

COUNTERING NARCOTICS AS A TRANSNATIONAL CRIME

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the prevention of narcotics as a transnational crime. The method used is a research library. The results showed that the prevention and eradication of narcotics in the community, partnerships between the government (National Narcotics Agency, central government, provinces, districts / cities) and the community, are a priority, through collaboration and creating community networks. anti-Narcotics which allows related parties to work together to develop their respective potentials proportionally. The implementation of the P4GN program must always pay attention to matters relating to individual rights to obtain excellent service from the government as an integral part of human rights. The most basic and most effective methods of preventing and eradicating narcotics abuse are promotive and preventive ways. The most practical and obvious measures are repressive. Humane efforts are curative and rehabilitative

Keywords: Narcotics Management, Crime, Transnational

A. Introduction

Indonesia, which was originally a transit country for narcotics trafficking, has now been used as a destination area for operations by the International Narcotics network. The high rate of drug abuse is also contributed by the actions of narcotics syndicates. Most of the abuse is in the trial group, especially in the working group. The reason for the use of narcotics due to hard work, socioeconomic ability, and environmental pressure of coworkers are factors triggering the occurrence of drug abuse in the group of workers.¹

Narcotics at this time no longer circulate illegally in big cities, but have penetrated into districts, even to the sub-district and village levels. In terms of users, not only those who have

¹ Bayu Puji hariyanto, *Prevention and Eradication of Drug Trafficking in Indonesia*, *Journal of Daulat Hukum*
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more money, but also have penetrated the middle to lower economic circles. Likewise, people who consume it are not only teenagers, but ranging from children to the elderly.²

The danger of drug abuse is not only limited to addicts, but can have further consequences, namely disruption to the order of life of society. The abuse of narcotics will have a very broad and complex impact, namely on individuals / individual users, families, society / social environment, as well as on the nation and state. Based on statistical data obtained from the official website of the National Narcotics Agency ([http:// www.bnn.go.id](http://www.bnn.go.id)), the number of cases and suspects of narcotics crimes revealed by the National Police and the National Narcotics Agency from time to time has increased every year. This certainly brings concern for the fate of the younger generation, nation and state in the future.³

The amount of international attention in efforts to prevent and eradicate the abuse and illicit circulation of narcotics can be seen in international meetings and international conferences in the field of narcotics that give birth to international conventions.⁴ Indonesia as one of the countries that cannot be separated from the problem of narcotics abuse has also formulated policy policies in order to overcome narcotics abuse.

Indonesia in an effort to overcome the criminal act of narcotics abuse has formed legal products to deal with the problem, including the birth of Law Number 22 of 1997 concerning Narcotics which has been amended by Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. In addition to these laws, there are also other regulations, both in the form of ministerial regulations, BNN head regulations, and joint decisions between ministers, BNN heads and the head of the Indonesian Police.

² Puteri Hikmawati, *Analysis of Criminal Sanctions for Drug Users*, Journal of the STATE of LAW: Vol. 2, No. 2, November 2011, p. 330

³ I Wayan Wardana, *Death Penalty Formulation Policy in Narcotics Crime in Indonesia*, IUS Journal of Law and Justice Studies, Vol II, Number 5, August 2014 pp 266-267.

⁴ The first international convention governing narcotics was the *Hague Opium Convention 1912* and subsequently successively *The Geneva International Opium Convention 1925*, *The Geneva Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs 1931*, *The Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs 1936*, *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961*, (Single Convention on Narcotic Substances 1961), as amended and supplemented by Protocol 1972, *Convention on Psychotropic Substance 1971 and Vienna Convention 1988*, see Kusno Adi, *Diversion as an Alternative Effort to Combat Drug Crime by Children*, First Printing, (Malang: UMM Press, 2009), p, 4

Efforts to prevent and eradicate the abuse and illicit circulation of narcotics and narcotic precursors are in line with the state's goal of protecting the entire Indonesian nation and all Indonesian bloodshed. This means that the state must provide protection to all Indonesian people from various actions that can be dangerous, both physical and non-physical threats. Based on the existing legal basis, the state seeks to prevent the abuse and illicit circulation of narcotics and narcotic precursors.

