as long as both custodies have a Transaction Card and are registered in the ATC, where they must first report to monitoring to make these changes.

3. Security Mechanism for Replenishment of ATM Money by the Police of the Republic of Indonesia Based on Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2017 concerning Assistance to Security for National Vital Objects and Certain Objects at PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana

The National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, as a law enforcement tool, in carrying out their duties, functions and authorities are regulated in Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. The police function, as stipulated in article 2, is one of the parts of the State government in the field of maintaining security and public order, upholding the law, protecting, protecting and serving the community.

In carrying out its functions, the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia has the main task in article 13 of the Police Law to maintain public security and order, uphold the law, and provide protection, protection, and services to the community. For this reason, the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia has the responsibility of creating and maintaining safe and orderly conditions in the life of the community. Security and order carried out by members of the National Police are not only limited to people's lives but also vital national objects and particular objects. The provision of

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security assistance for critical national items and specific objects is regulated in Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2017. Particular objects defined in article 1 number 4 include areas/locations, buildings / or businesses managed by the State, State-Owned Enterprises, Regionally Owned Enterprises, Private, and Foreign Vital Objects.

National Vital Objects and particular objects can be in the form of Industry, installation, transportation, mining and energy, government/private/foreign office buildings, tourist areas, and State institutions. One of the particular objects that are prone to and have the potential for disturbance of security and order, which must be secured by the Indonesian National Police, is PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana.

Security assistance for National Vital Objects and particular objects, in this case, PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana, is provided in the form of security services. The security services offered include the mobilization of forces and equipment for facilities and infrastructure. Security assistance is carried out upon request by PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana in the form of cooperation with the Indonesian National Police.

PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana is a company engaged in the service of charging cash to ATMs, which was founded in 2011. In the operation of replenishing money to ATMs, PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana collaborated with Polda Metro Jaya in terms of assigning Dit Sabhara personnel who were tasked with securing and escorting ATM cash replenishment.

Security against ATM filling at PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana in the form of direct security, this is as explained in article 16 of the Regulation of the Head of the National Police of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia number 13 of 2017, direct security in the form of deployment and deployment of forces along with security means and facilities according to needs and estimated threats and disturbance of public order and security that may occur.

In the standard operational quality procedure of PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana, in terms of cash withdrawal and ATM filling into client-owned locations, must be escorted

by armed police officers. At least two custodians have to supply an ATM in one vehicle and be accompanied by an armed police officer.

Polri personnel who are in charge of securing ATM cash filling must be equipped with firearms with the task of guarding and protecting themselves, crews and vehicle loads at work starting from departure, trips at the stop point, loading, and unloading to return to the PT base. Nawakara Arta Kencana.

The daily operations of replenishing ATMs must be well planned by considering safety and security factors. Police personnel who carry out the escort must be in accordance with the schedule that has been made. Placement is carried out by the Supervisor and Coordinator of the escort. This is in accordance with the order from the Director of Sabhara Polda Metro Jaya, Police personnel in terms of guard should not refuse and choose the escort schedule to fill the ATM given.

Escort ATM filling by Polri personnel must ensure the situation is safe and supervise the surrounding situation where the ATM locations are secure. Guards accompanied Custody in charging the ATM, from getting out of the car to the filling station and back to the car. Security of vital national objects and particular objects against filling up ATMs by the Police at PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana is a form of law enforcement in terms of crime prevention and control. This is following the theory conveyed by Barda Nawawi Arief in the field of criminal policy to protect the community, and law enforcers must carry out procedures to carry out crime prevention and control.

Prevention and handling of this crime are essential in the process of replenishing ATMs so that robbery does not occur. Therefore law enforcement personnel of the Police have a crucial role in the task of securing money replenishment at PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana. ATM filling has the potential to become a target of threats to security and public order disturbances in the event of a robbery, which will impact the national economic system.

Security for charging ATMs at PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana, which is provided in the form of security services by Sabhara Polda Metro Jaya personnel, is in accordance

with the Regulation of the Head of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2017 concerning assistance in securing vital national objects and particular objects. The preventive or preventive function in theory conveyed by CH Niewhuis is to carry out its primary duties, that the Police are obliged to protect the State as well as its institutions, people, and property, by preventing acts that can be punished and actions that can threaten and endanger. Order and peace.

4. Legal Protection for Members of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia Who Carry Out Security Filling of ATM Money Based on the Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2017 concerning Security Assistance for National Vital Objects and Certain Objects at PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana

PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana as a private company engaged in ATM filling services is one of the specific objects that must receive security assistance by the Police as stated in the Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2017 concerning providing security assistance to vital national objects and certain objects.

Charging ATM money is prone to criminal acts in the form of robbery, so the security carried out by the Police must be very important. The nature of security as referred to in Article 17 of the Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2017, including in the form of open security, including escorting humans, documents and items entering or leaving particular objects, including conducting patrols and surveillance carried out within or outside the environment of specific objects.

The use of force in the act of securing particular objects at PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana, in terms of preventing or stopping the actions of criminals that threaten the safety or endanger physical life and property, members of the Police are guided by Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia number 1 of 2009 concerning the use of force in police actions.

The use of force in police actions to prevent, obstruct, or stop the actions of

criminals that conflict with the law and endanger members of the Police who secure the charging of ATM cash at PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana, members of the Police, can exercise discretion according to the applicable regulations. Police discretion is the authority to make decisions based on the personal considerations and beliefs of a police officer in certain conditions.

We are securing particular objects in filling ATMs at PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana, a member of the Police who uses force in the act of obtaining legal protection by the Police agency, including in the form of legal assistance as stated in the Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia number 2 of 2017 concerning Procedures for Providing Legal Aid by the Indonesian Police.

The use of force in the implementation of police actions must be following applicable procedures and will receive legal protection and assistance by the Indonesian Police following the prevailing laws and regulations. Standard service is provided both inside and outside the judicial process.

PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana is obliged to protect members of the National Police who secure ATM cash replenishment in the form of life and body insurance protection. Providing logistical assistance to Polri members ensuring ATM cash replenishment must be provided following the cooperation agreement between PT. Nawakara with Polda Metro Jaya.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the discussion and analysis that has been put forward by the author that in the Security of National Vital Objects and Certain Objects Against Charging Atm Money by the Police at PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana. Tangerang, the author, will provide two conclusions, including the following:

1. The security mechanism for replenishing ATM cash belonging to PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana by the Police is a request for security assistance in the form of a cooperation agreement based on the Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia

Number 13 of 2017 concerning assistance in securing vital objects and particular objects. Direct security by the Police is in the form of deployment and deployment of forces along with security facilities and infrastructure according to the needs and estimates of possible threats and disturbances to public order security. Security in the form of a warrant, using a firearm in the form of escort starting with preparation for departure, on the way, replenishing money at an ATM until returning to the base at PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana.

2. Security for the replenishment of ATM cash by the Indonesian Police can use force in their actions, as stated in the Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2009 concerning the use of force in police actions. The use of power in the implementation of police actions following the procedure to obtain legal protection and assistance based on Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia number 2 of 2017 concerning methods for providing legal service by the Indonesian National Police.

Based on the above conclusions, there are several suggestions that the authors convey, namely:

1. If ATM is prone to robbery, PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana must increase the Security Operational Standard. Applications for cooperation requests for security assistance to the Metro Jaya Regional Police must be maintained and enhanced for the sake of creating security and order in the community.
2. The protection of the police who carry out the security of charging ATMs must be increased. In addition to legal protection by the Police of the Republic of Indonesia, protection in body and soul, PT. Nawakara Arta Kencana must register every personnel on duty in a transparent form of insurance

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