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## BORDER MANAGEMENT: STRATEGIES TO FACE TRANSNATIONAL CRIME ON INDONESIAN BORDER WITHIN SOUTHEAST ASIA COUNTRIES AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

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### Abstract

*Border management is a state effort in managing, maintaining and optimizing all natural resources and human resources within the territory of the border area. Indonesia is a country that has direct borders with Southeast Asia countries such as Malaysia, Vietnam, Timor Leste and Singapore and Papua New Guinea . Border areas which are part of a country's backyard have a tendency to create potential threats from cross-border crimes or what we often call transnational crimes. Border management is a very important function in dealing with threats or issues of transnational crime throughout Indonesia's border areas on land borders, as well as waters, both rivers and seas/maritimes. The purpose of this study is to explore the challenges and border management strategies that Indonesia has implemented in dealing with the issue of the threat of transnational crime in areas directly bordering countries in Southeast Asia and Papua New Guinea. The method used in this study is a qualitative method using a triangulation method approach. The data collection method used is literature study. The research analysis technique uses an interactive model. The expected result in this study is to analyze the challenges and strategy of Indonesia in maintaining border management in order to deal with transnational crime issues that arise in the entire Indonesian border region.*

**Keywords:** Border Management; Indonesian Border; Southeast Asia; Papua New Guinea; Transnational Crime.

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## INTRODUCTION

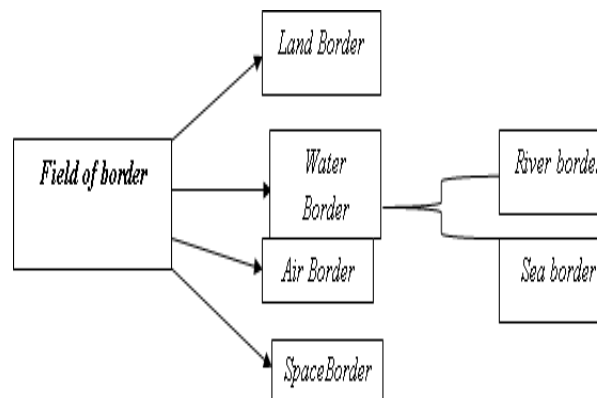
Border Area Management is the state's effort to organize its border administration in a centralized manner which is directly related to the arrangement of regional border administration, the development of border management information systems, and the development and maintenance of border markers. Border management is part of state administration, which in its implementation requires clear directions and comprehensive long-term dimensions.

Border management can be interpreted as activity management to handle everything related to the border, meaning that border management works as an effort to move people and the potential of border areas through the establishment of a policy-setting planning program, determining budget needs, coordinating implementation, evaluating and supervising the handling of state borders. parts and areas to achieve the goals that have been set(Purwanto & Mangku, 2016).

In state law and order, border management is very synonymous with state national security rather than border control which should have full responsibility to be involved with the direct transfer of people, goods, resources and etc. In simple words, border management is a mechanism to guarantee national border security, and to regulate all legal movements in border areas in achieving needs in a country through cultural-socio- economic communication carried out through border areas(Janparvar et al., 2014).

In border management studies have border management in various fields. Borders that exist in the global space today, or better known as international borders have boundaries such as water, air and land areas as shown in the following table.

**Figure 1. Field of Border**



In border management both land, water and air have different security potentials, such as

in border management in land areas and also river waters the threats presented have threats that disturb non-traditional security problems that have broader dimensions such as transnational crimes. That often appear in land border areas and water areas so that it becomes a challenge for a country in managing its border areas.

Today's non-traditional security threats are not limited to one country or one region, but extend into a wider geographic and political context with increasing consequences for world security as a whole. In contrast to traditional security, where the potential threat is limited to inter-state conflict, low-intensity conflict is carried out subtly by groups secretly sponsored by the state. Meanwhile, non-traditional actors are dominated by non-state actors such as criminal gangs or terrorist groups who hardly care about international law and standards(Singh & Nunes, 2016).

Of the many threats that arise and threaten the security of a country, one of the non-traditional securities is transnational crime. Crimes that occur in cross-border areas not only threaten the security of a country but also threaten the sovereignty of a country. One area that has great potential with the existence of this transnational crime is the border area which is used as access for the mobility of transnational criminals.

The map illustrates that Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world, geographically located between the Indian Ocean (in the South) and the South China Sea (Pacific Ocean, in the North). The country of Indonesia consists of more than 17,000 islands, the largest of which are Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Papua, consisting mostly of islands from the smallest to the largest and are mountainous, with peaks ranging between 3,000 and 3,800 m.