The development of crime so far is not only within the territory of one country, but has also crossed the boundaries of various types of narcotics trafficking countries in Indonesia, becoming one of the crime problems included in it. This problem is a serious problem that must be faced by the Indonesian government, because the generation of the nation must be guaranteed by the state so that a generation is formed free from drug bondage, which therefore can only damage the future of a nation.⁵

B. Discussion

1. Countermeasures (Prevention and Eradication, Abuse and Illicit Circulation) of Narcotics

In essence, the Prevention and Eradication of Abuse and Illicit Circulation of Narcotics (P\$GN) is a formulation of the national policy of the National Narcotics Agency in the field of Prevention and eradication, abuse and illicit circulation of Narcotics, Psychotropic and Precursors of Narcotics and other addictive substances except addictive substances for tobacco and alcohol hereinafter abbreviated as P4GN.⁶ The implementation of the P4GN program must be supported by national policies, strategies and implementation in each field must be implemented something with strategic plans and programs that have been programmed.

Abuse in the use of narcotics is the use of drugs or dangerous substances with the aim not for treatment and research and used without following the rules and the correct dosage. Drug abuse also affects the body and mental emotions of the wearer. Narcotics abuse is a

⁵ Roni Gunawan Raja Gukguk and Nyoman United Putra Jaya, *Narcotics Crime as Transnational Organized Crime*, journal of the Indonesian Journal of Legal Development Master of Law Study Program, Diponegoro University, Volume 1, Number 3, Year 2019, p.337

⁶ BNN, Books ... Op. cit, p. 21.

pathological pattern of use and must be a concern for all parties. While Illicit Narcotics Circulation is any activity or series of activities carried out without rights or against the law which is determined as a Narcotics crime.⁷

Abuse is complex, but it is always an interaction of 3 factors, namely: Narcotics, Individual, and Environmental. There must be these three factors before abuse occurs. If you want to successfully eradicate drug abuse, prevention and countermeasures must be aimed at these three factors. Meanwhile, indications for the use of narcotics include types, doses, how to use, their effects on the body, as well as the availability and control of circulation.

From an individual point of view, narcotics abuse must be understood from a complex behavioral problem. Indirectly, the use of narcotics at the individual level is influenced by environmental factors. The environment includes families, peer groups, school life and the wider community. The environment includes mass media, advertising, laws, minimum age for smoking, drinking and the implementation of local law enforcement.

These three factors are the most crucial factor is the environment. It is also an individual because a person must be responsible for his behavior and should not make a fuss about other people or circumstances. The responsibility of the individual concerns decision-making issues. A person does something out of consideration of what is good and bad, or what is right and wrong. In addition, each individual must also understand the responsibilities related to values, norms, religion and life guidelines.⁸

In essence, P4GN is a formulation of national policy of the National Narcotics Agency in the field of prevention and eradication, abuse and illicit circulation of narcotics, psychotropic substances and precursors and other addictive substances except addictive substances for tobacco and alcohol hereinafter abbreviated as P4GN. In order to implement the P4GN program, it must be supported by national policies, strategies and implementation in the field of community empowerment. This is intended to increase community

⁷ BNN, Prevent Better... Op. cit., p. 73.

⁸ BNN, *School-Based Drug Abuse Prevention through the Anti-Drugs Campaign Goes to School Program*. (Jakarta: BNN, 2008), p. 16.

participation in their respective environments. Namely the educational environment, work environment and community.⁹

Since the P4GN program is established as a government program that must be implemented successfully, the role of facilitators or extension workers is expected to contribute to efforts to encourage all levels of society to declare war on the abuse and illicit circulation of narcotics. Marked by changes accompanied by an attitude of rejection of the abuse and illicit circulation of narcotics in all circles / levels of society throughout the country, to optimize the implementation of the P4GN Program in all levels of society, efforts need to be made to develop self-potential for P4GN extension workers.¹⁰

