

STRATEGY OF THE DIRECTORATE OF NARCOTICS INTERDICTION OF THE DGBC TO SUPERVISE THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS SMUGGLING TO INDONESIA

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Abstract: The Directorate General of Customs and Excise (DJBC) as the "guard" of the border gate has big challenges in its efforts to supervise international narcotics smuggling into Indonesia. Recently, at DJBC, a special directorate was created to handle narcotics trafficking activities, namely the Narcotics Interdiction Directorate. This study discusses the threats and risks of narcotics trafficking in the context of customs and excise in Indonesia, which makes DJBC need a special directorate of narcotics. The strategy of the Directorate of Narcotics Interdiction of DJBC to prevent international narcotics smuggling into Indonesia, and the synergy between the Directorate of Narcotics Interdiction of DJBC and the Intelligence Unit of DJBC and other intelligence communities in Indonesia in monitoring and eradicating narcotics smuggling. The research in this thesis uses a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques are through in-depth interviews with internal and external sources of DJBC, observation, and literature review. The researcher uses several theories and concepts in this research, namely national security, smuggling, customs and excise, intelligence, strategic intelligence and the intelligence community, and organizational governance. The results of this study indicate a high and worrying threat to narcotics abuse in Indonesia. This threat makes DJBC need a special directorate that focuses on dealing with narcotics smuggling. This special directorate also facilitates the synergy between DGCE and other institutions and between directorates in overseeing the threat of narcotics.

Keywords: Narcotics; DJBC; Smuggling; Strategic Intelligence; Intelligence Community.

INTRODUCTION

It is a common fact that the threat of narcotics smuggling or often called drug trafficking has become an important highlight and concern for all countries in the world today. The threat of narcotics smuggling is part of a form of transnational organized crime, one of the causes of which is due to loopholes or weak supervision or national security systems. Based on the definition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, narcotics trafficking is a global illicit trade in which all its activities include the cultivation, manufacture, distribution, and sale of substances subject to the narcotics prohibition law.

The surge in threats posed by Indonesia in this case of drug abuse. This is to the data submitted by the Associate Policy Analysis of the Directorate of Drug Crimes, Civic Police, Police Commander I Ketut Arta, which said that there was a sharp increase related to the trend of confiscation of narcotics in the form of methamphetamine in the 2018-2021 period. Furthermore, through data submitted by the Police CID, Indonesia's geographical condition is very wide and generally consists of a stretch of ocean which is a favorite route for narcotics smuggling syndicates from abroad.

Furthermore, in terms of demand or drug users, the threat of narcotics danger is also increasingly worrying because the prevalence of users related to time terminology which was 3,419,188 in 2019 increased to 3,662,646 in 2021 or users with the time to use the last year of use in 2021 of 1.61% can still be said to be a very big threat to the Indonesian generation. In

addition, in terms of prevention, where the appropriate law enforcement on users, namely the rehabilitation process instead of criminal penalties, needs to be an evaluation by the authorities if they want to reduce the threat from these narcotics. This happens because of the adaptation of the mode of circulation carried out by smugglers, so it will make it more difficult to disclose cases because the mode used has never been detected before. This threat can be a major challenge for institutions or institutions that are given the task and function of eradicating the circulation of narcotics.

In the DJBC, a special directorate was recently created that handles narcotics trafficking activities, of course, in the context of customs and excise. This strategic policy is contained in the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 118/01/2021 the fourteenth part of article 979. The PMK stated that the Directorate of Narcotics Interdiction has the task of formulating policies, standardization, and technical guidance, evaluating and implementing intelligence, and handling the disclosure of criminal networks in the field of Narcotics, Psychotropics, and Precursors based on applicable laws and regulations, as well as the management of Narcotics, Psychotropic, and Precursor operating facilities and bloodhound units of the Directorate General of Customs and Excise.

Looking at the exposure to this background, it can be seen that the threat of narcotics circulation in Indonesia and the world is very worrying. Many countries, institutions, and related agencies are making various efforts to reduce their

circulation activities. Including Indonesia, which has special agencies such as the National Narcotics Agency and the Directorate of Drug Crimes, Civic Police. It is on this focus that DJBC created a new directorate that specializes in handling narcotics problems, namely the Directorate of Narcotics Interdiction. But is this move an important focus that the DGCA is obliged to do amid other bodies tasked with this issue? With the existence of a special directorate that handles the problem of narcotics smuggling, it is necessary to take strategic and integrated steps in the organization carried out by the Directorate of Narcotics Interdiction, especially in using intelligence functions to facilitate their work and tasks. This needs to be a concern because the absence of integration with other directorates/units will make the performance less optimal.

