

Indonesia's Foreign Policy in Dealing with Non-Traditional Threats (Case Study Drugs Trafficking in Indonesia)

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world, located in Southeast Asia. With an area of more than 1.9 million square kilometers, Indonesia has more than 17,000 islands. Indonesia is a target for drug trafficking due to its geography as an archipelago and an important transit route in Southeast Asia. On the issue of drug trafficking in Indonesia, the Indonesian government has taken seriously the threat posed by drug trafficking and is committed to tackling this problem. In dealing with this non-traditional threat, especially drug trafficking, defense diplomacy and international cooperation are important in dealing with drug trafficking. This cooperation can take the form of information exchange, joint countermeasure strategies, and coordination of action against drug syndicates. Indonesia's foreign policy has an important role in addressing the non-traditional threat of drug trafficking, To face this challenge, countries must work together in various aspects. Indonesia's foreign policy in dealing with the non-traditional threat of drug trafficking is based on international cooperation and diplomacy. Indonesia has been actively cooperating with other countries, including through regional frameworks such as ASEAN, to address drug trafficking challenges.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world, located in Southeast Asia. With an area of more than 1.9 million square kilometres, Indonesia has more than 17,000 islands, with Java being the most populous island in the world. The country has abundant natural wealth, including natural resources such as oil, natural gas, coal, as well as incredible biodiversity. However, amidst its progress and potential, Indonesia also faces various non-traditional threats that affect the country's stability and security. Non-traditional threats are threats that are not directly related to military conflict, but can have a serious impact on the state and society such as drug trafficking

As we know that one of the non-traditional threats in Indonesia is Drug Trafficking. Indonesia is a target for drug trafficking due to its geography as an archipelago and an important transit route in Southeast Asia. The existence of thousands of islands and a long coastline provide opportunities for drug syndicates to smuggle drugs through sea and air transport routes. As the largest archipelago in the world, Indonesia has hundreds of harbours and waters that are difficult to monitor perfectly. The vast sea lanes and remote islands create loopholes for drug smuggling. In addition, Indonesia's geographical proximity to drug-producing countries such as Myanmar and Afghanistan makes it a strategic transit route

These geographical factors make it easy for drug syndicates to hide drugs in ship containers, ship them through inaccessible waters, or use extensive air routes to avoid detection by responsible authorities. In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics defines drugs as substances or drugs, whether derived from plants or non-plants, which have the potential to change or reduce consciousness, relieve pain, and cause physical or psychological dependence. Drug trafficking and abuse have caused various social problems in Indonesia. Not only does it damage the physical and mental health of the users, but it also has a negative impact on families. Drugs are also closely linked to crimes such as theft, robbery and human trafficking. These impacts threaten social stability and security in Indonesia, and create disruptions in society that affect aspects of daily life.

On the issue of drug trafficking in Indonesia, the Indonesian government has taken seriously the threat posed by drug trafficking and is committed to tackling the problem. Drug eradication has become one of the top priorities in the country's policy. The Indonesian government has developed a comprehensive strategy for drug eradication. One of the important steps taken is strict law enforcement against drug offenders. Strict laws have been enacted to provide severe sanctions for those involved in drug trafficking, production and abuse. Drug eradication is also carried out through joint operations involving law enforcement officials, including the Police, TNI, and BNN, to break the chain of drug trafficking. In addition, the government also prioritises prevention and rehabilitation efforts. Drug prevention programmes have been implemented at various levels, from national to local, involving various parties, such as schools, families, and communities. This effort aims to raise

public awareness of the dangers of drugs, educate them about their negative effects, and provide an understanding of how to prevent drug abuse.

In dealing with these non-traditional threats, especially drug trafficking, defence diplomacy and international cooperation are important in dealing with drug trafficking. This cooperation can take the form of information exchange, joint countermeasure strategies, and coordination of action against drug syndicates. In addition, co-operation also supports prevention, rehabilitation, law enforcement, and the development of international frameworks against drug trafficking.

The limitation of the problem in this paper is Indonesia's foreign policy in dealing with non-traditional threats, especially drug trafficking in Indonesia. The focus of this paper is the strategies and efforts made by the Indonesian government in overcoming the problem of drug trafficking in Indonesia through foreign policy, including cooperation with other countries, increased surveillance in border areas, and efforts to prevent and prosecute drug trafficking in Indonesia.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

National Security

Post-World War II, there is a growing realisation of the importance of maintaining a country's security in the face of increasingly complex and widespread threats. The concept of state security is based on the understanding that states must have the ability to protect their citizens, maintain sovereignty, and defend national interests in challenging situations.