In forming a state unity, among others, it can be done in the form of a strong territory that is described with fixed boundaries, including the determination of definitive boundaries with neighboring countries both on land borders and at sea borders. For an archipelagic country like Indonesia, the existence of the outermost small islands is one of the most important geographical conditions because it can affect boundary delimitation.

Within a framework of national integrity, marine waters have two main aspects, namely security and prosperity. Determination of the outermost boundaries of the territory and national maritime jurisdiction including the determination of boundaries with neighboring countries will

provide a legal basis for a number of marine activities such as defense, fisheries, navigation, exploration and exploitation of the seabed as well as, marine tourism and others.

Problems that occur in Indonesia's border areas, both on land, at sea and even in the air, have always been a national priority. One of the goals of Indonesia's foreign policy is to establish stable land and sea boundaries with all neighboring countries that directly border Indonesia. Indonesia has made treaties and agreements with almost all neighboring countries, except with Timor Leste and the Philippines(Purwanto & Mangku, 2016).

In managing its border areas, the Indonesian government shows its seriousness by issuing Law Number 43 of 2008 concerning the territory of the state and also regulates the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as well as matters related to the management of Indonesia's territorial boundaries. This law clearly defines the goal setting area of the state is to ensure territorial integrity, sovereignty, security and order for the welfare of the entire nation. The legislation also underlines the authority of the central and regional governments in border areas to realize development and coordination in border areas. In fact, this law has regulated the formation of a special agency that handles the management of border areas(Mangku, 2016).

It is very clear that the threat from issues of transnational crime is very threatening, especially in terms of the sovereignty of the Indonesian. This means that the border area which is the backyard of the Indonesian archipelagic state must have a strategy in managing its borders so that it can take at least some anticipatory actions from the issue of transnational crime which is the biggest challenge for the Indonesian nation countries in the border areas.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Legal Instruments Of The Republic Of Indonesia In Border Management Using The Perspective Of Archipelagic State**

There are several researchers who have reviewed research on border management, especially Indonesia, both in general and directed at related objects on how the concept of border management can be effective in its implementation. As for the literature that discusses Indonesia's border management, one of which is researched by (Purwanto & Mangku, 2016) Explaining that Indonesia as the largest archipelagic country has state sovereignty which at any

time can be threatened by the presence of security issues that attack Indonesia's border lines from land and sea boundaries.

The researcher also explained in this case that Indonesia in the context of border management already has many legal instruments to regulate and manage its borders. Border management is entrusted to the National Border Management Agency to work as:

- (1) First, the determination and confirmation of the problems of deprivation of state borders that can be resolved.
- (2) Second, the establishment of a cross- border state activity management system through the Cross-Border Post which ensures safe, comfortable, and enjoyable investment.
- (3) Third, the problem of basic social needs, increasing efforts to develop border areas through infrastructure development and utilization of regional potential, in order to overcome the isolation and underdevelopment of the region as well as improving the welfare of the border area.

The welfare approach needs to be carried out through the development of social and economic infrastructure, with the assumption that the development carried out will trigger economic activity and create an investment climate, so that it will have an impact on the expansion of employment opportunities. This approach is then expected to improve the welfare of the people in the region.

### **Border Management: Challenges And Issues At The Border In Indonesia**

In addition, other research was also conducted by (Mochamad Rizqi Setiawan Setiawan, 2020) entitled Border Management: Challenges And Issues At The Border In Indonesia. This study explains that border management in Indonesia has challenges related to security, especially immigration issues that are directly faced by CIQS (Customs, Immigration, Quarantine, and Security) and offers strategies to overcome these challenges.

These cross-border activities have the potential to bring about illegal movement of individuals and goods. Indonesia as an archipelagic country must develop a policy of border management and border control that is able to overcome these challenges with a Coordinated Border Management (CBM) strategy.

Researchers here see differences in research results that have been studied by previous researchers. Researchers create a novelty that researchers focus about how Indonesia's border management can carry out its strategy with the emergence of transnational crime issues and how Indonesia's border management sees the challenges presented in the form of transnational crime

issues.

## **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **Transnational Crime Issues**

In this study, it is necessary to briefly explain how transnational crime poses a threat to the problems that arise in border regions. Initially, the study of international security grew out of debates about how to protect states from external and internal threats after World War II (Barry buzan, 2012). Over the past quarter century, change has been inevitable. Looking back at the international and intellectual environment in which international security was created, however, it becomes clear that what has occurred during this period is not a normal process of change but a remarkable transformation of international security(Miller, 2001).

