

International Law Enforcement Against Drug Smuggling in Indonesia

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Abstract

Enforcement of international law against drug smuggling in Indonesia. Drug smuggling is a serious issue that affects the country's social and economic stability. Indonesia, as a country that has the widest borders with other countries, is an important point in regional drug movements. International law plays an important role in enforcing laws against drug smuggling, but its implementation in Indonesia still faces various challenges. This journal examines how international law is applied in the Indonesian context, including the role of the government, international institutions and society in enforcing the law against drug smuggling. Apart from that, this journal also explores the impact of drug smuggling on Indonesian society and the strategies that can be implemented to overcome this problem. The research results show that international law enforcement requires close cooperation between various parties, including the government, international institutions, and society. This journal hopes to provide new insights into how international law can be more effective in law enforcement against drug smuggling in Indonesia.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Drug smuggling has become a serious threat to the security and welfare of society throughout the world, including in Indonesia. As a strategic archipelagic country, Indonesia has become a target and transit route for drug smugglers from various producing countries to consumer markets in Asia and Australia. In recent decades, this illegal trade has become one of the main problems faced by the government and law enforcement agencies in this country. Enforcement of international law against drug smuggling in Indonesia is based on various international agreements that have been ratified by Indonesia, such as the United Nations Convention against the abuse of narcotics and other addictive substances in 1988. Drug smuggling not only causes huge economic losses, but also threatens social integrity, public health and political stability.

The criminal act of drug smuggling often has a negative impact on the population of a country. Based on BNN statistical information, the number of drug smuggling cases in Indonesia is 1,184 cases, with a total of 1,483 defendants in 2021. This will increase in 2022 to 1,350 cases, with 1,748 defendants and 12.4 tons of evidence.

To overcome this problem, international law enforcement has become the main focus for the Indonesian government. Cooperation between countries, implementation of international agreements, and effective law enforcement efforts are important foundations in efforts to eradicate drug trafficking. However, despite these efforts, complex and rapidly evolving challenges continue to challenge the international law enforcement system.

In Indonesia, law enforcement against drug smuggling requires a holistic and integrated approach, involving cooperation between government agencies, law enforcement agencies,

as well as active community participation. Through this approach, it is hoped that we can create an environment that is not conducive to drug trafficking, thereby protecting the younger generation and maintaining state sovereignty. In this presentation, we will further analyze the challenges, strategies and prospects for international law enforcement against drug smuggling in Indonesia.

This article aims to analyze and evaluate international law enforcement efforts against drug smuggling in Indonesia. Through a comprehensive approach, this article will explore various aspects, including the role of government agencies, law enforcement strategies, and the social and economic impacts of drug trafficking. Apart from that, this article will also look for solutions and recommendations to increase the effectiveness of international law enforcement in Indonesia.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research that will be used in this research is qualitative research methods. The method used for collecting this data uses searching for sources and reconstructing it from various sources such as websites, books, journals and existing data. The result is that qualitative research is carried out with a research design where the findings are obtained through statistical procedures or in the form of calculations, but aims to reveal phenomena in a holistic, contextual manner by collecting data from natural settings and using the researcher as a key. Qualitative research has a descriptive nature and tends to use an inductive approach to analysis, so that processes and meanings based on the subject's perspective are more emphasized in this qualitative research.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

PROBLEM FORMULATION

1. How are efforts to combat drug smuggling in Indonesia?
2. Can the death penalty for smugglers reduce drug smuggling?

Figure 1.0 Regarding the increase in drug cases that the BNN managed to confiscate in rupiah assets



DISCUSSION

Indonesia faces a big problem with drug smuggling across national borders. As an archipelagic country with a long coastline, Indonesia is very vulnerable to becoming the main route for world drug networks. To overcome this, Indonesia applies various methods and International legal efforts to combat drug smuggling in Indonesia are based on cooperation between countries and the implementation of relevant international agreements. The following is a brief explanation of the important aspects:

a. Ratify International Agreements

Ratifying international agreements is crucial to strengthening the legal basis and cooperation in the fight against drugs. Indonesia has agreed to various UN agreements on narcotics and psychotropic substances, which require Indonesia to incorporate these regulations into national law, including providing penalties for drug offenders and regulating the control of prohibited substances. Apart from that, Indonesia is also active in agreements with neighboring countries and partners to increase cooperation in eradicating drugs.

b. Extradition

Extradition, namely the process of handing over a suspect or convict to another country that has the right to try or punish him, is very important in eradicating drug smuggling. Extradition allows law enforcement to arrest drug offenders who have fled to another country, so they have nowhere to hide. Indonesia has extradition agreements with several countries, which allow the Indonesian government to request that drug suspects in the country be returned to Indonesia for trial.

c. Data and Intelligence Cooperation

Cooperation between countries in exchanging intelligence information is very important to uncover and combat transnational drug smuggling networks. Indonesia is working with partner countries to exchange data on smuggling routes, smuggler networks and the methods they use. This information is invaluable for identifying operational targets and preventing drug smuggling. The intelligence data obtained is analyzed together to gain a more complete picture of drug network activity, which helps law enforcement plan more effective operations.

d. Cross-Border Law Enforcement Coordination

Cross-border law enforcement is very important to tackle drug smuggling. Indonesia coordinates with neighboring countries to carry out joint law enforcement operations, including joint patrols at sea and monitoring border areas. This joint operation increases the ability to detect and prevent drug smuggling in border areas.

e. Training and Institutional Capacity Building

Indonesia receives support in training and increasing the capacity of its law enforcement agencies from various countries and international organizations. This training includes the use of advanced technology, investigative techniques, and operational tactics that are effective in eradicating drug trafficking. Support is also provided in the form of improving law enforcement equipment, such as drug detection equipment and patrol vehicles.

f. Development of National Law

Indonesia continues to improve and strengthen national laws regarding drug abuse. This includes updating laws to strengthen penalties for drug trafficking suspects and strengthen prevention and rehabilitation. The law has also been strengthened to provide better protection for witnesses and reporters in drug cases, so that the public is not afraid to participate in eradicating drugs.