National or state security is a concept that focuses on efforts to protect the integrity, stability and continuity of a state from threats from both inside and outside. The ultimate goal is to safeguard national interests. The concept involves important aspects such as political security, economic security, military security, energy security, and natural resource security.

A holistic and integrated approach is required in this concept of state security, which involves co-operation between various government agencies, the military, the economic sector and civil society. Through this approach, the state can identify, analyse and address threats that may arise to maintain security and overriding national interests.

Non-Traditional Threats

State threats refer to factors or situations that threaten the integrity, stability and continuity of a state and its national interests. These threats can come from various sources, both internal and external, and have the potential to significantly disrupt national security. In this case, threats are divided into 2, namely Military threats and Non-Traditional Threats.

Non-traditional threats refer to types of threats that are not limited to conventional military attacks or direct armed conflict, but include factors that have the potential to disrupt state security through various aspects of social, political, economic and environmental life. The concept of non-traditional threats recognises that a country's security does not only depend on military defence, but also involves other aspects that can affect the integrity, stability and

continuity of the state. Non-traditional threats include things like terrorism, economic security, social and political security, and drug trafficking threats.

Foreign Policy

Foreign Policy refers to the set of principles, objectives, strategies and actions adopted by a country in managing its relationships and interactions with other countries at the international level. Foreign Policy plays an important role in shaping and protecting a country's national interests, promoting its values and goals, and influencing political, economic, security and cultural dynamics at the global level.

The concept of foreign policy involves several important aspects. Firstly, it is the establishment of national goals and interests that the country wants to achieve at the international level. These goals may include strengthening national security, promoting the national economy, championing human rights, or building strong diplomatic relations with other countries. Second, foreign policy encompasses the strategies and instruments used by the state to achieve these goals. This involves the use of diplomacy, negotiations, bilateral or multilateral agreements, international co-operation, as well as the use of hard or soft power to protect and advance national interests.

We can conclude that foreign policy is an important instrument for a state to manage its international relations with the aim of protecting and promoting national interests and playing an active role in achieving international stability and cooperation.

METHODOLOGY

Indonesia's foreign policy needs to work with drug producing and consuming countries to reduce demand through prevention, rehabilitation and education efforts. Overcoming these challenges requires increasing resources and capacity, tackling corruption, adapting to technological developments, conducting prevention and rehabilitation efforts.

RESULTS

The Importance of Foreign Policy in Countering the Threat of Drug Trafficking

Foreign policy plays a crucial role in global efforts to counter drug trafficking. Drug trafficking is a serious problem that involves many countries around the world and has a devastating impact on societies, economies and national security. International co-operation and effective foreign policy implementation are therefore crucial in addressing this challenge.

To meet these challenges, countries must co-operate in various aspects, including intelligence sharing, law enforcement, and inter-agency or state co-operation. One of the key roles of foreign policy is to promote international co-operation and coordination in countering drug trafficking. Countries need to cooperate in the exchange of intelligence information to identify and track drug trafficking networks. Foreign policy can facilitate this co-operation through bilateral or multilateral agreements, such as co-operation between police forces, intelligence agencies and law enforcement agencies.

In addition, foreign policy can also play a role in influencing other countries' policies on drug trafficking through diplomacy. Countries can use bilateral dialogue and negotiations or multilateral forums to influence other countries to adopt tougher policies against drugs. These efforts include strengthening drug-related legislation and law enforcement, enhancing international co-operation, and exchanging experiences in drug control.

Furthermore, foreign policy can also play a role in supporting developing countries' capacity building in dealing with drug problems. Developed countries can assist weaker countries by building the capacity of law enforcement agencies and effective justice systems. This can be achieved through training, technology transfer, and technical assistance to enhance the ability of developing countries to address drug-related challenges.

In addition, foreign policy can also promote global awareness of the problem of drug trafficking and galvanise international support in the fight against it. Countries can use international forums, such as the United Nations (UN) or the International Organisation of Police (INTERPOL), to strengthen global understanding and cooperation in the fight against drugs. Public diplomacy and information campaigns can also be used to raise awareness among the international community about the dangers of drugs and mobilise support for the response.