### **Transnational Crime in Non-Traditional Security**

Hameiri and Jones (Hameiri & Jones, 2013) explain that traditionally, security threats have been viewed through the prism of state survival and understood primarily in relation to interstate military conflict. More recently, security has also been linked to a range of non-traditional, largely transnational, security issues, including terrorism, environmental degradation and climate change, infectious diseases, transnational crime, and illegal migration.

Singh and Nunes (Singh & Nunes, 2016) in their research argue that non-traditional security threats are not limited to one country or one region but extend into a widening geographical and political context increasing the consequences for global security as a whole. In contrast to traditional security threats limited to inter-state conflicts; low-intensity conflicts are employed subtly by groups secretly sponsored by states. While non-traditional is dominated by non-state actors such as criminal gangs or terrorist groups that are almost indifferent to international laws and standards.

## **BORDER MANAGEMENT**

Purwanto(Purwanto & Mangku, 2016) explains that border management is an integral part of state governance, requiring clear direction and a comprehensive, long-term dimension. Border management is defined as the management of activities involved in border management. Border management involves efforts to move people and the potential of border areas through the development of planning programs, policy determination, budgetary requirements, coordination

of implementation, evaluation, and oversight of state and regional border management to achieve predetermined goals.

Stephen B. Jones (1945)<sup>21</sup> further developed a theory related to border formation or management. In his theory, Jones divided the border formation process into four parts: allocation, delimitation, demarcation, and administration.

### **Allocation**

The definition of allocation in boundary-making theory refers to the scope of a country's territory, including areas bordering neighboring countries. Regarding this territorial scope, international law regulates how a country gains or loses territory.

### **Delimitation**

The next phase is to identify overlapping areas or areas that require delimitation with neighboring countries. This process is carried out through border diplomacy between the two countries. Delimitation must adhere to the principle of *Uti Possidetis* when determining land borders and the law of the sea regime when determining maritime borders.

### **Demarcation**

Boundary confirmation on the ground is the next stage after the boundary lines are established by the governments of the bordering countries. In this context, borders are technically defined through the provision of markers/markers, both natural and artificial. This aligns with the definition of borders themselves.

### **Administration and Management**

Within the scope of development administration and management, the volume of work involved in border management is the largest, as it involves multiple sectors and requires integrated planning. Nearly all aspects of development, including politics, economics, social affairs, culture, law, infrastructure, environment, defense, and security, will be included in this stage.

## METHODOLOGY

Based on this background, the author wants to explore how Indonesia's border management sees the challenges posed by transnational crime in border areas, and strategy these threats. This study was analyzed by triangulation of qualitative data.

### 1. Triangulation Method

Method triangulation is done by collecting data with other methods. As is known, in qualitative research, researchers use library research and observation methods. To obtain the correctness of the right information and a complete picture of certain information.

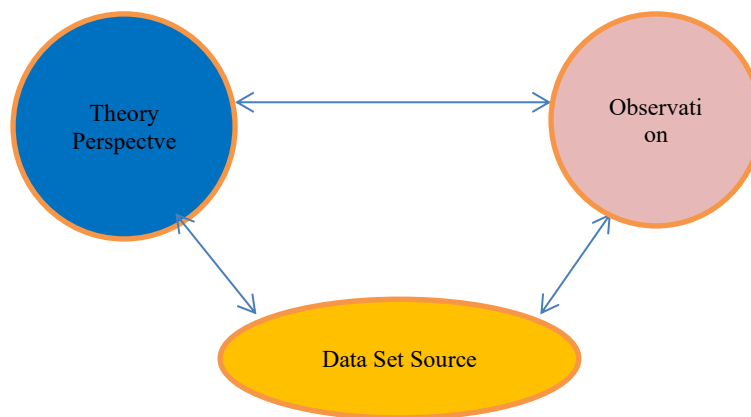
### 2. Triangulation Theory

Theory triangulation is where the final result of qualitative research is in the form of an information formulation or thesis statement. The information is then compared with the relevant theoretical perspectives to avoid the researcher's individual bias on the findings or conclusions generated. In addition, theoretical triangulation can increase the depth of understanding so that researchers are able to explore theoretical knowledge in depth on the results of data analysis that has been obtained.

### 3. Data Source Triangulation

Triangulation of data sources is to explore the truth of certain information by using various data sources such as documents, archives, and observations.