The P4GN program must be based on participatory planning that positions P4GN activities as an inseparable part of various other development programs so that they are optimally able to meet the demands of the community, especially in ensuring the better quality of narcotics prevention and eradication programs. Therefore, in carrying out P4GN activities in the community, partnerships between (central, provincial, district / city BNN) and the community, become a priority, through cooperation and creating anti-narcotics community networks that allow related parties to synergize with each other to develop their respective potentials proportionally. The implementation of the P4GN program must always pay attention to matters related to individual rights to obtain excellent service from the government as an integral part of human rights.¹¹

Socialization of the Prevention, Eradication, Abuse and Illicit Circulation of Narcotics program is all efforts carried out with full awareness, through good planning and measurable results, in order to increase awareness, awareness, and concern of all levels of society both as primary, secondary and tertiary targets in order to be able to save themselves from the threat of harm due to the misuse and illicit circulation of Narcotics. This effort must be carried out effectively and efficiently, especially in the primary target, namely those who have never known / do not know and have not tried Narcotics, including people who are at

⁹ BNN, Technical Instructions ... Op. cit., p. 21.

¹⁰ BNN, *P4GN Extension Officer Guidelines*, (Jakarta: BNN, 2009), p. 4.

¹¹ Ibid., p. 4.

high risk and have problems that they cannot solve because it can arouse their curiosity about Narcotics to be greater. For secondary targets, namely those who have experienced / tried Narcotics or even currently are/often abusing Stop abusing Narcotics, and for tertiary targets, namely those who have experienced addiction and have experienced / undergone therapy and rehabilitation efforts must be able to give confidence to them that there is no better way than to give up the bad habit of abusing Drugs and return to live a good life. good and true.¹²

P4GN counseling in a broad sense is all conscious and planned efforts made to improve and motivate community behavior to care about and get immunity from drug abuse. While P4GN counseling in a specific sense is a process of disseminating or delivering information about the dangers of misuse and illicit circulation of narcotics in the community delivered by extension workers by combining intellectual and emotional abilities in managing material using various media.¹³

In focus, the discussion of prevention aspects and eradication aspects is an important part in handling narcotics in various parts of the world. In prevention and eradication, an important element is to involve the community to participate actively, in this context, community empowerment is one of the strategic aspects.¹⁴

- a. The prevention aspect, in this aspect, is expected to increase the knowledge, understanding, and awareness of each individual at high risk of the dangers of abuse and illicit circulation of narcotics. Increasing the role of government agencies and community groups in creating and increasing knowledge, understanding and awareness of the dangers of abuse and illicit circulation of narcotics. Making people have knowledge, understanding, and awareness of the dangers of narcotics.
- b. Aspects of community empowerment, with the target of creating an educational environment, work environment, vulnerable/high-risk communities, narcotics-free family environment through the participation of relevant government agencies and components of society, nation and state.
- c. Eradication aspect, this aspect includes the target:
 - 1) Increase disclosure of crimes, abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors. The disclosure of a network of syndicates for illicit circulation of narcotics and narcotics precursors from outside to within the country. Evidence and assets related to the crime of misuse and illicit circulation

¹² BNN, *Norms, standards, and procedures (NSP) for Community Empowerment* (Jakarta: BNN, 2009), p. 14.

¹³ *Ibid*, p. 29.

¹⁴ Hidayat Fabanyo, *P4GN Books ... Op. cit.*, p. 34.

- of narcotics and narcotic precursors. Termination of narcotics syndicate networks both nationally, regionally and internationally.
- 2) Increasing the capacity of medical and social rehabilitation institutions managed by government agencies.
 - 3) Increased capacity of medical and social rehabilitation institutions managed by community components.
 - 4) Increased implementation of post-rehabilitation abuse and / or drug addicts
 - 5) Recovery of Drug Abusers

Prevention of Narcotics abuse is all efforts aimed at reducing the demand and illicit need for Narcotics. Based on basic economic principles of demand and supply, as long as demand exists, supply will always exist and if demand stops or decreases, supply will decrease, including the market. Through comprehensive prevention programs and active community participation, children can be helped to refuse offers and prevent themselves from drug problems.¹⁵

