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FOREX ROBOT DEVELOPMENT IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT INTELLIGENCE AND INTELLIGENCE STRATEGY

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
	In the development of technology in the financial world, we are also now familiar with trading robots. This robot works to make it easier to trade in cyberspace. Trading robots do not offer a solution to generate instant profitable transactions. Profitable long-term forex trading is much more than just tactical analysis of forex trading and the use of trading robots. Have a special program that does all the work to look tempting. But this is how trading robot's work. Trading robot sellers who prefer to see a decent trading robot. Such a system requires constant human adaptation and supervision. The general public who wants to use trading robots well must know the risks and systems of the trading robot and there is no guarantee that using a trading robot will be 100% profitable. It should be emphasized again that the trading robot will make decisions based on the conditions that have occurred and the right decisions at that time. Thus, no foreign trade organizer dares to give absolute guarantees. *Thisisan open accessarticleundertheCC BY-SAlicense.*

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1. INTRODUCTION

No matter who your employer is or what topics and interests interest you, all intelligence practices share key elements. Yet another commonly used definition that embodies these ideas can be made from various entries in the Concise Oxford English Dictionary and others, and suggests that intelligence can be thought of as described in the following terms:

> *Intelligence is the sum of what is known, integrated with new information, and finally interpreted for its meaning.*

Intelligence is often described in terms of where and why it is done. So terms like military, political, economic, or criminal intelligence are commonly used around the world. What does this terminology mean? Without a doubt, these separate applications have had some impact on the way intelligence processing is done and the types of products developed.

The general public who wants to use a trading robot should be educated about the risks and the trading robot system and there is no guarantee that using a trading robot will be 100% profitable. Financial planner from Finansia Consulting Eko Endarto said that he also said that it would be good for the trading robot vendor to include a disclaimer that his service could not determine with certainty the conditions that would occur in the future. Investors should also check the percentage of success and failure of the technology.

Director of TRFX Garuda Berjangka Ibrahim observed that the number of trading robots that made transactions with Indonesian brokers was not as many as those of trading robots that transacted with foreign brokers. Investors also need to know that there are really two choices, namely trading robots that transact with Indonesian brokers and trading robots that trade with foreign brokers.

Trading robots that transact with foreign brokers are more prevalent because the spread and commission setting are smaller than those of domestic brokers. It is not surprising that in the end many offers of trading robots in Indonesia are collaborating with foreign brokers, because Ibrahim noted that the potential of the Indonesian market is large. Of the total population of Indonesia, 30% invest in foreign exchange. (https://investasi.kontan.co.id/news/aturan-main-robot-trading-forex-diperlukan-agar-investor-no-salah-step/Quoted on November 6, 2021)

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2. RESEARCH METHOD

2.1. Strategic Inteligence

Strategic intelligence and strategic analysis are terms used to describe certain types of intelligence and analytical practices. While all intelligence is concerned with analyzing issues so that forecasts can be made, then strategic intelligence takes on a certain aura, aiming to provide the type of analysis that is directly related to the overall achievement of i.e., strategic goals of organizations, companies, and governments.

In doing so, the goal is to avoid semantics that sometimes obscure, rather than clarify, meaning. One school of thought holds that strategic intelligence is a tool, even if only for upper management use. Indeed, many organizations would support a definition of strategic intelligence along the following lines, giving truth to this widespread but erroneous belief:

One view is that strategic intelligence is the specific form of analysis which is re-quired for the formulation of policy and plans at agency, corporate, national or international levels.

We certainly can't argue with this view, but is it the only valid one? Why limit strategic intelligence to groups at the stated levels? Everyone has experience with the difference between a major destination and a travel issue that must be addressed. Success in any endeavor depends on the set of activities to sustain it. To put this in a different way, it is common to note that while we may have a primary goal that voices our overall intention, there are also a series of "smaller" goals and objectives that must be met along the way if we are to achieve it. overall success. This applies to starting and running a business as much as managing a department. By any definition, strategy is directly concerned with the development and use of an overall plan that includes all the details needed to arrive at the main objectives. Of course, or organizations such as federal or provincial law enforcement agencies have overarching goals to achieve. For them, some form of intelligence analysis that addresses all the features that might hinder their achievement is an important feature of early warning and planning ahead.