We can conclude that foreign policy plays an important role in countering drug trafficking. International co-operation, diplomacy and inter-agency coordination are key in the fight against drug trafficking. Through close cooperation with other countries, the influence of diplomacy, and international support, countries can strengthen their policies and actions to effectively counter drug trafficking. These efforts should also be accompanied by capacity building of developing countries in drug countermeasures and raising global awareness about the dangers of drugs.

Dynamics of Indonesia's Foreign Policy Challenges in Facing the Threat of Drug Trafficking

Indonesia's foreign policy in dealing with the threat of drug trafficking in Indonesia faces a number of complex challenges.

No	Challenges
1	Organised Drug Syndicates
2	HR (human resources)
3	Officer Games
4	Drug Attraction

Drug trafficking involving well-organised international networks and increasingly sophisticated smuggling methods is one of the main challenges, for example the use of the dark web and cryptocurrencies, which also makes it difficult to track and tackle drug trafficking. In addition, limited resources and capacity in terms of funds, personnel, and technology also constrain

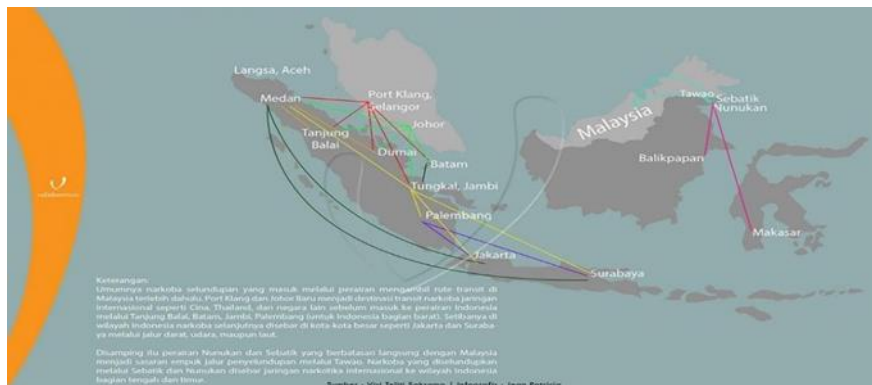
effective foreign policy. Another challenge is corruption within law enforcement agencies and other interested parties, which allows drug trafficking syndicates to pass drugs across borders or evade prosecution, and the high demand for drugs is fuelled by complex social, economic and cultural factors. Indonesia's foreign policy needs to co-operate with drug producing and consuming countries to reduce demand through prevention, rehabilitation and education efforts. Addressing these challenges requires increasing resources and capacity, tackling corruption, adapting to technological developments, conducting prevention and rehabilitation efforts. With continuous efforts and close cooperation with partner countries, it is hoped that Indonesia's foreign policy can overcome these challenges and achieve more effective results in combating drug trafficking in Indonesia.

DISCUSSION

Drug Problem in Indonesia

Indonesia is the world's largest archipelago, located in Southeast Asia. Its territory covers more than 1.9 million square kilometres with more than 17,000 islands, including the island of Java which is the most populous island in the world. Indonesia has many natural resources, such as oil, natural gas, coal, and incredible biodiversity. Despite its great potential and progress, Indonesia also faces various non-traditional threats that affect the country's stability and security. Non-traditional threats refer to threats that are not directly related to military conflict, but can have a serious impact on the state and society.

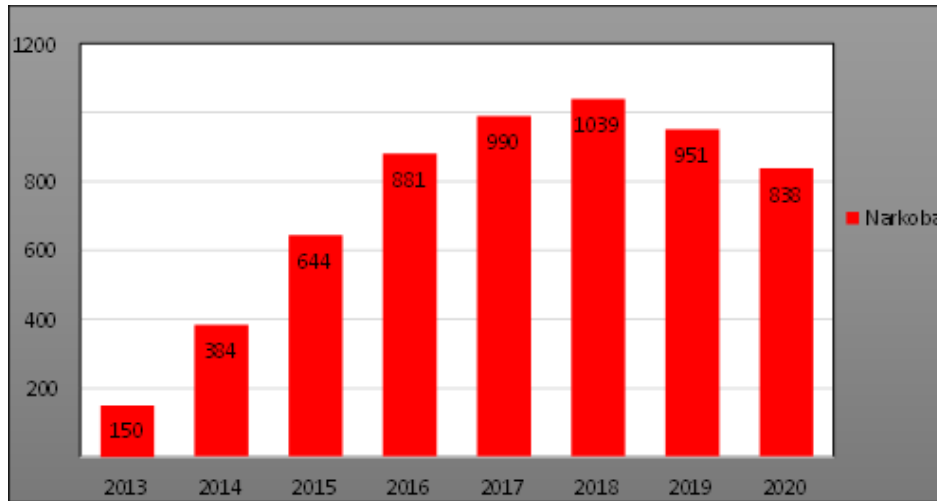
The rise of drug trafficking in Indonesia can be attributed to several factors, one of which is its strategic geographical location. As the world's largest archipelago, Indonesia has thousands of islands spanning the Malacca Strait, Sunda Strait and Java Sea. These areas are important maritime transport routes, with many ships and fishing vessels travelling through these waters every day. This strategic geographical location makes Indonesia a transit point and route for drug smuggling from major producers in Southeast Asia and beyond. Drugs, such as crystal meth, cannabis, and ecstasy, are often smuggled by sea and even air, using cargo ships, fishing boats, aircraft, or other smuggling methods. The following are the vulnerable drug routes in Indonesia:



