

Communication and Information Cooperation Patterns of The Republic of Indonesia Police (Polri)-Diraja Malaysia Police (PDRM) in Facing the Threat of Drug Smuggling in the Border Areas of North Kalimantan and Sabah

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ABSTRACT

The issue of drug smuggling is a transnational issue that is an important thing to always be a concern of a country, especially Indonesia and Malaysia, on the North Kalimantan-Sabah border. This is certainly a problem that is very disturbing to both Indonesia and Malaysia. Apart from being economically detrimental, it is also dangerous for the next generation of the nation. Therefore, Indonesia and Malaysia also made efforts to eradicate drug smuggling, by creating a pattern of communication and information cooperation between PDRM-POLRI. This research is aimed at finding out how cooperation patterns work between PDRM-POLRI through communication and information approaches, in dealing with the threat of drug smuggling. This research uses the method is a qualitative research method using a descriptive-qualitative approach. The method of data collection was collected by means of documentation studies and literature studies through official Indonesian government web page documents that are open to the public, namely BNN and ASEAN which is a regional international organization and several journal articles. The results of the research reveal and explain patterns of cooperation between PDRM-POLRI shows the results, first, the cooperation carried out shows that drug smuggling circulating in the North Kalimantan region comes from abroad; second, this is evidenced by the arrests that occurred to Malaysian citizens as many as 68 people in 2019; Third, the type of drug smuggled in the North Kalimantan-Sabah border area is shabu. Fourth, the people involved in the drug network are a network of the same criminal organization.

KEYWORDS: PDRM-POLRI, Drug Smuggling, Cooperation, Communication, Information

1. Introduction

The border between Indonesia and Malaysia is a border area where the two countries have a very important and strategic position in national development. As the entrance to the Republic of Indonesia, the border between the two countries stretches along the sea border along the Malacca Strait, South China Sea, to the Sulawesi Sea, as well as the land border line that separates the two countries (Indonesia-Malaysia) on the island of Kalimantan at a distance of approximately along 2004 km. This is Indonesia's longest border line with other countries, stretching directly across West Kalimantan Province, East Kalimantan Province and North Kalimantan Province. These provinces share land borders with the Malaysian states of Sarawak and Sabah on the Malaysian side.

In an increasingly developed and developed world amidst interconnected globalization, transnational crime is a threat to every country, crimes that directly affect more than one country are more common than ever before. Various forms of crime such as illicit trade are increasingly easy to hide amidst the rapid flow of goods and movement of people, in addition to the movement of illegal migrants, smuggling, to the movement of terrorism groups or individuals.

Gusnita (Chazizah Gusnita, 2016) added that one of the reasons for the emergence of transnational crime or cross-border crime is the proximity of the region when viewed from the geographical area of a country. This phenomenon is now being experienced by Indonesia and Malaysia, that transnational crimes have threatened the development of the social life of the two countries. Transnational crimes that have occurred and crossed the borders of Indonesia and Malaysia, such as human trafficking, narcotics, terrorism that continue to threaten the sovereignty of the two countries, do not immediately make a country able to handle it alone. Transnational crime is certainly not a new phenomenon, but judging from its development, transnational crime is increasing over time and all threatening criminal activity is considered a serious threat to every nation in the world and requires special handling.

Wahyono (Wahyono, 2010) argues that today's challenges is not focused on national crimes on a smaller scale or level, but covers the scale of large transnational crime levels by optimizing the use of several equipment to modern weapons used by non-state actors and members of terrorist organizations. Wahyono (Wahyono, 2010) added that With the significant increase in the number of several transnational crime groups and influenced by many factors such as region, security situation, social and economic conditions, religious extremism, and insecurity are the main causes of the increase in transnational crime. Transnational crimes include drug smuggling, and the response from law enforcement has been to make the race between

drug traffickers and law enforcement more challenging, and often transnational. There is a lot of effort on the part of both law enforcement and drug traffickers in the cross-border pursuit race. There are many reports of the ways in which traffickers or smugglers carry out their drug trafficking operations.