**Figure 2. Triangulation Model**





## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Transnational Crime Issues In Indonesia Border Areas With Countries in Southeast Asia and Papua New Guinea

Crimes that occur in cross-border areas not only threaten the security of a The connectivity of every human being on the surface of this hemisphere, even though they are in a different country, but with the internet or cyberspace there is no longer any limit to integrate with each other.

However, in its development, the era of globalization does not always have a positive impact but also has a negative impact on the security of a country's territory with the emergence of a crime called transnational crime, such as transnational crime.

1. Terrorism
2. Crime in the field of Narcotics
3. Human trafficking
4. Money laundering
5. Smuggling of weapons or goods
6. Illegal immigrants
7. Ship Piracy
8. Cybercrime
9. Corruption
10. etc.

It can be explained simply that transnational crimes are: Behaviors that have an impact that has the potential to transcend national borders or cause national or international concern. There are several characteristics of transnational crime which can be seen in table one below(Alexander, 2014).

**Table 1. Characteristics of Transnational Crime**

No	Characteristics of Transnational Crime
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<b>1</b>	Depends on two or more country jurisdictions.
<b>2</b>	The object is active territorial and national principles.
<b>3</b>	Jurisdiction of national courts.
<b>4</b>	Adhering to the principle of aut dedere aut punere.
<b>5</b>	Fully recognize the principle of state sovereignty.

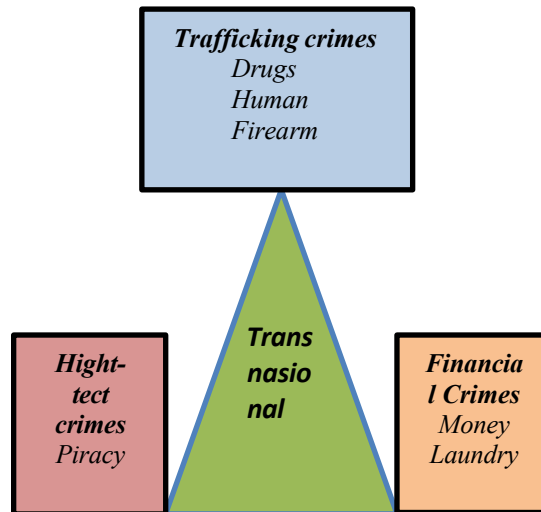
Transnational crime today has become a serious threat to global security and prosperity. One of the important multilateral mechanisms in tackling transnational crimes, especially those carried out by transnational organized criminal groups is the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime-UNTOC. UNTOC will be a basic guide for countries in their efforts to combat transnational crimes(Chazizah Gusnita, 2016).

In this context, there are several transnational crime issues that often arise in the border areas of a country which can be seen in the following figure.

Transnational crime is a characteristic development of contemporary forms of crime known as organized crime or organized crime in the 1970s. The term is used to describe the complexity that exists between organized crime, white-collar crime, and corruption that transcends national borders and results in lawlessness in various countries with dangerous characteristics at the international level.

If we look at the types and characteristics of the threats of transnational crime that arise in the border areas of Indonesia, transnational crimes that appear are more directed to types such as drug trafficking, illegal fishing, illegal immigrants, smuggling and human trafficking. The author will try to describe the phenomenon of transnational crime that occurs in Indonesia's border areas with several countries in Southeast Asia with a focus on transnational crime problems in each border area.

**Figure 3. Types of Transnational Crime Issues**



### **Indonesia-Malaysia border**

In the context of border area management, this becomes a very important position, because Nunukan Regency, especially in the Sebatik Island region, is one of the outer islands of the Republic Indonesia and is the initial entry point for Indonesia in the North Kalimantan region which is directly adjacent to Sabah, Malaysia from within and from outside the Republic of Indonesia. In managing the border area, Nunukan Regency has quite complex problems, in addition to its territory bordering Malaysia and the Philippines, Nunukan Regency has historically had a long-connected emotional relationship, coupled with the lack of infrastructure and facilities and infrastructure available. Various problems occurred in Nunukan Regency due to the impact of the island's direct border with Malaysia. Such as cross-border problems, due to the large number of people entering and leaving the border areas of the two countries without having valid documents, resulting in the time of stay exceeding the specified time.

The smuggling of daily necessities through traditional ports due to the proximity of access to distribution of goods from Malaysia to Indonesia makes the Nunukan people prefer to take goods or buy goods to Malaysia through Tawau. In addition, in Nunukan Regency, especially on Sebatik Island, it is the entry point for international class drug crossings. At the border area on Sebatik Island, the problem of infiltration of terrorism also arises from the vulnerability of

various separatist and terrorist movements from Malaysia and the Philippines.