This research combines several contexts of problems in handling narcotics threats, namely the organizational governance of narcotics handling institutions, the context of customs and excise in terms of smuggling prohibited goods, and the context of synergy efforts between institutions in eradicating narcotics problems in Indonesia. While in previous studies, it was more focused on one of those several contexts.

This research uses the basis of analysis of the intelligence context, especially strategic intelligence and the intelligence community. Meanwhile, previous studies have focused more based on analysis of the concept of smuggling in general and transnational crime and state security.

This research also provides a basis for analysis by emphasizing the strategic point

of view of decision-makers from institutions that by law have the task and function of eradicating the threat of narcotics abuse. While the research before focused more on one of the institutions only.

Based on these research questions, the objectives of this study are:

1. Providing an overview of the threats and risks of narcotics circulation in the context of customs and excise in Indonesia today which makes djbc need a special directorate of narcotics.
2. Analyze the strategy of the Directorate of Narcotics Interdiction of the DGBC to carry out the supervisory function of international narcotics smuggling into Indonesia.
3. Analyze the synergy between the Directorate of Narcotics Interdiction of DGBC and the Intelligence Unit of DJBC and other intelligence communities in Indonesia in the surveillance and eradication of Narcotics smuggling.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The paradigm that the researcher uses in his research. Based on the phenomenon and how the goals are to be achieved, this study uses the paradigm of post-positivism. This research uses qualitative research in looking at problems and finding answers to these problems. The research method used in this study is a case study research method. The object of the study was the supervision of international illegal narcotics smuggling into Indonesia carried out by the Directorate of Narcotics Interdiction of the DJBC and other related institutions. To obtain important facts and information in

the field, the data in this study comes from two forms or sources of research data,

namely primary and secondary data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Threats and Risks of Narcotics Trafficking So that DJBC Needs a Special Directorate of Narcotics

Table 1. The threat of Narcotics Trafficking in Indonesia

Answer Results	Sources	Concept Description
The potential threat of narcotics entry into Indonesia is very large, more worrying and higher if you look at the number of people entering Indonesia. Indonesia can be said to be a potential market for narcotics.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	The Threat of Narcotics Smuggling
90% of narcotics in Indonesia come from abroad. It is generally smuggled by sea, then through cargo and passenger luggage, all of which are related to the border which is the duty and function of customs and excise. More diverse mode changes only occur in the circulation of the dealer to the user level.	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9.	Narcotics Smuggling, Customs and Excise
The threat of narcotics smuggling is greatest from the golden <i>triangle</i> and <i>golden crescent</i> at lower prices such as Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Myanmar, Laos and Thailand and does not rule out the possibility of originating also from other countries such as Africa, China and South America.	4, 7.	Threat of Narcotics Smuggling, Customs and Excise
The threat of narcotics is now also related to the emergence of many new types of drugs and are used by all walks of life.	9.	The Threat of Narcotics Smuggling

Based on the table above, several conclusions can be drawn regarding the threats that Indonesia has, especially the DJBC as Indonesia's border supervisor. Threats include the increasing and alarming misuse of narcotics, the number of countries supplying narcotics, and the technology and complexity of the modes

used by drug smugglers. Meanwhile, the threat is also inseparable from the huge risks to national security. Then the field constraints and the many limitations in supervision have not turned into an important record of the challenges that must be faced by relevant officials in breaking the chain of narcotics circulation.

Risks of Narcotics to National Resilience

Regarding this risk, all speakers agreed that the main impact of undue narcotic use is the brain's ability to work optimally or as it should. As previously stated, the current threat of narcotics has also entered the adolescent or productive age population.

The resource person saw that the main impact of narcotics that damage human nerves will have a direct impact on their productive ability to work, work and contribute to the nation and state. Where this risk is what the resource person calls the risk of drugs to a community's concern for their environment.

As stated on the official website of BNN that the dangers of narcotics are very close to problems or adverse effects on psychiatry in the long term. It is further mentioned that drug users will have a chaotic mood and present a sense of addiction.

Risks to potential increases in criminal acts

Most research sources argue that the threat of narcotics will directly impact the potential increase in criminal acts in an area. Narcotics are at risk of an increase in crime and the threat of acts of terrorism

because of the risk of behavioral deviations and criminal acts, as well as mortality and fertility rates but cannot be directly related to a reduction in the number of populations of one country.

Narcotics can be part of the Proxy War, put into Indonesia to fool the younger generation so that the country will be easily controlled. But nowadays, narcotics risk is solely an economic affair, purely a promising business.