Drug smuggling is risky and carries the death penalty if caught in some countries, including the Indonesia-Malaysia border region. Still, the fact remains that it's big business when it works, and it's considered worth risking everything for the big bucks. The way drug smuggling escapes surveillance and detection by the authorities varies but can generally be divided into two categories, namely personal and impersonal. In the personal method, smugglers will personally transport drugs across borders or detection systems, in or on their bodies and with the help of equipment. Finally, drug dealers or couriers are not directly involved in transporting the drugs across the border which is the direct access for smugglers to carry out their actions (Ismail & Jaafar, 2015). Drug trafficking and smuggling that occurs between Indonesia and Malaysia has reached a severe point, so there is a need for readiness in the process of cooperation carried out by the two countries which are neighbors to push to the stage of reducing the level of drug crime in their respective border areas. Indonesia and Malaysia have made efforts to eradicate all forms of narcotics throughout their borders. The efforts made by Indonesia and Malaysia are carried out through several stages starting from the prevention stage, the law enforcement stage, the therapy and rehabilitation stage, the research and development stage, up to the institutional strengthening stage.

In reality, the efforts made apparently cannot be stopped the rate of transnational crimes such as narcotics trafficking and smuggling from Malaysia to Indonesia or vice versa. Transnational crime often occurs in developing countries because it is supported by several factors such as the geographical location of the border areas of the two countries is close to each other and facilitated by access of the many means of transportation, then the weak role of stakeholders such as the government, which does not have firmness due to weak regulations and Constitution (Yuhernawa & Barthos, 2021). The emergence of the crime of smuggling drugs or *dadah* in Malay language which is deliberately traded illegally and crosses the boundaries of a country's sovereign territory is certainly a very negative impact of globalization. One of the areas affected is the Southeast Asia region and some of the countries directly affected are Indonesia and Malaysia. Drug users are dominated by youth and youth should be someone who should have a future and as an asset of a nation, as a life support as a backbone to improve the economy of the family or yourself. As a result of drugs, young people will become unproductive and make themselves a source of crime because of their dependence on these illicit goods, they become unable to distinguish between good and bad and legalize all means to get money to buy narcotics.

Indonesia has great potential to lose one percent of state revenue globally. This is reinforced by BNN's explanation of the losses experienced by the state as a result of narcotics, economic losses or social losses touched Rp. 84.7 trillion, with details of social losses of Rp.77.4 trillion and personal losses of Rp.7.3 trillion (Yulia Gafar, Andika, 2019).

Whereas Malaysia, the Malaysian government has spent a lot of funds to make efforts to deal with drug crimes. The Kingdom of Malaysia has also spent considerable funds to rehabilitate addicts as a result of drug use, but the scale of seriousness between Indonesia and Malaysia is not the same. It can be proven by the explanation in the previous chapter that actually if we look and examine from the Malaysian side itself we can see that the comparison between Indonesia and Malaysia in efforts to arrest drug smuggling individuals is more often carried out by the Indonesian government itself with data that we can see from 2013 to 2018 (WAN HASSAN et al., 2020).

Table 1. Number of Drug Users in 2013-2018

No. of Drugs Dependents			
Year	New	Relaps	Total
2013	13.481	7.406	20.887
2014	13.605	8.172	21.777
2015	20.289	6.379	26.668
2016	22.989	7.921	30.844
2017	18.440	7.482	25.922
2018	17.474	7.793	25.267

Source: ASEAN-NARCO 2018

The arrests of drug smugglers were made on Sebatik Island-Indonesia and Nunukan Island. The scale of the arrests made by the Indonesian authorities shows that Malaysia has not yet seen their priority scale in the region and the handling is still not seen optimally in dealing with this drug smuggling problem. At first glance, we can see that this effort shows that the seriousness of the Indonesian authorities in dealing with the drug problem is extraordinary when compared to the Malaysian side. Because from the other side, Malaysia has not been seen maximally dealing with this drug smuggling problem (WAN HASSAN et al., 2020).