With the number of traditional ports that also trigger illegal activities in the border area, considering that the crossings in the border area of Nunukan Regency are quite open, especially for illegal entry and human trafficking activities(Suhirwan & Prakoso, 2019).

In contrast to the border areas between Indonesia and Malaysia in the provinces of West Kalimantan, Human trafficking, especially women and children from Indonesia to foreign countries, often occurs along with easy access to cross- country flows by land, water and air accompanied by economic pressures from the people in the region.

West Kalimantan Province, one of which has certain geographical conditions which are directly adjacent to Malaysia in the east through the official entrance of the Entikong and Tebedu Border Posts (PLB) and there are no less than 50 (fifty) unofficial routes that can be passed to enter and exit to and from the eastern part of Malaysia.

The strategic geographical location of West Kalimantan Province encourages the increase in human trafficking practices abroad. The involvement of the international criminal trafficking syndicate network through the Transboundary Post (transnational) cannot be separated from the strategic position of West Kalimantan Province, where the flow of human traffic does not experience difficulties in and out. It makes human trafficking traffic easier(AS et al., 2020).

Transnational crimes that often arise in these areas are mostly transnational crimes such as international class drug trafficking and human trafficking. Human Trafficking, especially in this case, is more directed at women and children from Indonesia to foreign countries, has become a matter of concern, along with the proliferation of sending female workers abroad.

There are many cases of fraud committed by several unscrupulous persons or syndicates where prospective migrant workers are promised a job, but in the end they are trafficked and forced into prostitution, many illegal migrant workers who were expelled from Malaysia eventually become targets of trafficking syndicates.

In West Kalimantan, trafficking often occurs in various conditions, including trafficking by migrating victims to Taiwan via land and sea border routes across the Sarawak border in Malaysia, in the form of marriage through contracts. In the end the victim fell into the valley of prostitution and became forced labor(AS et al., 2020).

Then the last transnational crime phenomenon in Indonesia's border with Malaysia is in the Riau and Johor Islands border areas in Malaysia. The phenomenon of transnational crime in

the border areas of the Riau Islands and Johor Malaysia has similarities to the phenomenon in West Kalimantan, namely human trafficking.

Migrant workers who are victims of human trafficking are revealed that people smuggling activities occur through access by water, air, or land routes. Often, waterway access is the most dominant smuggling route for Indonesian migrant workers from the Riau Island to Johor.

Migrant workers are often smuggled in by ferry from ports in the Riau Island to the port of Johor. The way they are seen is still legal because they go through official channels with valid documents. However, in essence, it can be illegal because visas like tourist visas are used to find work in the destination country.

Migrant workers in the region are also often smuggled in by air. Air transportation through international airports is used as the entrance to Kuala Lumpur, Johor Bahru, and Singapore. These three cities have international flight connectivity with several cities in Indonesia.

Meanwhile, smuggling by land is carried out by utilizing the highway that connects Singapore and Johor Bahru. Smuggling begins when Indonesian migrant workers arrive in Singapore after leaving their homes and traveling either by water or air, and then being smuggled by land to Johor Bahru.

The Riau Island is the main transit point for prospective migrant workers who are victims of human trafficking in Johor, Malaysia. More than ten affordable ferry trips in one day. Thus, it is not surprising that the cross-border route between the Riau Islands and Johor is the main choice for criminal syndicates to carry out human trafficking and people smuggling activities (Sulaksono, 2018).

### **Indonesia-Malaysia-Vietnam maritime border**

In the territorial waters of the Natuna Islands, Indonesia is directly adjacent to two countries, namely Malaysia and Vietnam, although it is widely heard that there are unilateral demands from China over parts of the Natuna Islands and the South China Sea. Indonesia has signed a continental shelf border agreement in the South China Sea with Malaysia and Vietnam, while the EEZ boundary with Malaysia and Vietnam is still in the negotiation stage.

In national borders through waters or maritime, there are two maritime boundaries between Indonesia and Vietnam in the waters of the South China Sea, the first is the boundary of the Continental Shelf and the second is the EEZ.

The boundaries of the continental shelf of the two countries have been agreed upon by the two countries, Indonesia and Vietnam, through negotiations on the boundaries of the continental shelf between Indonesia and Vietnam on June 26, 2003. Currently, Indonesia and Vietnam are still in the process of negotiating the EEZ boundary.

In addition to having maritime boundary problems with Vietnam, Indonesia also has maritime boundary problems with Malaysia in several segments, especially regarding the EEZ boundaries of the two countries.