Source: BNN,2019.

Figure 1.1 Vulnerable Pathways for Drug Development in Indonesia

Based on Figure 1.1 above, it shows the red line of drug development in Indonesia. Over time, drug trafficking and abuse has become an increasingly troubling problem in Indonesia. This development can be characterised by the increasing number of drug-related cases in Indonesia. Based on data from BUMN, drug cases in Indonesia in 2015-2018 experienced a significant increase. The following is a graph of drug development in Indonesia



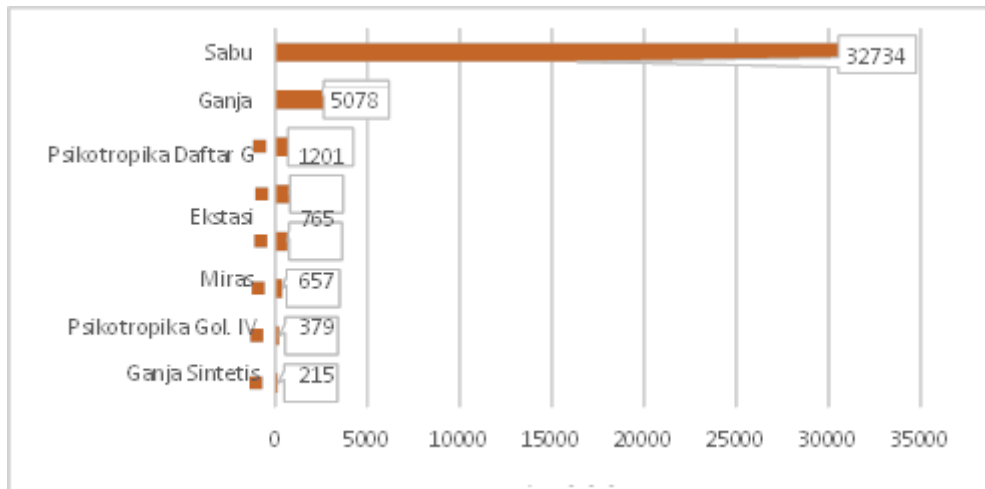
Source: BNN Drugs Report, 2020.

Figure 1.2
Graph of Drug Development in Indonesia Year 2013-2020

Based on Figure 1.2 above, the statistical data shows that drug cases in Indonesia have increased from 2013 to 2018, and experienced a slight decrease in the period 2019 to 2020. In the context of national security, the increase in drug cases has serious implications and can pose a threat to the stability of the country. The increase in drug cases from 2015 to 2018 may indicate a significant challenge in handling drug trafficking in Indonesia. Widespread drug trafficking can create vulnerabilities in various sectors of life, including public health, economy, and security. Drug consumption can lead to decreased productivity, increased crime rates, and damage social structures.

In Indonesia, various types of drugs are circulating, including cannabis, cocaine, heroin, amphetamines, ecstasy, and crystal meth. Each type of drug has different effects on the user, but all are equally harmful and damaging to the physical and mental health of individuals. In addition, with the development of technology, the emergence of synthetic drugs such as "designer drugs" or "smart drugs" has further increased the complexity of the drug problem. These new types of drugs are often difficult to detect and have unpredictable side effects. In Indonesia, data from BNN (2022) shows that methamphetamine is the drug with the highest level of abuse in Indonesia. Methamphetamine is often a serious problem in terms of drug trafficking and consumption in the country. Factors such as relatively high availability, affordable price, and strong stimulant effects have led to its popularity among drug users. In addition to methamphetamine, cannabis (marijuana) has also been identified as a widely consumed type of drug in Indonesia and the third

that is recorded based on data as one of the frequently used types of drugs in Indonesia is the Psychotropic G type.