Regarding efforts to prevent the eradication of narcotics abuse, the most basic and most effective method of preventing and eradicating narcotic abuse is by promotive and preventive means. The most practical and real efforts are repressive. Humane efforts are curative and rehabilitative.¹⁶

a. Promotive

Also called preemptive programs or coaching programs. This program is aimed at people who have not used narcotics or even do not know narcotics. The principle is to increase the role or activity so that this group is manifestly more prosperous so that they never think of obtaining happiness by using drugs. The form of activities for this preemptive program is training, interactive dialogue in study groups, sports groups, cultural arts, or business groups.

b. Preventive

Also called prevention programs. This program is aimed at healthy people who are not familiar with narcotics to know the ins and outs of narcotics so they are not interested in abusing them. The form and agenda of activities for this program

¹⁵ Mudji Waluyo, *P4GN Implementation Guidelines*, (Jakarta: BNN, 2007), p. 63.

¹⁶ BNN, *Technical Manual...*, *Op. Cit.*, pp. 33-40

are conducting anti-drug abuse campaigns, counseling on the ins and outs of narcotics, education and training of peer groups, efforts to supervise and control the production and distribution of narcotics in the community.

c. Curative

Also called treatment programs, curative programs are aimed at drug users. The goal is to treat dependence and cure diseases as a result of drug use. The form of treatment activities for patients or users includes stopping the use of narcotics, treating health problems due to stopping and using narcotics, treatment of organ damage due to narcotics, treatment of other diseases that can enter with narcotics such as HIV / AIDS, hepatitis B / C, syphilis, and others.

d. Rehabilitative

Is an effort to restore health and body aimed at drug users who have undergone curative programs. The goal is that he does not use anymore and is free from associated diseases caused by former drug use. That is why narcotic treatment without recovery (rehabilitative) efforts is not beneficial. After recovery, there are many other problems that will arise. All these negative impacts are very difficult to overcome. Therefore, many drug users who when they are conscious even experience despair, then commit suicide. Many communities open rehabilitation businesses for drug victims by opening lodging for sufferers and providing life guidance in the form of religious practices, or productive activities, such as sports, arts, agriculture, trade and others.

e. Repressive

A repressive program is a program of cracking down on producers, cities, dealers, and users based on the law. This program is a government agency program that is obliged to supervise and control the production and distribution of all substances classified as narcotics. In addition, repressive programs in the form of enforcement are also carried out against users as violators of laws on narcotics. Some of the agencies responsible for the distribution, production, storage, and abuse of narcotics are:

- 1) Food and Drug Agency
- 2) Department of Health

- 3) Directorate General of Customs and Excise
- 4) Directorate General of Immigration
- 5) Indonesian National Police
- 6) Attorney General's Office/High Prosecutor's Office/District Attorney's Office.
- 7) Supreme Court

Furthermore, to carry out various efforts to foster and develop community empowerment in an integrated and coordinated manner, it is necessary to arrange a working mechanism between BNNP and 7 targets, namely family, school, community, workplace, religion, institutions, and media. The seven bases of the approach are interrelated and specific to the problem of narcotics in Indonesia, so the approach is mainly aimed at the younger generation / adolescents, especially those who are in the school age group because the most victims are from the younger generation group, also the number of young people in Indonesia is very large so that the level of vulnerability or potential that threatens it is high.

In addition to the aspect of community empowerment, the role of religion is no less important in efforts to prevent drug abuse. Narcotics is a national problem that occurs due to juvenile delinquency who want to feel a momentary ease. At this time, the government together with religious leaders and the community are still trying to eliminate bad habits that are often carried out by the community, especially by teenagers.

Regarding this issue, religion gives direction on things that people don't really need to do because they use drugs. One cannot speak of the freedom to use Narcotics or the right to Narcotics, because man has no right to harm himself who has been given to him by God, much less has the right to make others bear the burden of his choice. People who abuse drugs almost always result from an escape from responsibility that could have been avoided and they did not understand or lost the meaning and value of life.¹⁷

¹⁷ Hidayat Fabanyo, P4GN Books ... Op. cit., p. 39.

Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking are global problems around the world. The drug problem is even referred to as an organized crime¹⁸ that requires special attention to be solved by every country, including Indonesia.

