

The Analysis of Transnational Organized Crime/Tnoc Threats and Risk Analysis Pre-And Post-Covid-19 Pandemic Occurred in Indonesia

Irfianto Udhi Ilmawan¹, Arthur Josias Simon Runturambi²

^{1,2}National Resilience Studies, School of Strategic and Global Studies, Universitas Indonesia

irfianto.udhi01@ui.ac.id, a.josias@ui.ac.id

Abstract

This article tries to analyze the threats and risks of Transnational Organized Crime (TNOC) that occurred during the pandemic, especially in the smuggling of narcotics, psychotropics, and precursors (NPP). The closure of borders between countries due to the prevention of the spread of the Covid-19 virus, directly reduces the findings/actions of violations at the Indonesian border. Using a qualitative approach by analyzing data from the literature and documents related to TNOC. This article aims to analyze the data, so that the reduction in the number of prosecutions at the border does not cause bias in interpretation in concluding the threat of TNOC (narcotics). Did TNOC really decrease during the pandemic, or did it just change shape/mode. The results showed that there was no impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on TNOC activities in the circulation of NPP. The data found indicate that there is an equally large threat and risk from TNOC in Indonesia. The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on TNOC's activities is only in changing the modus operandi of smuggling NPP into Indonesia.

Keywords

Transnational Organized Crime (TNOC); strategic intelligence; customs and excise; narcotics; Psychotropics; Precursors (NPP)



I. Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic that has occurred since early 2020 in Indonesia has had an impact on many aspects. Including in the field of customs and excise, crimes or violations that have occurred at the border or entrance to Indonesia have also experienced a shift in cases after the pandemic occurred. Interestingly, there is a downward trend in findings/actions against special violations of passenger luggage at the entrance to Indonesia (airport). Based on data from the Sub-team-DJBC (2021) there is a significant decrease in data on handling passenger luggage in 2019 (before the pandemic) compared to 2020 and 2021 (during the pandemic). Sihombing (2020) state that Covid-19 pandemic caused everyone to behave beyond normal limits as usual. The outbreak of this virus has an impact especially on the economy of a nation and Globally (Ningrum, 2020). The problems posed by the Covid-19 pandemic which have become a global problem have the potential to trigger a new social order or reconstruction (Bara, 2021).

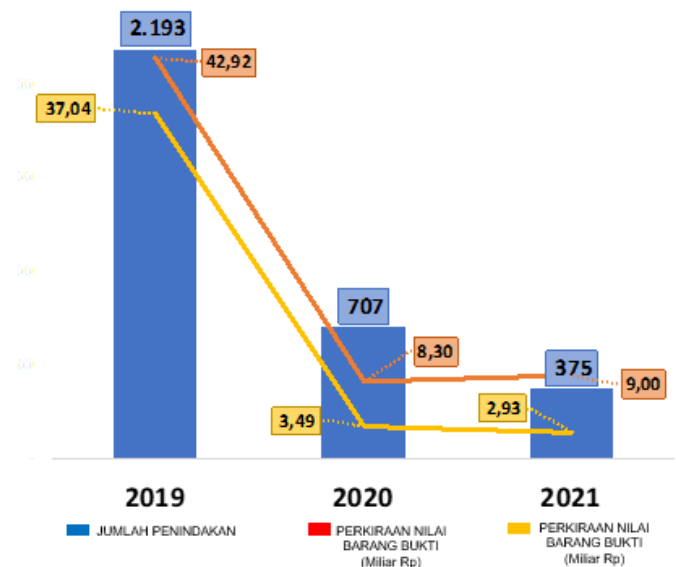


Figure 1. Action Graph Passenger Goods Year 2019 sd. 2021 (Sub-team-DJBC, 2021)

On the one hand, this decline shows a decrease in the threat of violations or crimes faced by Indonesia, especially the Directorate General of Customs and Excise (DJBC). The main reason, of course, is that during the period of the pandemic, the entrance to Indonesia's international route was closed for reasons of trying to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19. However, these data certainly cannot immediately conclude that the threat of transnational organized crime or known as the TNOC concept has also decreased. Quoting the statement of the Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs Retno Marsudi at the 20th Anniversary of the United Nations Convention Against Organized Transnational Crime (UNTOC) which stated that cross-border crimes still occur during the Covid-19 pandemic, (Goddess, 2020).