Source:databoks.com

Figure 1.2 Graph of Drug Development in Indonesia Year 2013-2020

Drug abuse has a detrimental impact on individuals and society at large. Individually, drug users are at risk of serious physical and mental health problems, such as organ damage, mental disorders, and reduced quality of life. In addition, drug abuse also negatively affects the individual's interpersonal relationships, financial stability, and future.

In the context of society, drug abuse contributes to increased criminality and social instability. Crimes such as theft, robbery and extortion are often linked to drug abuse, as individuals who need money to buy drugs tend to engage in illegal activities. In addition, the drug problem also has a negative impact on social and economic development, as resources that should be allocated for development are used to deal with the negative impacts of drug abuse.

The Indonesian government has adopted a comprehensive approach in handling the drug problem. Drug abuse prevention efforts are carried out through counselling and education campaigns targeting various community groups, especially teenagers and students. In addition, strict law enforcement is carried out to eradicate drug trafficking and take action against perpetrators of drug-related crimes. However, the approach to handling drug problems is not limited to law enforcement efforts. Rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes are also an important part of drug treatment efforts. The government and related institutions endeavour to provide access to health care, rehabilitation and psychosocial support for individuals caught up in drug abuse. The Indonesian government has adopted a comprehensive approach in handling the drug problem. Drug abuse prevention efforts are carried out through counselling and education campaigns targeting various community

groups, especially teenagers and students. In addition, strict law enforcement is carried out to eradicate drug trafficking and take action against perpetrators of drug-related crimes. However, the approach to handling drug problems is not limited to law enforcement efforts. Rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes are also an important part of drug treatment efforts. The government and related institutions endeavour to provide access to health care, rehabilitation and psychosocial support for individuals caught up in drug abuse. In addition, the role of the community is also very important in handling drug problems. The community needs to raise awareness of the dangers of drug abuse, support prevention and rehabilitation efforts, and report suspicious activities to the authorities.

Drugs pose a threat to the stability of the Indonesian state because of the wide-ranging and serious impacts they have. First of all, drug abuse contributes to the increase of criminality in the country. Drug users often engage in illegal activities such as drug trafficking, theft, robbery, and extortion to fulfil their financial needs. This creates social instability and threatens public security. In addition, drug trafficking also affects the integrity of state institutions. The existence of powerful drug syndicates and complex trafficking networks threaten the legal order and law enforcement agencies. Drug offenders engage in corruption, bribery, and infiltration of law enforcement officials, undermining the judicial system and sound governance. The drug problem can also disrupt the country's economy. Funds that should be used for development and investment are diverted to address the negative impacts of drug abuse, including the costs of law enforcement, rehabilitation, and healthcare. This hampers economic growth, reduces labour productivity, and creates social injustice. In addition, drug abuse also damages the younger generation, which is an important asset for the country's stability and progress. Adolescents and youth entangled in drug abuse face the risk of impaired physical and mental health, impaired education, and limited employment opportunities. This can result in a lack of skills and potential social unrest in the future.

In dealing with this threat of drug trafficking, the Indonesian government has taken various concrete steps. These include strengthening drug laws, strict law enforcement against drug syndicates, drug abuse prevention campaigns, and rehabilitation programmes for individuals affected by abuse. In addition, international co-operation is also important in dealing with drug trafficking that crosses national borders.

Indonesia's Foreign Policy in Countering the Threat of Drug Trafficking

Indonesia's foreign policy plays an important role in addressing the non-traditional threat of drug trafficking. Drug trafficking has become a serious problem around the world, including in Indonesia. Indonesia has become one of the main routes of drug trafficking due to its strategic geographical location, especially as an archipelago with many harbours and wide sea borders. Therefore, Indonesia's foreign policy is closely related to efforts to combat drug trafficking.

Indonesia's foreign policy in dealing with the non-traditional threat of drug trafficking is based on international cooperation and diplomacy. Indonesia has actively cooperated with other countries, including through regional frameworks such as ASEAN, to address the challenges of drug trafficking. Through these multilateral forums, Indonesia can share information, experiences, and best techniques in countering drug trafficking.