In 1969 the boundary of the Continental Shelf in the waters of the South China Sea was agreed between Indonesia and Malaysia, while the EEZ boundary between the two countries in this region has not yet been agreed. Malaysia believes that the boundaries of the continental shelf and the EEZ in the South China Sea are the same, while Indonesia has a different opinion, that the boundaries of the Continental Shelf and the EEZ are not the same. This difference of opinion becomes an obstacle in the completion of the EEZ boundary negotiations in the South China Sea.

In addition to potential problems with territorial claims in maritime border areas, unclear maritime boundaries between the Natuna Islands and neighboring countries are often the background for incidents of territorial violations by foreign fishermen who catch fish in Natuna waters, which are known for their rich natural resources and fish quality. With the diversity of species, the impact on the high commercial value. However, the problem that arises is that almost every day there are cases of illegal fishing by foreign fishing vessels in the waters of the Natuna Islands.

Data from the Monitoring of Marine and Fishery Resources (PSDKP), Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Affairs (KKP) in 2007-2014 stated that the number of Vietnamese fishing vessels arrested for illegal fishing around the Natuna Islands waters reached 417 vessels.

Most of the fishing boats originating from Vietnam that were detained did not have any fishing documents in Indonesian waters. Foreign ships can catch fish in Indonesian waters if they have documents known as Fisheries Business Permits (FBP) and Legal Fisheries (FL) which are legalized by the Indonesian government. In addition, there are fishing boats from Thailand and Malaysia that often violate the territorial waters of the Natuna Islands to catch fish illegally.

When committing fishing crimes in the waters of the Natuna Islands, these foreign fishing vessels intentionally used the Indonesian flag to mislead patrol officers, and also faked Indonesian citizenship for their crew.

In addition to regional violations and illegal fishing crimes involving foreign fishing vessels, the territorial waters of the Natuna Islands are also areas for contesting maritime territorial claims with neighboring countries, namely Vietnam, Malaysia and China. Indonesia and Vietnam do not seem to have reached an agreement in determining the EEZ boundaries of the two countries.

The continental shelf negotiations between Indonesia and Vietnam have started long since June 1978 and reached an agreement at the negotiations in Hanoi, Vietnam on June 26, 2003, and was ratified by the Indonesian government with Law no. 18/2007 dated March 15, 2007.

However, in reality the settlement of the Indonesia-Vietnam EEZ boundary has not yet been successful in reaching an agreement, despite several negotiations between the two countries.

In addition to problems regarding illegal fishing cases, the Natuna region also often faces problems with smuggling of goods, especially on Serasan Island which is located directly adjacent to the Sarawak region of Malaysia. At least every two days there are five fishing boats that depart from the Batu Ampar area, East Serasan area to the Sematan area, Sarawak Malaysia to sell fish caught by fishermen in Natuna waters.

The unclear maritime boundaries of the Natuna Islands with several neighboring countries are very often the cause of incidents of territorial violations by foreign fishermen who catch fish in Natuna waters which are indeed very famous for the wealth of marine life and natural resources and the quality of the fish.

The species are diverse and have high commercial value, the potential marine wealth of the Natuna Islands is estimated at more than one million tons annually. However, it is very unfortunate that almost every day there are cases of illegal fishing by foreign fishing vessels in the waters of the Natuna Islands.

These illegal catches are fish with categories A and B which have a very high selling value and are then exchanged for goods needed by the Serasan community, especially subsidized goods borne by the Malaysian government such as liquefied petroleum gas, rice, sugar, milk, gas, cooking oil, etc. The quality of the fish is then categorized into several grades, namely from grade A to grade D.

The territorial waters of the Natuna Islands are directly adjacent to Malaysia and Vietnam and intersect with China in the waters of the South China Sea. The boundaries of the continental shelf have been agreed upon by the two countries, Malaysia and Vietnam, but the EEZ boundary

is still in the process of being negotiated.

The position of the Natuna waters as we know it is very strategic because it is in the shipping lanes and international trade, with a large wealth of natural resources, in the form of hydrocarbons and marine biota such as fish, and is located around the disputed waters of the South China Sea involving several countries in the region.

The territorial waters of the Natuna Islands have challenges related to the problem of transnational crime that interferes with border security, namely unresolved maritime boundaries with neighboring countries and illegal fishing by foreign fishermen, as well as cases of smuggling of goods from the Sarawak region.