Rough data shows that victims of drug abuse in Indonesia have increased sharply and continue to grow. Evidence of the increase and increase of drug abusers in Indonesia is that the number of patients in the Drug Dependence Hospital (RSKO) has increased 6-fold in the last 5 years and 2-fold in the last 2 years, most of the drug abuse patients in question are aged 15 to 16 years.¹⁹ When viewed from the age of drug abusers and trafficking, it can be illustrated that drug abuse and circulation targets many teenagers. The increase in drug abuse is not without reason, there are several factors behind the increase in drug abuse and narcotics circulation in adolescents such as individual, environmental / social factors, and availability factors.²⁰

a. Individual Factors

Individual factors play a role in the occurrence of drug abuse and circulation because individual factors usually come from the internal problems of drug abusers. Individual factors are influenced by several aspects, including the following:

1. Personality Aspects

There is a desire to violate, the growth of rebelliousness, impatience, dislike of things that are authoritative and reject traditional values that grow in society.²¹

2. Knowledge Aspect

Have an attitude and belief in wanting to follow others who use drugs, not knowing the dangers of drug use, high curiosity causes the desire to try and to be accepted in the social environment and others.²²

b. Environmental/Social Factors

¹⁸ Three main categories of illegal acts in organized crime: Provision of illegal services, provision of illegal goods and infiltration of legal or government businesses.

¹⁹ (Badan Narkotika Nasional Negara Republik Indonesia, 2009)

²⁰ Hidayat, M.R. December 2019. "Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking". Legal Dynamics. Vol 25, No 12 (2019), <http://riset.unisma.ac.id/index.php/jdh/article/view/3755>. 24 November 2019.

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² *Ibid.*

Social environmental factors are factors that come from external or from outside the drug abuser. Environmental factors have a broad scope and are divided into several parts which include the following:

1. Family Environment

The family environment becomes the first social circle that will be encountered by every individual in general. When each individual does not have a good family environment, it is likely to affect the individual concerned, problems that are usually present in the family environment such as:²³

- a. poor parent-child communication;
- b. Relationships in a family environment that is less harmonious / functioned in the family;
- c. Living in a *broken home* such as parents getting divorced, having an affair or remarrying;
- d. Parents who are too busy or indifferent;
- e. Parents who educate in an authoritarian or forbidding way;
- f. Permissive parents;
- g. Lack of people who can be used as role models or role models.

2. Social environment in society

The social environment in society, especially the social environment, is very influential on individual development, including association with friends of friends who are some of his friends are drug abusers, it is likely that he will follow the habitual pattern of his friends. Therefore, choosing friends to hang out with is very important to maintain our safety from the dangers of drug abuse.

c. Availability Factor

Narcotics are not a rare item, although in Indonesia Narcotics are goods that are not sold freely, but narcotics can be found everywhere. The increase in problems related to the smuggling and illicit circulation of narcotics today is already concerning. The softness of the narcotics market in Indonesia can be seen from the number of narcotics that have been confiscated in the last 3 years. There was smuggling of heroin,

²³ Basri Ahmad KR, Thesis: "Implementation of Rehabilitation for Addicts and Victims of Drug Abusers in Yogyakarta" (Yogyakarta: UII, 2016), p. 65.

cocaine. Ecstasy (3,4-methylenedioxy-methamphetamine (MDMA) and Methamphetamine Hydrochloride (Ice/methamphetamine) continued to increase.²⁴

2. Narcotics Crime as a Transnational Crime

The country of Indonesia has now become an area of illicit marketing of narcotics and as a producer, even Indonesia is known as the largest producer of ecstasy in the world and²⁵ illicit cultivation of marijuana in several provinces in Indonesia until now still remains a serious problem. So that the eradication strategy against drug abuse is a big agenda of the State which must immediately be able to carry out countermeasures and eradication in order to save the nation's assets, namely the next generation who are free from drug abuse.²⁶

Philip C. Jessup was the person who first introduced transnational crime, it was mentioned that, in addition to the term international law or *international law*, the term transnational law or *transnational law* is also used which is referred to as all laws that regulate all actions or events that exceed the territorial boundaries of a State.²⁷ International crime can also be referred to as a form of cross-border crime by covering four aspects, namely: a). *Locus delicti* in more than one country; b). Other countries host preparation, planning, and direction and supervision; c) The involvement of organized crime groups where crimes are committed in more than one country and; d). Serious impact on other countries.²⁸

The United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime in Palermo in 2000 concerning *Against Transnational Organized Crime* states that the form of antitolerance carried out by the United Nations against all forms of transnational crime. In the context of countries in the Southeast Asian region, the Association of South East Asian

²⁴ National Narcotics Agency, Prevention of Drug Abuse (Jakarta: National Narcotics Agency, 2009), p. 13.