Strategy development, however, is not necessarily confined to the higher levels of organizational headquarters planning. Any organization or group that can separate its goals and objectives into two streams of up and down decision-making needs a strategy to achieve success. All organizations, large and small, deserve such services. Thus, strategic intelligence for law enforcement is a tool of local commanders as well as a tool for commanding capital cities or national headquarters. In short, strategic intelligence serves the needs of all groups who wish to plan carefully for future mainstream achievements, whether they are corporate, regional, family, or social.

We have to start with the definition. In simple terms, intelligence can be described as processed information. This is intended to convey the understanding that raw information must be processed before it can be interpreted. But the word process does not convey the true meaning of substance or accuracy. Indeed, if there is a key missing element in any definition revolving around the notion of processing, it is that intelligence demands a high level of interpretation, coupled with some supposedly unavoidable speculation. What we're actually talking about is something more like applied research. No matter what field of work we are in, we have the following concerns:

Problems to solve;
The need for good planning;
Data to search, collect and combine; and
Answers to find.

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Intelligence is often described in terms of where and why it is done. So terms like military, political, economic, or criminal intelligence are commonly used around the world. What does this terminology mean? Without a doubt, these separate applications have had some impact on the way intelligence processing is done and the types of products developed.

2.2. Teori Sistem Dunia (*World System Theory*).

The World System Theory or often referred to as the Modern World System is a development theory proposed by Immanuel Wallerstein. This theory emerged in the 1970s as a reaction to the views presented by the modernization theory and the dependency theory that had emerged previously, which were considered to have failed to understand development problems or poverty in developing countries. According to world system theorists, dependency theory can only explain the symptoms of underdevelopment, but cannot explain the symptoms of

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development in developing countries satisfactorily. (Budiman, 2000). Through the writings he delivered throughout the 1970s, Wallerstein saw the failure of development in developing countries in a more comprehensive framework as part of the working mechanism of the capitalist world economic system that had been firmly entrenched.

World system theory makes the world as a unit of analysis in understanding the problems of development and social change. The understanding of the world as a unit of analysis is based on the belief that it is the only historical system that has existed, developed, and will continue to grow or die in human civilization. Therefore Wallerstein rejects the use of society or the state as a unit of analysis because it is considered insufficient to understand the character of change globally. According to him, before the emergence of the world system, there were three types of systems that had appeared in the history of human life. The first is the mini system (the mini system). Second, the world empire system, and third, the world economic system.

The main thesis of modern world systems theory states that the modern world can only be understood as a global system with a single division of labor and multiple cultural systems that form an international hierarchy through the never-ending struggle of states and classes. Hierarchically, the world region can be divided into three parts, namely: The developed and dominant "central" region; "semi periphery" (semi periphery) which is half developed, and "periphery" which is dependent and backward (Wallerstein, 1974: 66-67). The existence and status of each region describes the degree of penetration of capitalist power. Economically and politically, the "central" metropolis creates underdevelopment in the "peripheral" areas. The relationship between "center" and "periphery" is exploitative in nature, which is characterized by the flow of surplus to "central" countries. In other words, the progress achieved in the central regions has simultaneously created poverty and inequality in the periphery countries. Peripheral countries are caught in a cycle or vortex of underdevelopment. The existence of this hierarchy shows the different levels of ability of each country.