By looking at the problems faced by the two countries in dealing with the threat of drug smuggling around the border area of North Kalimantan and Sabah, a cooperation between the two countries in the field of communication and information is formed so that the two countries are able to exchange information related to the threat of drug smuggling quickly and accurately so as to facilitate the performance of the police agencies of both countries, both PDRM and POLRI, in acting.

2. Literature Review

Research that discusses patterns of cooperation and communication is a topic that has been discussed by many researchers. Daniel Decaro (DeCaro et al., 2021) found that cooperation and communication patterns are important, especially in building cohesion or trust and also creating legitimacy between two actors, whether from government to people or groups to groups. They found that cooperative communication patterns are better at producing governance, especially creating a system with fairer outcomes, based on humanistic rational choice theory (HRCT) which is better than ego-centric rational choice theory. However, the research has limitations on actors that are not so specific, and the difference with the author's research is the location of specific actors in different countries and case studies.

In addition, Løberg (Løberg, 2021) in his research states that electronic communication is considered to be very helpful between one actor, namely e-government, which focuses on how to use it electronic communication information media used as a tool for managing and providing public services, and another actor, namely clients in providing more efficient services. However, there are some challenges, which are not in the form of pros and cons, down to the means of using electronic communications, one of which is that clients have easier and more frequent access to frontline workers or workers in the Norwegian Labor and Welfare Administration (NAV) as an e-government unit in Norway. NAV uses new ways or channels such as electronic communication, call center communication as a form of strategy in allocating time. What is interesting about NAV is that they use communication tricks with the use of less bureaucratic language, the emphasis of which lies on the ease of understanding of clients, namely everyday language, in order to make bureaucratic matters easier.

Løberg's this research is certainly in line with author's research that contemporary communication patterns or roles, namely electronics, plays a very important role in shaping cooperation and friendship between two different actors. However, what distinguishes Løberg's research from the author's research is the location of different actors and also the difference in topics and case studies.

While various studies have revealed the impact of cooperative communication and information patterns, Castañer and Oliveira (Castañer & Oliveira, 2020) came up with a different study. The focus lies on defining three words that sound similar in definition, but actually have differences, namely collaboration, coordination and cooperation. This study seeks to address the confusion regarding definitions especially in the context of inter-organizational relationships. It seeks to emphasize that there should be a significant distinction between the three words, which are commonly said to refer to actionstaken to achieve agreed or shared goals. Such overlapping definitions are problematic and weaken as construct validity. This study collects various journals, starting with hundreds of each word, after which it analyzes the definitions and also compares among the obtained journal articles. The study also used a literature review schema, which filtered and narrowed down to the definitions of the three words. In the end, they came up with the proposed definition of Coordination operates as a relationship between attitudes, behavior and results of determining cooperative relationships between organizations, and cooperation refers to the attitudes, behaviors and outcomes of implementing agreed upon common goals. Then they defined collaboration as for free to help other people to achieve shared or even personal goals. In addition, this study also categorizethe various goals that are the main units of analysis.

Next, Brian J Philips (Phillips & Riós, 2020) explained the public communication and information aspects of organized crime. Public communications by organizations analyzes of how the narcotics messages that have been delivered produce interesting findings that criminal communications influence subsequent crimes or in other ways warn us about possiblefuture behavior. Similarly, with this research, aspects of public communication and information from organized crime suchas drug smuggling are used as valid sources used by both parties, both POLRI and PDRM, to exchange information.

3. Methods

The research used was qualitative research methods, using an explanatory qualitative approach. Based on this method, the researcher chose this approach to describe the facts and also the efforts of the communication cooperation pattern carried out by PDRM-Polri in overcoming the issue of drug smuggling that occurred in Indonesia and Malaysia, precisely between North Kalimantan and Sabah. Thus, the researcher attempted to present the results of the study using an analytic descriptive method. Based on this background, the author wants to explore the communication and information cooperation patterns of the republic of indonesia police (polri)- diraja malaysia police (pdrm) in facing the threat of drug smuggling in the border areas of north kalimantan and sabah. To find communication and information cooperation patterns of the two of us indealing with the threat of drug smuggling crimes, this research was analyzed using triangulation of qualitative data(Noble & Heale, 2019).