The issues and problems that occur in the border areas in the waters of the Natuna Islands above are indeed very worrying and have become a serious concern for the Indonesian government. In addition to the problem of resolving the EEZ border with several countries, then there is also the problem of illegal fishing in Natuna waters. Therefore, in the future, the Indonesian government needs to improve security and management of border areas in the waters of the Natuna Islands (Fauzan et al., 2019).

### **Indonesia-Papua New Guinea Border**

The problem of Indonesia's land border area is directly adjacent to 3 countries including Malaysia, Timor Leste, and Papua New Guinea which are very complex. The problems that arise are not only related to national borders but also problems of cross-border development and the border itself.

The land border between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea is one of the land border areas that is the target of transnational criminals to smuggle drugs. Drugs with marijuana types are smuggled through the route along the border in Muara Tami Regency.

There were several cases of drug smuggling of marijuana types occurred in 2014 where the smuggled marijuana weighed 7.2 kg and was brought by Papua New Guineans, And it was also found in 2015 there was a similar case weighing 4 kg of marijuana and brought by a resident of Skouw himself, in 2016 1 kg of marijuana was carried by Papua New Guineans and in 2017m there was a smuggling of 500 grams of marijuana where the courier was a young man from Mosso Village (Maya et al., 2020).

In 2018, 3 (three) kg of marijuana was deliberately smuggled and then taken by residents of Koya Timur Muara Tami, while in 2019, a Papua New Guinea foreigner brought 1 kg of



marijuana to the Skouw Border market in Muara Tami District.

Until the end of July 2019, data from the Jayapura Police Narcotics Investigation Unit revealed that there were 39 cases with 47 suspected drug dealers. This means that marijuana circulating in Jayapura City is a type of drug with a very high demand, according to the Jayapura Police Chief AKBP Victor Dean Makboen. This is reinforced considering that Jayapura City is the provincial capital and also the largest city in Papua Province with a fairly rapid population growth dynamic.

It becomes clear by looking at the conditions in the border area between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, especially in Muara Tami Regency, it needs more attention because here the government's role in supervising the area is still not optimal, as well as the passive role of its citizens due to limited human resources(Maya et al., 2020).

Some transnational crime phenomena are very clearly seen in every border area between Indonesia and Malaysia, in border maritime and Papua New Guinea, we can see this phenomenon by categorizing it in the following figure 3.

**Figure 3. The Phenomenon of the Challenge of Transnational Crime in the Indonesian Border with Countries in Southeast Asia and Papua New Guinea**

No	Types of Transnational Crime	Indonesia- Malaysia Border Area (Nunukan Sabah)	Indonesia- Malaysia Border Area (Entikong Tebedu)	Indonesia- Malaysia Border Area (Riau- Johor)	Indonesia- Malaysia- Vietnam maritime border (Natuna Island)	Indonesia Papua New Guinea Border Area (Muara Tami)
1	Drugs Smuggling	√				√
2	Human Trafficking	√	√			
3	Illegal Fishing			√		
4	Smuggling			√		

From the explanation of the issue of transnational crime above, it is clear that this is a real challenge for the borders in Indonesian territory, so that it can interfere with the sovereignty of the Indonesian state. Border Management here is an important factor in viewing the issues of transnational crime as a challenge that must be faced. It is necessary to anticipate actions taken by

the government in managing its borders.

## **B. Strategy Indonesian Border Management in Facing the Challenges of Transnational Crime Issues**

Borders emphasize the ways and methods of establishing and delimiting borders, and we can see that there is very little discussion at the next stage such as border management and control.

As time goes by the formation of territorial boundaries, especially in terms of dealing with security issues such as transnational crimes, it is necessary to establish and increase discussions such as smuggling phenomena in various forms and other problems related to security issues causing ways of controlling and managing borders as a major part of political goals country.

On this basis the perception of ways to manage borders has an important role to reduce the struggles and problems at the border that do not have a sense of security. This feeling of insecurity can provide opportunities and capacities around the border to achieve communication between two bordering countries.

This management and control does not necessarily only relate to human movement and migration, but has an impact on environmental hazards that have an impact on the quality of human life. It gives such a prominent role to border management that most governments around the world, on the one hand try to regulate security at their borders, prevent unwanted migration and other transnational crime problems.

Border management is often faced with a number of emerging challenges. First, the border management system deals with the legal movement of people and goods. This volume of traffic can have an impact on the design and operation of illicit traffic entering the port in relation to people and goods.

Second, there may be other political and economic factors that also affect border management. These challenges can be broadly divided into human, commodity, political, security and economic challenges.