In Wallerstein's view, the central region is the main countries or cities of the world that have been the centers of business, finance, technology, and international trade, which control the entire series of economic pulses based on the capitalist system. The metropolises are: Washington, New York (USA), London (England), Paris (France), Berlin (Germany), Tokyo (Japan), Brussels (Belgium), Amsterdam (Netherlands) and Western European countries. other forward. These areas become a buffer as well as a symbol of the establishment of the global capitalist system, which dominates most of the world's trading activities. These central countries are the main actors driving world changes, including determining the fate of developing countries.

Outside the group of countries or the central region there are semi-periphery areas, as well as periphery areas. Semi-periphery countries are countries that already have a decent level of progress compared to peripheral countries. This region has been able to develop a fairly strong and advanced industry, which is supported by adequate trade and financial activities as well as well-established economic institutions. However, semi-periphery countries have not been able to completely release their dependence on developed countries, let alone match them. According to Muir (2012) the presence of semi-periphery countries is actually needed to bring stability and balance in preventing excessive exploitation of central countries to peripheral countries, where semi-peripheral countries can be a buffer (retainer) of such exploitation by building alliances with peripheral countries. In this context, semi-periphery countries have an important position in dynamizing the situation by acting as an incubator for change.

Meanwhile, the periphery are countries that have an underdeveloped economic status, have a fairly large poverty rate, low quality of human resources, poor governance and fragile social structures. These countries are suppliers of raw materials for industrial purposes, as well as marketing places for industrial products of developed countries. In the trade chain of the world economy, peripheral countries are always dependent on developed countries, and they cannot be separated from the existing system. Instead of the peripheral countries being able to catch up with the developed countries, they are getting more and more involved in the system and contribute to the deepening of the influence of the capitalist economic system in their region. (Wallerstein, 1984, Pages: 34-35).

According to world system theory, the international economy is an arena for the struggle of interests between developed central countries and weak and underdeveloped periphery countries, in the form of exploitation, which prevents underdeveloped countries from progressing both economically and politically. The perpetual international division of labor has placed the peripheral countries in a position of dependence on the developed countries. Through economic capabilities, types of production, technology and trade strategies that are created in such a way, the central (developed) countries enjoy a flow of trade surplus which simultaneously impoverishes the peripheral countries. Thus, the phenomena of development and underdevelopment in the world system perspective are nothing but different sides of the same coin.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Moleong (2004) says that research is essentially an attempt to find the truth and to justify the truth. This research method was chosen by the author because of several considerations, such as what was conveyed by Moleong (2004), namely: (1) Adjusting qualitative methods is easier, if it is with plural reality. (2) This method

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presents directly the nature of the relationship between the researcher and the source of information. (3) This method is more sensitive and more adaptable to the many shared influences on the value patterns encountered. This research is qualitative research using a perspective that is carried out by looking at social control against transnational crime. So, before that the researcher will explain some of the opinions of experts regarding this qualitative research.

According to Suparlan (1994) states that: Qualitative research is research that analyzes social phenomena by using the culture of the community concerned to obtain an overview of the prevailing patterns and the patterns found, the meaning of actions from the events of people who want to be understood., which is expressed directly in the language that is received and conveyed indirectly, then analyzed with an objective theory. Other experts such as Creswell (2002) argue that the definition of qualitative research is as a process of inquiry to understand social problems or human problems based on creating a complete holistic picture formed in words, reporting the views of informants in detail and arranged in a natural setting.

4. DISCUSSION

Trading robots do not offer a solution to generate instant profitable transactions. Profitable long-term forex trading is much more than just tactical analysis of forex trading and the use of trading robots. Have a special program that does all the work to look tempting. But this is not how trading robots' work. Trading robot sellers who prefer to see a decent trading robot. Such a system requires constant human adaptation and supervision. Offers to use trading robots when investing in foreign exchange (forex) or foreign exchange (forex) are increasingly milling about online. The convenience and potential benefits of using a forex trading robot are tempting. However, it is better for investors to be aware that risk is unlikely to disappear. Traders cannot fully expect their trades to be trading robots. Trading robots only adopt the advantages of trading technical analysis

President Commissioner of HFX International Futures Sutopo Widodo said that trading robots were very popular among traders in 2007. However, recently the promotions carried out by trading robot vendors have expanded to the general public. This makes so many people who want to know the world of forex trading but are limited in their ability to analyze the market.