Triangulation Method

Triangulation methods are used and carried out by collecting data with other methods. In qualitative research, researchers use library research and observation methods. To obtain the validity of accurate information and complete projections regarding certain information.

Triangulation Theory

The next method is theoretical triangulation which is the final result of qualitative research consisting of several information formulations. The summary of the information includes, among other things then goes through a comparison stage with relevant theoretical perspectives such as previous research so as not to bias the researcher towards the findings in the research

or the conclusions produced. Apart from that, the function of using theoretical triangulation can sharpen the depth of understanding so that researchers are able to explore and dig deeper into theoretical knowledge based on analysis results obtained from various data or sources.

Data Source Triangulation

Next, the data source triangulation method is used to obtain absolute truth about various specific information by using various data sources such as legal document sources, prepared interview sources, with key informants, archival sources, and field observations.

The explanatory qualitative approach method is a qualitative method method relying on text and image data. There are various approaches in qualitative research methods, approaches to data collection, writing, and analysis procedures that remain in the social science discipline. These approaches have emerged and developed in the social sciences since the 1990s (Creswell & Creswell, 2018).

This research aims to identify the pattern of communication and information cooperation between PDRM-Polri, and also show the data of the results of the cooperation pattern, which consists of 12 topics that have been agreed upon by both parties from each country. The researcher also provided a complete table taken directly from the official website of the Indonesian government, namely BNN as a burden of proof of the results of the arrest of the number and type of drugs secured, as well as the disclosure of the origin or identity of the perpetrator. The data is taken and then analyzed by reducing the data. Data reduction is processed through selection, focusing on simplifying, abstracting and transforming the rough data that emerges from the field data. After being reduced, the researcher categorizes the data according to needs. For example, data on the amount of drug, type of drug, identity of the perpetrator based on date, informant characteristics, or research location. At this stage, good data interpretation skills are needed so that the data does not fall into the wrong category. Finally, the researcher displays or shows the data, which is a step that needs to be done after reducing and categorizing the data. Data display is an analysis of designing rows and columns of metrics for qualitative data. Based on this design, the researcher can determine the type and form of data to be entered into metric box. Therefore, the use of a qualitative research method with a qualitative-explanatory approach is a suitable choice for this research, to describe the results of the PDRM- POLRI cooperation.

4. Results and Discussion

The implementation of cross-border cooperation in the field of communication between PDRM and POLRI was initially an effort to eradicate drug trafficking networks and routes entering from Malaysia, the Government of Indonesia through POLRI cooperated with PDRM. The cooperation between POLRI and PDRM in combating illicit trafficking of narcotics and other drugs has been implemented since the signing of the POLRI-PDRM Memorandum of Understanding in Bali on May 19, 2005.

In relation to the elimination of transnational crimes to the implementation of border control between the two countries, the following topics of cooperation in the field of communication have been agreed upon; (1) Information exchange; (2) Make concerted efforts to eliminate unlawful sources of supply; (3) Work with regional and international partners to combat unlawful production and trade; (4) Sharing knowledge and expertise in the investigation and seizure of narcotics and other hidden dangerous substances; (5) Exchange of expertise and knowledge in operation mode; (6) Exchange of information on networks and persons involved, suspected, or detained in the illegal trade of drugs and hazardous chemicals, as well as new transit routes of trade; (7) Use of new technological instruments in training and information exchange using contemporary technologies to identify trafficking in drugs and other dangerous substances; (8) Disseminate information on new drugs and hazardous substances; (9) Continue cooperative investigation and monitoring of shipping operations; (10) Assistance in money laundering investigations; (11) Cooperative support in human resource development for drug and hazardous substance activities; (12) Other sectors related to efforts to eliminate drugs and other hazardous materials.