Risks to the nation's economic potential

The last risk is based on sources who see narcotics as a promising business, and not to forget the «legal» narcotics needed for the context of medical drugs are goods that affect state revenues like other goods. Meanwhile, the turnover of money from this dark business is huge.

Narcotics are also at risk to the country's economic problems, this undergrowth economy is of very high value, and this expenditure amounts to hundreds of trillions which are not recorded on taxable state revenues.

The strategy of the Directorate of Narcotics Interdiction of djbc to carry out the function of monitoring international narcotics smuggling into Indonesia

Table 2. Strategy of the Directorate of Narcotics Interdiction djbc2

Answer Results	Sources	Concept Description
The strategic role of the DGCA related to narcotics is to supervise the entry of narcotics and other prohibited items (precursors and psychotropics) that do not have a permit into Indonesian territory.	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	The Role of Customs, Narcotics

Answer Results	Sources	Concept Description
Interdiction from the legal side is the activity of chasing, and arresting people, transporting, or goods suspected of narcotics. Arrested the culprit and seized evidence, that's the interdiction. Meanwhile, in the context of customs duties, it is more about surveillance, investigation, interception before entering Indonesia, and generating intelligence information that helps crack down on narcotics entering Indonesia.	1, 8, 9.	Interdicia drugs
At the ASEAN level, this interdiction is the mandate of the <i>ASEAN Interdiction Task Force</i> . The Land Task Force is mandated to Malaysia and Filipina, the Air is led by Thailand, the Sea is led by Indonesia it is called the <i>Asian Seaport Interdiction Task Force</i> .	9.	Interdicia drugs
The long-term interdiction directorate could be the leading organization for the surveillance of illegal narcotics when entering the Indonesian border. The directorate of interdiction is also a way of synergy between the DJBC and the task <i>force</i> related to narcotics, with anyone both nationally and internationally.	6, 7, 8.	Narcotics Interdiction, Customs, Join Task/Operation

The strategy implemented by the DJBC, especially the Directorate of Narcotics Interdiction in supervising the circulation of narcotics, four research speakers grouped the strategic approaches carried out into a period, namely the short, medium, and long term. The short-term strategy according to the speakers is the efforts of the Directorate of Narcotics Interdiction to continue the strategic activities carried out by the previous unit or directorate. Furthermore, short- and medium-term strategies are embodied in various programs and frameworks such as the development of technology and human

resource capacity of the Directorate through the development of the Customs Narcotics Targeting Centre (CNTC), the development of the DJBC's bloodhound unit (K-9), the strengthening of narcotics operating facilities, and the strengthening of resources in the field of narcotics supervision. Strengthening synergy between institutions and parties related to narcotics eradication carried out by eradicating narcotics syndicates (Operation Shining), implementing cooperation agreements with other law enforcement officials (APH), implementing cooperation and data exchange with international

stakeholders and various joint task forces on narcotics (DGCE – RMCD Indonesia-Malaysia)

Furthermore, from the point of view of long-term strategy, several speakers saw the need for adjustments in terms of policy formulation on narcotics supervision, both from laws or internal organizational regulations as well as other laws that regulate in general about narcotics,

bankruptcy, and other related laws such as public information disclosure. This evaluation and adjustment will be aimed solely at making supervision more effective and efficient because it makes it easier for the Directorate of Narcotics Interdiction to formulate a Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) by the duties and functions of the DGCA.

The synergy between the Directorate of Narcotics Interdiction of DJBC and the Intelligence Unit of DJBC and Other Intelligence Communities in Indonesia

Table 3. The synergy between the Directorate of Narcotics Interdiction of DJBC and Related Parties³

Answer Results	Sources	Concept Description
Narcotics are the object of Customs and excise inspection, a great threat needs the development of a new directorate within the structure of the customs organization itself. The special directorate makes synergy, coordination and communication, adjusting or harmonizing with other law enforcement officers /APH and with the intelligence community and other directorates such as P2 even more strategic.	1, 3, 4, 7, 8.	The Threat of Narcotics Smuggling, Organizational Structure
Synergy between institutions is needed because drug handling goes through 3 main stages, namely interdiction, where there is interception. The second is eradication, that is, arrests when they have entered Indonesian territory or circulated in the market, in this case the realm of BNN and Polri, and the third is rehabilitation. These three functions or stages must run smoothly.	9.	Interagency Synergy, The Threat of Narcotics Smuggling,
The Directorate of Interdiction is very necessary to equalize the narcotics division of the DGT with other agencies for the ease of coordinating or sharing information directly with the intelligence subdivision, in the context of narcotics surveillance	1, 5, 6, 7.	Narcotics, Intelligence