According to Muir (2012) the presence of semi-periphery countries is actually needed to bring stability and balance in preventing excessive exploitation of central countries to peripheral countries, where semi-peripheral countries can be a buffer (retainer) of such exploitation by building alliances with peripheral countries. In this context, semi-periphery countries have an important position in dynamizing the situation by acting as an incubator for change. Strategic intelligence does not deal with individual targets but with overall trends that can be interpreted by looking at various target activities. This is best thought of as applied research into a particular phenomenon so that, in time, the knowledge gained will help focus ongoing operations and provide a basis for policy and legislative review.

This basic model is a "standard" intelligence process that is formally taught to operational and analytical personnel from around the world. Easy to understand and easy to use; it is just as useful in intelligence and research work as it is for detectives and investigators. It is important that the analyst fully understands the steps as a precursor to continuing to consider their adaptation to the strategic intelligence process.

Tuff (2020) describes that trading robots are impossible to operate without humans, because they are basically tools in foreign exchange trading. It cannot completely replace the role of humans as brokers and traders in the foreign exchange trading market, because they do not have the flexibility to make adjustments to the latest developments and conditions, especially those that occur suddenly such as changes in political and security conditions. It should be emphasized again that the trading robot will make decisions based on the conditions that have occurred and the right decisions at that time. Thus, no foreign exchange trading operator dares to give absolute guarantees. Service users who will use it will always sign a form, one of which contains that the foreign exchange trading operator cannot be held responsible for all risks and losses that occur as a result of foreign exchange trading.

In this case, there are three legal aspects that are necessary to oversee the use of trading robots in foreign exchange trading. First, the aspect of consumer protection. Second, the aspect of supervision by the Commodity Futures Trading Regulatory Agency (CoFTRA), and third, the civil and regulatory aspects that support foreign exchange trading using trading robots. It should be understood that recently the incessant advertising of foreign exchange trading using trading robots can cause harm to the public due to the incomplete substance of the advertisement.

This robot is an electronic tool that works automatically to look for trading opportunities (open trade), selling opportunities (open sell) and buying opportunities (open buy) in the forex market. The forex trading robot knows when to buy and sell, and performs buying and selling transactions on its own without having to get orders from traders or forex traders. From various sources, the advantage of using a forex trading robot is that it can operate for 24 hours non-stop. Thus, traders do not miss trading opportunities in the forex market even during human rest hours.

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As is known, the forex market runs 24 hours a day and five days a week. The market is divided into three trading sessions based on regional zones namely Asia, London or Europe and New York, which allows the trader to choose the trading time according to his position. The presence of a forex trading robot that runs for 24 hours non-stop is certainly beneficial for traders to find opportunities in the market. Another advantage is that forex trading robots do not have emotions. Thus, its presence can minimize the risks that arise due to the emotions of traders when transacting.

Not infrequently, traders follow their emotions to change stop losses and take profits when they see forex price fluctuations either when they go up or down sharply. In fact, this market has very high volatility. The trader's emotions often actually cause losses for themselves. Therefore, the presence of this forex trading robot can help reduce the risk caused by these emotions.
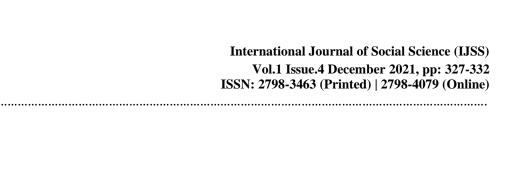
5. CONCLUSION

Forex robots can indeed help and facilitate the human role in trading online. That role can have an impact on users, there are also many services that offer robots, but the important thing is that we have to look at the risks and also how to see the benefits derived from trading robots, especially from a legal and information security perspective.

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