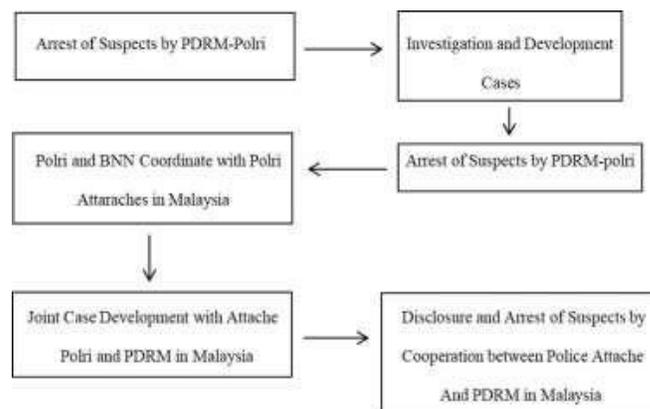


Figure 1. Mechanism of communication pattern between PDRM-Polri

The mechanism of this coordinated communication pattern between POLRI and PDRM begins with the arrest of suspects in drug cases by both POLRI and BNN, which is then developed more narrowly until both parties get suspected couriers and one of the drug dealers associated with international drug networks.

From this development, the next step was to coordinate by POLRI/BNN with the Police Attaché in Malaysia then communicated in coordination with PDRM regarding information that had been received regarding the entry of drugs into the Indonesian border area. The arrests made of suspects or organizations involved in this international drug network were the result of the cooperation of the Police Attached and PDRM in the field of communication and coordination. A sub- coordination between POLRI and PDRM is known as police to police, where both agencies exchange information on drug smugglers. Information obtained by the police during arrests and investigations will then be forwarded directly to the PDRM.

It aims to immediately arrest and uncover drug networks from Malaysia. POLRI requests the assistance of PDRM (local police in Malaysian territory) to detect the presence of the syndicate concerned (drug network or dealer), then asks for the arrest process. POLRI and PDRM also exchanged some information about border residents involved in drug crimes.

The exchange of information in the field of communication coordination between POLRI and PDRM is the result of investigation, development, and arrest of drug smuggling cases which the results will be provided to PDRM. This aims to identify international networks that smuggle using rat lines on the border between Malaysia and Indonesia so that they can detect the presence of drug dealers or drug dealers who work with international networks and then make arrests (Yulia Gafar, Andika, 2019).

Table 2. Information data on Drug Case Disclosure in North Kalimantan Province

Unity	2017			2018		
	Total Case	Item Evidence	Type	Total Case	Item Evidence	Type
Police Kaltara	-	-	-	21	30.407,53gr	Shabu
Police Tarakan	260	13.952,59 Gr	Shabu	79	9.950,09 gr	Shabu
Bulungan Police	241	443.24 g 450.14 gr	Shabu Marijuana	76	691.84 g	Shabu
Nunukan Police	172	974 items 16.643,75	Ecstasy Shabu	102	54.876,87 gr	Shabu
Police Malinau	211	131.4 gr	Shabu	80	123.7 gr	Shabu
BNNP Kaltara	3	11.000,400 Gr	Shabu	13	4701,07 gr	Shabu
BNNP Tarakan	16	5,110.69 g	Shabu	15	604.17 gr	Shabu
BNNP Nunukan	2	3.8 Gr	Shabu	2	4.857,05 gr	Shabu
Total	905	47.285,47 Gr 450.14 gr 974 items	Shabu Marijuana Retrieved	388		Shabu

Source: BNN (2020)

The figure above shows results from drug disclosure abuse and smuggling in North Kalimantan Province. When comparing the results of the disclosure of drug cases in 2017 with 2018, the evidence that can be identified in 2017 is shabu, marijuana, and ecstasy pills. In 2018, only shabu was seized, but the amount of drugs seized in 2018 was more than double that of the previous year. The type of drug that is widely circulated in the North Kalimantan Province is shabu, which is mostly supplied by big dealers in Malaysia.

Cooperation in communication exchange coordination between POLRI and PDRM includes the exchange of information regarding the involvement of border residents in drug smuggling efforts. Then the results of the arrests and disclosure of drug cases in the North Kalimantan Province region showed that it turned out that the drug smuggling circulating in the North Kalimantan region came from outside the North Kalimantan region. Which means that the drugs in circulation are not produced domestically (BNN, 2020: 382). If we look at the length of the border area in North Kalimantan Province, this is the factor that

makes it easy for perpetrators to enter and exit the North Kalimantan region. They also do not hesitate to use local residents as couriers to facilitate crime.