In one of the main functions of a country's border management system is to detect, deal with, and prevent violations that can threaten national security. In addition to traditional security threats, border management missions include detecting(Duggan, 2008):

1. Illegal immigration (in and out)

2. Smuggling of goods, narcotics, weapons, and people, as well as other transnational crimes
3. Infectious diseases of humans, animals and plants
4. Threats from terrorism include chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear WMD,
5. as well as missile delivery system

In the management of border areas, there are four stages of boundary determination:

- 1) allocation
- 2) delimitation
- 3) demarcation, and
- 4) administration.

Briefly describe how area allocation as a process state in obtaining full sovereignty over the territory, and advises that the border should be maintained periodically after demarcation to help administration (Donaldson & Williams, 2008).

If we refer to Law no. 43 of 2008 in the form of formal legal rules that are marked and comprehensive. The Indonesian government has shown seriousness regarding the management of border areas. In Article 11 (1) it is explained that in the management of state border areas, the authority of the provincial government is as follows:

- a) Implement government policies and other policies in the context of realizing autonomy;
- b) Coordination of development in border areas;
- c) Development of border areas between regional governments and/or between regional governments and third parties; and
- d) Supervise the implementation of the development of the district/city government border areas.

It is also stated in Article 12, that the district/city government is responsible for the administration of the state and the authority of the border areas, which includes the implementation of government policies and other policies in the context of realizing regional autonomy and assistance tasks; guard and maintain boundary markings; coordination in the implementation of development tasks in the border areas within its territory; and develop border areas between regional governments and/or between regional governments and third parties.

State borders and border areas are managed at the central and local government levels and the government forms a national management agency and regional management agency. The Government led by a Head of the agency is directly responsible to the President or head of region.

Then the institutional element comes from the government, and the local government has a strategic position. Matters such as state sovereignty, territorial integrity, rule of law, and people's welfare in border areas are managed by a management agency tasked with establishing border development program policies, determining the need for budget plans, coordinating implementation, as well as evaluating and monitoring(Mangku, 2016).

If we look at Article 12 concerning guarding and maintaining boundary markers and related matters such as state sovereignty and territorial integrity which has become the state's obligation to protect border areas, threats issues such as transnational crimes in the border areas of Indonesia and Malaysia, Timor Leste and Papua New Guinea which has the potential to attack in terms of state sovereignty and security must be followed up immediately.

BNPP as a representative of the border management agency has a function, including making a border management plan in safeguarding state sovereignty from internal and external threats, which plays a role in setting policy strategies, work programs, budgeting and managing standards for achieving goals.

In general, the border management plan refers to the concept of management design, consisting of various functions such as planning, organizing, mobilizing, coordinating, reporting, budgeting and controlling, all of which are in managerial implementation to develop strategies in accordance with the standards for achieving management goals(Dicky Wainal Usman, Djaali, 2017).

Security problems such as the issue of the threat of transnational crime is an unsolved problem and the state is ready to make decisions, this is a gap between management practices in the field and hope there are solutions to overcome some security vulnerabilities, researchers see that there are efforts to manage border strategies to anticipate threats or crime issues cross country.

The first border management strategy effort is transformational leadership that has a vision for the future, devoting all its attention to the problems at hand. Second, involving relevant agencies to meet the needs of stakeholders as management members, assisting border management tasks that have quality competencies according to their expertise, to support border

management needs.

Third HR stakeholders choose various agencies related to security issues such as the TNI (military), local government, police, and customs according to their expertise, to assist border management in anticipating transnational crime issues that arise in Indonesia's border areas.

## CONCLUSION

Border management is basically a state effort to protect its border areas in order to create a safe atmosphere so as to provide the needs and welfare of the people living in the border areas. However, challenges arise from outside that threaten the sovereignty of the Indonesian state in the border areas, namely security issues that are present in the form of issues or threats of transnational crimes.

The researcher here wants to show how this challenge arises in border areas, what is the background and what are the characteristics and types of transnational crime issues. So that we will better understand the pattern of transnational crimes capable of threatening the sovereignty of the Indonesian state.

In addition, researchers here also look at the anticipation efforts of the Indonesian government in carrying out border management strategies in dealing with the issue of transnational crime in Indonesia's border areas.

First, transformational leadership who has a vision for the future devotes all his attention to the problems at hand, then by involving relevant agencies to meet the needs of stakeholders as members of the management, and assisting border management tasks that have competency quality according to their expertise, to support border management needs.

Last, HR stakeholders select various agencies related to security issues such as the TNI, Regional Government, Police, and Customs according to their expertise, to assist border management in anticipating transnational crime issues that arise in Indonesia's border areas.

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