Regional Cooperation

The main goal of regional cooperation is to enhance collective security and reduce threats to stability in the region. Regional co-operation in security refers to collaborative efforts between countries in a given geographical area to achieve common goals related to security and stability. Regional cooperation can cover various aspects of security, including political security, military defence, counter-terrorism, conflict resolution, and counter-drug trafficking.

Indonesia has been actively involved in regional cooperation through its participation in ASEAN to tackle drug trafficking. For example, Indonesia participates in dialogue and cooperation with ASEAN member states to exchange intelligence information, train law enforcement officers, and improve border security to prevent drugs from entering the country.

Integration of ASEAN Cooperation in Drug Eradication	
Names	Description
ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on transnational Crime (AMMTC).	In 1999, the AMMTC developed the ASEAN Vision 2020 action plan. The AMMTC is a decision-making body in coordination with the ASEAN Senior Officials' Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC) and the ASEAN Directors-General of Immigration Departments and Heads of Consular Affairs Divisions of Ministries of Foreign Affairs Meeting (DGICM), which regularly hold meetings on drug control (Parameswaran, 2017).
ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD).	ASOD which focuses on enhancing incorporation and co-operation in efforts to control and prevent drug abuse in the ASEAN region.
ASEAN Finance Ministers	The purpose of this cooperation is to improve customs supervision of the entry of drugs

Meeting.	containing psychotropic substances and strengthen commitment in combating drug trafficking.
ASEAN Committee on Culture and Information (COCI).	COCI endeavours to create a drug-free ASEAN through a socio-cultural approach (ifacca.org, 2016).

Source: (AlfiyH & Triandika, 2018)

Bilateral Cooperation

Bilateral co-operation refers to collaboration between two countries in various fields to achieve common goals and strengthen bilateral relations. Bilateral co-operation in this case can be interpreted as a collaborative effort between two countries to combat drug production, trafficking and abuse.

The Indonesian government has entered into bilateral cooperation with a number of other countries to tackle drug trafficking. Examples of such cooperation include countries such as the United States, Australia, China, and countries in Southeast Asia. These co-operative efforts include information exchange, training of law enforcement officers, as well as joint law enforcement actions in order to uncover drug trafficking networks that cross national borders.

International Forum

An international forum is a place where countries and non-state actors can meet, interact, and discuss global issues and problems. The purpose of this forum is to allow countries to communicate with each other, express their views, establish co-operation, and reach agreements on issues faced by the international community including drug trafficking.

Indonesia also engages in international forums such as the United Nations Narcotics Commission (UNODC) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to share experiences, policies, and best practices in countering drug trafficking¹⁶. Through its participation, Indonesia plays an active role in expressing its views and collaborating globally in facing the challenges arising from drug trafficking.

For example, by signing and implementing the United Nations Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1961, as well as the Additional Protocols of 1972 and 1998, Indonesia affirmed its commitment to fight drug trafficking at the international level. Indonesia pledges to take firm and proactive measures in combating drug trafficking and to implement the provisions set out in this treaty.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Indonesia faces significant and complex problems related to drug trafficking and abuse. There are several reasons why drugs are a serious

problem in Indonesia, the dominant one being that Indonesia's geographical location as an archipelago makes it vulnerable to drug smuggling from neighbouring drug-producing countries such as Myanmar and Colombia. Also, Indonesia has large and poorly monitored border areas, which make drug trafficking easier.

The Indonesian government has made various efforts to address the drug problem. In particular, Indonesia's foreign policy to deal with non-traditional threats such as drug trafficking in Indonesia is based on the principles of international cooperation and bilateral and multilateral diplomacy. Indonesia recognises that drug trafficking is a serious threat that cannot be addressed alone, therefore collaborative efforts with other countries are a priority. Through information sharing, enforcement coordination, and technical assistance, Indonesia seeks to strengthen international cooperation in order to combat drug trafficking. In addition, through bilateral and multilateral diplomacy, Indonesia seeks to create a shared understanding of the urgency and seriousness of the drug problem. Through this approach, Indonesia hopes to reduce the adverse effects of drug trafficking and protect the public from the harm it causes as well as to maintain security stability, especially in Indonesia.

FURTHER STUDY

The limitation of the problem in this paper is Indonesia's foreign policy in dealing with non-traditional threats, especially drug trafficking in Indonesia. The focus of this paper is the strategies and efforts made by the Indonesian government in overcoming the problem of drug trafficking in Indonesia through foreign policy, including cooperation with other countries, increased surveillance in border areas, and efforts to prevent and prosecute drug trafficking in Indonesia.

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