Table 3. Information data on the number of foreigners who became suspects in drug trafficking in Indonesia in 2019

Citizen	Number of Suspects		Total
	POLRI	BNN	
Malaysia	53	15	68
Singapore	2	0	2
Thailand	6	1	7
Taiwan	1	1	2
Philippines	2	0	2
South Korea	4	0	4
India	1	0	1
Belgium	2	0	2
Japan	2	0	2
China	12	4	16

Source: BNN (2020)

The form of communication and information exchange that has been carried out by POLRI and PDRM has provided an overview of drug networks from Malaysia. This is evidenced by the arrest of 68 Malaysian nationals in 2019, most of whom entered from the North Kalimantan - Sabah border area. The types of drugs smuggled from Sabah, Malaysia to the North Kalimantan border area are mostly methamphetamine.

Table 4. Information data on the number of Indonesian citizens involved in drug crimes abroad in 2019

Place of Occurrence	Number of Suspects
Malaysia	86
People's Republic of China	11
Laos	2
Total Quantity	99

Source: BNN (2020)

Then, for Indonesian citizens involved in drug smuggling crimes abroad, the largest number is in Malaysia, totaling 86 people with the maximum penalty of death. The arrest of Indonesian citizens in Malaysia is the result of case development by PDRM based on the results of communication and information provided by POLRI. Often both Indonesian and Malaysian nationals involved in drug smuggling are part of the same criminal organization network. In the social order of local society, drug users are dominated by young people and young people should be someone who must have a future and be an asset to a nation, as a life support as a backbone to improve the economy of their family or themselves.

As a result of drugs, young people will become unproductive and make themselves a source of crime because of their dependence on these illicit goods, they will be unable to differentiate between good and bad and will use any means to get money to buy narcotics. In 2018, teenagers aged 19-39 dominated the number of drug users in Malaysia with a percentage of 72.9% (18,417 drug addicts). The number of detected drug users among adolescents, teens (aged 13-18), and adults (aged 40 and over) decreased by 2.2%, 20.7%, and 1.6% respectively when compared between 2018 and 2017.

Next, the researcher will provide recommendations for steps that Indonesia and Malaysia can take to strengthen cooperation in fighting drug smuggling. The collaborating parties (Indonesia and Malaysia) must have the same understanding, in accordance with the agreement, with their respective competencies and capabilities. Actually. Prepare as best as possible for cooperation as ideally and wisely as possible so that both countries achieve the expected results.

Based on a sincere sense of cooperation, a collaboration between Indonesia and Malaysia in the next steps will definitely lead to impacts that become the basis for further development paths of the cooperation, such as implementing cooperation determined based on the cooperation strategy, beneficial to build and strengthen trust between the two countries and remove barriers to communication and cooperation.

Lastly, make the cooperation that has been carried out by the two countries (Indonesia-Malaysia) with good common goals, so that after completion the two countries can continue their cooperative relations in the future.

5. Conclusion

This research found that the pattern of communication and information cooperation carried out by PDRM-Polri, as a state institution in anticipating and eradicating drug smuggling in North Kalimantan-Sabah produced good results. The way or 12 topics carried out by PDRM-Polri in the elimination of transnational crimes to the implementation of border surveillance of

the two countries is one way that at least until now is very efficient. This is shown by exposing the cunning ways of relying on local residents as a means of smuggling drugs. The arrests and disclosures listed in the table above also show a remarkable performance in tackling the problem of drug smuggling, which is the source of many ills, be it social or economic. Despite this, there are still similar cases, which continue unabated. This is the same, because the calculation of profit and loss, whose losses are not so deeply considered due to extraordinary profits, becomes the motive of the traffickers. However, such incidents are expected to make the PDRM-Polri and other agencies more alert and more assertive in addressing the problem, especially the strengthening of legal instruments will create a fear and deterrent effect for dealers.

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