Answer Results	Sources	Concept Description
as well as in terms of intelligence information.		
The synergy between units in the context of intelligence information can be done by exchanging members between units within the P2 and Interdiction directorates. Likewise in the development of intelligence information systems in DJBC such as PAU, PRM and CNTC and others.	6, 7.	Interagency Synergy, Narcotics Smuggling Threat, Intelligence Information
The CNTC concept is an effort by the Directorate of Interdiction to integrate various surveillance data systems owned by the DGCA, especially for integrated narcotics surveillance.	7.	Interagency Synergy, Intelligence Information
In the future, data and information exchange applications will be managed by the IT department, and are being pursued and expected to be made into one integrated application that includes all data from various sources. One of them that is needed is money laundering data in the Cross-Border Crime Subdit (KLN), because narcotics are also related to money laundering crimes.	7.	Interagency Synergy, Narcotics Smuggling Threat, Intelligence Information

DIN-DJBC Synergy with the Intelligence Community in other Agencies

As stated by Depari, the synergy between institutions is needed because drug handling goes through 3 main stages, namely interdiction, where there is an interception. The second is eradication, that is, arrests when they have entered the territory of Indonesia or circulated in the market, in this case, the realm of BNN and Polri, and the third is rehabilitation. For this reason, all contexts in securing and guarding national resilience must be involved, where one of them is the DGH which is directly related because narcotics are one of the objects of border surveillance work carried out by customs agencies. Each institution must be clear

about its duties and functions so that there are no loopholes in the supervision carried out.

This is what Rizal, and Salya, conveyed. While the DGH is positioned as an investigator and supervisor at the border, it must be separate in the context of each intelligence community. Then the resource persons continued to strengthen synergy with their respective duties and functions, it is necessary to have a strong legal foundation that regulates cooperation between institutions. In addition, many joint operations have already been carried out. In terms of information exchange, DIN-DJBC as the new directorate will urgently need the facilities and infrastructure of the institutions that have been present and

stable before.

Another argument that makes intelligence information is one thing that requires synergy so that the accuracy of the analysis becomes even better where the source mentions in the context of expanding strategic intelligence information in conducting surveillance, wider authority is needed in the search for information, so it needs synergy. Other sources also argued the same where the intelligence data and information obtained and processed by themselves are analyzed properly, it will be more accurate if compiled with other data from other organizations, especially if there are limited authorities.

Djbc Intra-organization Synergy (DIN Synergy with other Directorates)

Some things that need to be considered by every institution and directorate in achieving ideal synergy in efforts to eradicate the threat of narcotics, here are some of these things:

1. The integrity of synergy in every process or effort made.

The ideal synergy is starting from planning, implementation, and monitoring to the evaluation carried out using collaboration (Muslim, 2022).

2. The will of each party eliminates sectoral egos.

The success of synergy is determined by mutual understanding and trust between institutions, maintaining the principle of equality, willingness to cooperate as a team, and willingness to eliminate sectoral egos from each institution and one goal, vision, and mission to maintain national resilience (Hidayat, 2022; Muslim, 2022;

Kurniawan, 2022; Malindra, 2022; Depari, 2022).

3. Commitment to maintaining the confidentiality of data and information from outside parties.

The exchange of data and information needs to maintain the confidentiality of data to all parties so that no outside party can get data without all those involved in the PKS (Yudha, 2022).

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of interviews with nine speakers in this study and analysis related to the theoretical approach outlined in the previous chapter, the researcher concluded three basic things as answers to the questions and objectives of this study, here are the conclusions obtained.

The first conclusion is about the threat of narcotics smuggling in Indonesia. These threats and risks are getting higher because of the huge challenges faced by law enforcement and DGH from the HR aspect and the dynamic development of technology and modus operandi used by drug smuggling actors. Another challenge faced by the institutions tasked with eradicating narcotics trafficking is to align the enforcement of narcotics sellers with the awareness/rehabilitation of users to reduce the supply and demand for narcotics.

The second conclusion relates to the strategy implemented by the DGCA, especially the Directorate of Narcotics Interdiction in supervising the circulation of narcotics, four research speakers grouped the strategic approaches carried out into a period, namely the short, medium, and

long term. All institutions or parties that play a special role both in terms of organizational duties and functions and statutory mandates must cooperate to become a puzzle in uncovering the threat of narcotics.

The synergy between parties is the key to handling narcotics problems. Especially in the Directorate of Infradictive Intelligence, synergy must involve this directorate with other directorates in the DGT, especially related to data and intelligence information. Synergy with other intelligence units/units is a fundamental effort of the Directorate of Narcotics Interdiction to carry out its functions as well as possible.

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