²⁵ According to the Big Dictionary, Indonesian cultivation is the cultivation of agricultural land or agricultural land work. Illicit cultivation of marijuana is the processing of agricultural land / work on marijuana agricultural land illegally.

²⁶ BNN, Prevention...*op cit.*, p. 14.

²⁷ Atmasasmita, R. (1997). *Transnational Narcotics Crime in the Indonesian Criminal Law System*. (Bandung: Citra Aditya Bhakti, 1997), p.12

²⁸ Serrano, M. (2002). *Transnational Organized Crime and International Security*, (Business as Usual Colorado: Lynne Rienner Publishers., 2002), p. 57

Nations (ASEAN) has also agreed to eradicate all forms of transnational organized crime with the emergence of the *ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime* (AMMTC) which defines 8 (eight) forms of transnational organized crime consisting of:²⁹

- 1) Illicit Drug Trafficking;
- 2) Trafficking in Person;
- 3) Sea Piracy (sea piracy);
- 4) Arms Smuggling;
- 5) Money Laundering;
- 6) Terrorism;
- 7) International Economic Crime; and;
- 8) Cyber Crime

Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) is a type of crime phenomenon that crosses international borders, violates the laws of some countries or has repercussions on other countries. One form of TOC is narcotics trafficking carried out globally. This is because the narcotics trade crosses the borders of a country, thus blurring the boundaries of a region. The problem of narcotics trafficking can threaten the political sovereignty of a country because its activity capacity can weaken the authority and legitimacy of government in a country.³⁰

This has become a big problem, not only at the Indonesian national level itself but also has become part of a serious problem at the international level. According to the latest records from the *World Drug Report* in 2018, the total number of drug users worldwide since 2016 has died as many as 450,000 people.³¹

Indonesia's vast territory, some of which are directly adjacent to neighboring countries, has also become an attractive "entry point" for international syndicates to enter narcotics into the country. One of them is through Riau Islands Province (Kepri) and West Kalimantan

²⁹ Ariadno in Roni Gunawan Raja Gukguk and Nyoman United Putra Jaya, *Narcotics Crime as Transnational Organized Crime*, journal Journal of Indonesian Legal Development Master of Law Study Program, Diponegoro University, Volume 1, Number 3, Year 2019, p.340

³⁰ Ibid, h Im.342

³¹ UNODC., *conclusions and policy implications*. Retrieved From https://www.unodc.org/wdr2018/prelaunch/WD R18_Booklet_1_EXSUM.pdf

Province (West Kalimantan) which are directly adjacent to Malaysia. For the Kepri region, the Kepri Regional Police (Polda) revealed that narcotics smuggling in this region cannot be separated from the increasing narcotics circulation, Kepri itself is listed as the second most narcotics users in Indonesia after DKI Jakarta, and most narcotics are smuggled from Malaysia.³²

For the West Kalimantan region, narcotics smuggling cases also tend to increase. Based on data from the West Kalimantan Regional police, in 2012 three major cases were revealed, and in 2013 there were at least 12 major cases of narcotics smuggling in this province bordering the Sarawak region, Malaysia.

All the contraband came from Malaysia, was carried out by a cross-border network, and allegedly entered through the Entikong Cross-Border Checkpoint (PPLB) in Sanggau Regency, in addition to some entering through the Jagoibabang Cross-Border Post (PLB) in Bengkayang Regency. This indicates that West Kalimantan is not only a transit area, but also a destination for narcotics marketing.³³

This problem shows that international narcotics syndicates, with their cross-border networks, cannot be ignored and need maximum supervision and prevention from law enforcement officials, in addition to the need for stricter regulations and law enforcement in an effort to eradicate narcotics trafficking.