Efforts to combat drug smuggling in Indonesia involve various steps, including strengthening law enforcement, international cooperation, prevention and educating the public. The Indonesian government has also ratified various international agreements related to drug abuse to strengthen cooperation between countries in efforts to eradicate drug smuggling. However, significant challenges remain in implementing these efforts, including a lack of resources, corruption, and the growth of increasingly sophisticated drug smuggling strategies. Efforts to tackle drug smuggling in Indonesia require a holistic and integrated approach that involves cooperation between the government, law enforcement agencies and the community. Not only that, there is a need to assess and increase the capacity of law enforcement institutions to face the ever-growing challenges in drug trafficking.

Collaboration between the UN through the UN Agency for Narcotics and Crime (UNODC) and the Indonesian government in combating international drug smuggling has become an important part of the strategy for dealing with drugs in Indonesia. Collaboration between UNODC and the Indonesian government is an important part of joint efforts in combating international drug smuggling. Through cooperation, Indonesia can strengthen its capacity in enforcing drug laws and increase effectiveness in fighting drug trafficking.

By combining the various international legal efforts above, Indonesia seeks to increase effectiveness in combating drug smuggling, both at the national and international levels. Cooperation between countries and the implementation of international agreements are an important basis for joint efforts to combat this destructive drug trade.

The death penalty may be considered a powerful deterrent for drug trafficking offenders, but there is still debate about its effectiveness in reducing crime rates. Several studies show that factors such as uncertainty of punishment, corruption, and lack of access to the justice system can reduce the effectiveness of the death penalty as a deterrent.

The implementation of the death penalty against drug smugglers in Indonesia raises several legal, ethical and social impact considerations. In Indonesia, the death penalty is still applied to suspects of serious narcotics crimes in accordance with Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. The related article that regulates the death penalty for drug smugglers is Article 113 paragraph (2) of Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. Thus, the death penalty is imposed on suspects who are involved in actions such as planting, possessing, storing, controlling or providing class I or II narcotics without rights or against the law.

It should be noted that the application of the death penalty in narcotics law enforcement in Indonesia has been a controversial topic. Some parties support the death penalty as a firm step in eradicating drug trafficking, while others question its effectiveness in reducing the level of narcotics crime and potential human rights violations. Within the framework of international law, the use of the death penalty is also a serious concern, especially in relation to human rights, justice and ethics. . Apart from that, the death penalty can also have a broad social impact, including on the suspect's family and society as a whole. Although the death penalty can be considered a harsh punishment for drug smuggling suspects, further research still needs to be carried out to assess its effectiveness and overall impact. Apart from that, it is also necessary to consider alternative punishments that are more effective in preventing and reducing drug smuggling in Indonesia.

Several international organizations have called for the abolition of the death penalty worldwide, including in the context of drug-related cases. But it is important for the Indonesian government to consider various factors, including legal implications, ethics and social impacts, in its narcotics law enforcement policies, including the implementation of the death penalty for drug smugglers.

4. CONCLUSION

Enforcement of international law against drug smuggling in Indonesia is a complex effort and involves various strategic steps. Various law enforcement steps have been taken, including strengthening cooperation between countries, implementing international agreements, extradition, information and intelligence cooperation, coordinating cross-border law enforcement, training and increasing institutional capacity, and developing national law. Even though efforts have been made, there are still significant challenges faced, such as limited resources, corruption, and the development of drug smuggling strategies which continue to become sophisticated. Therefore, efforts to combat drug smuggling in Indonesia require a holistic and integrated approach that involves cooperation between the government, law enforcement agencies and the community. Continuous evaluation and increasing the capacity of law enforcement institutions is also key in facing the growing challenges in drug trafficking. Collaboration between the UN through the UN Agency for Narcotics and Crime (UNODC) and the Indonesian government is an integral part of Indonesia's drug control strategy. This collaboration supports Indonesia to strengthen its capacity in enforcing drug laws and increase effectiveness in fighting the destructive drug trade. By combining various international legal efforts and strengthening cooperation between countries, Indonesia seeks to increase effectiveness in combating drug smuggling, both at the national and international levels. Although various challenges remain, this joint effort is an important foundation in combating the destructive drug trade and ensuring the security and welfare of Indonesian citizens.

5. SUGGESTION

To overcome this problem, there are several suggestions regarding international law enforcement against drug smuggling in Indonesia. The Indonesian government is collaborating with the UN through the UN Agency UNDOC to address and strengthen law enforcement capacity in Indonesia and combat drug smuggling in Indonesia. With cooperation between the Indonesian government and UNDOC, we can increase law enforcement capacity in Indonesia and strengthen cooperation between countries. By implementing these suggestions effectively, it is hoped that international law enforcement against drug smuggling in Indonesia can be improved, which in turn will help reduce drug trafficking and protect society from its negative impacts.

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