The occurrence of narcotics smuggling carried out by international syndicates through the Riau Islands and West Kalimantan regions bordering Malaysian territory shows that there are still weaknesses of officers who conduct surveillance at cross-border checkpoints, one of the weaknesses is the limited use of technology such as narcotics type detection devices if smuggling is carried out through official channels both airports and ports of detection devices such as GT 200 can be used to detect several types of narcotics namely heroin, opium, cannabis and ecstasy.

³² "Narcotics Flood Batam", Tempo.co.id, 15 November 2013, <http://www.tempo.co/read/news/2013/11/15/058529802/Obat-Banjiri-Batam> - accessed 2 February 2019.

³³ Simela Viktor Muhammad, (*Transnational Crime of Narcotics and Drugs Smuggling from Malaysia to Indonesia: Cases in the Province of Riau Islands and West Kalimantan*), Jurnal Politika, Vol. 6 No. 1 March 2015, p. 43

Prevention or control of narcotics abuse is an effort taken in the context of enforcement both against the use, production and illicit circulation of narcotics that can be carried out by everyone, both individuals, society and the State.³⁴

Legal arrangements on an international scale regarding the illicit circulation of narcotics were first formulated in The United Nation's Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs in 1961 which was later amended in 1972 with the Protocol on Amendments to the *United Nation's Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* in 1961. The difference between *The United Nation's Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* and the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* is that *The United Nation's Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* was originally formed with the intention to: 1). Improve a strategy to monitor the circulation of narcotics and also limit their use, allowed to be used only specifically for medical purposes and for the development of a science; and 2). Ensure international cooperation through a strategy to monitor the circulation of narcotics for the purposes mentioned above.³⁵

The main problem in uncovering drug networks is working with international networks. This is because narcotics crime is a transnational organized crime which in practice often involves not only one State, but several States. Cooperation with international networks can be seen from couriers who get haram goods from dealers and dealers get these haram goods from international syndicates³⁶.

The difficulty of revealing international narcotics crimes is also because drug crimes intersect with territorial problems, which are related to the sovereignty of other countries. This situation requires the government to build cooperation with other countries to eradicate related to the drug problem. If relations between countries do not work well, it will be difficult to tackle drug crimes internationally.

³⁴ Hariyanto, Bayu P. *Prevention and eradication of drug trafficking in Indonesia*. Journal of the Rule of Law, Vol.1, (No.1), 2018. pp.201-210.

³⁵ Rukmana, A. Indra. (2014). *Narcotics Trafficking in International Criminal Law Perspective*. Journal of Legal Opinion, Vol.2,(Vol.1), 2014,. pp.1-8.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, p 120

In addition to bilateral cooperation, multilateral cooperation among ASEAN countries also needs to be carried out to eradicate narcotics smuggling and trafficking in the Southeast Asian region. Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia as well as other countries, members of ASEAN, need to increase cooperation in combating the dangers of narcotics threats. Smuggling and illicit trafficking of narcotics that have seriously threatened the ASEAN community must be addressed seriously, and establish a commitment with the international community so that each country, including Indonesia, can overcome the crime of drug abuse.

C. Conclusion

Narcotics abuse is complex, but it is always an interaction of 3 factors, namely: Narcotics, Individual, and Environmental. There must be these three factors before abuse occurs. If you want to successfully eradicate drug abuse, prevention and countermeasures must be aimed at these three factors. Meanwhile, indications for the use of narcotics include types, doses, how to use, their effects on the body, as well as the availability and control of circulation.

In carrying out countermeasures activities (Prevention and Eradication, Abuse and Illicit Circulation) of Narcotics in the community, partnerships between the Government (central, provincial, district / city BNN) and the community, become a priority, through cooperation and creating anti-narcotics community networks that allow related parties to synergize with each other to develop their respective potentials proportionally. The implementation of the P4GN program must always pay attention to matters related to individual rights to obtain excellent service from the government as an integral part of human rights. The most basic and most effective method of prevention and eradication of narcotic abuse is by promotive and preventive means. The most practical and real efforts are repressive. Humane efforts are curative and rehabilitative

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