Extraordinary conditions such as the Covid-19 pandemic do pose new challenges and even new threats for various crimes. On the one hand, the indicators of violations have decreased sharply, but it is not impossible that this happened only because the perpetrators changed their mode or way of committing crimes. Indonesia's entrances, which are closed during the pandemic, do not impede the movement of criminals from carrying out their actions. Therefore, understanding the trend or new mode of TNOC, especially insmuggling of narcotics, psychotropics and precursors (NPP) this is the key to DGCE's adaptation in carrying out early detection of threats and risks of TNOC in Indonesia during a pandemic. The focus of discussion in this article relates to the following two questions:

1. How is the shift in the threat and risk map that occurred before the pandemic and when the pandemic occurred related to TNOC, especially NPP smuggling?
2. Then what are the implications for the preventive efforts that DJBC needs to take to understand the new trend of TNOC-NPP in pandemic conditions?

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Transnational Organized Crime (TNOC)

Transnational organized crime (TNOC) was first introduced internationally in the 1990s during a cross-border meeting to discuss the prevention of various forms of crime (Suhirwan & Prakoso, 2019). The concept of TNOC is defined by some researchers or experts as an organized crime committed by a criminal organization or certain group. While other opinions see TNOC as a set of criminal activities carried out by certain entities (Williams, 2012).

The practice of TNOC refers to organizational activities or criminal activities that cross national borders, so that handling involves the territory and laws of at least two countries. Related to this definition, TNOC exists because the border can be crossed by criminals in various forms of activity, one of which is the practice of smuggling. However, the threat of TNOC can actually be found in various forms of violations such as the TNOC form based on the United Nations (UN) in 1995 which identified 18 types of TNOC practices, namely money laundering, terrorism, theft of art and cultural objects, theft of intellectual property (theft), trade illegal weapons, aircraft hijacking, sea piracy, insurance fraud (insurance fraud), computer crime (cyber-crime), environmental crimes, human trafficking (human smuggling), trafficking in human organs/parts, trafficking/smuggling of illegal drugs (drug trafficking), bankruptcy fraud (fake bankruptcy), legal business infiltration, corruption, public bribery (bribing public officials), and bribes to party officials (UN, 2004; Suhirwan & Prakoso, 2019). Forms of violations like this have a huge impact on the economic and security aspects of the country (DJBC, 2019).

2.2 Strategic Intelligence

This strategic intelligence approach in the organizational context aims to ensure the sustainability of knowledge and capabilities, especially in the digital age to make long-term decisions and prepare organizations for the challenges of an increasingly unpredictable future (Gitelman, V, & Kozhevnikov, 2021). With regard to the concept of management, strategic intelligence performs the function of detecting, identifying, and solving problems that go beyond past experience and that will be encountered in the future.

Strategic intelligence is a theoretical approach that sees intelligence activities as a systematic and continuous process in an effort to understand trends and changes in the environment through a critical analytical approach. From the point of view of objectives, strategic intelligence seeks to provide strategic warnings to national policy makers about emerging threats as well as to provide an analysis of the global environment that could have an impact on national security (Davis, 2002; Kimmelman, 2003).

2.3 Intelligence Community

The development of the Intelligence Community (IC) concept is basically carried out in response to rapid changes in the national security environment around a country, such as the increasing threat of terrorism, and other TNOC crimes. Its main objectives are: establishing effective institutional mechanisms linking policy makers and ICs and enhancing intelligence gathering capabilities (Kobayashi, 2015). One of the concepts related to the mechanism for connecting the intelligence community is another concept, namely intelligence fusion. This concept is basically a way or mechanism designed to facilitate the exchange of data and information between the intelligence community (Carter & Carter, 2009).

III. Research Methods

The research approach in this article is a qualitative approach by analyzing cases or phenomena of TNOC, especially the circulation of Narcotics with the method of literature study or documentation study. The data used is sourced from scientific literature such as journals or related research, and documents from institutions/agencies such as DJBC as the customs and excise agency in Indonesia. The analysis carried out is a descriptive analysis by describing/explaining a series of facts and events related to the problems observed.

IV. Discussion

4.1 TNOC-NPP during Pandemic: Decreasing Threats and Crime Risk or Changing Mode of Operation?

The data submitted by the Sub-team-DJBC (2021) described earlier (see Figure 1.) does indeed show a significant decrease in the findings and prosecution of passengers' luggage at the entrance to Indonesia. However, these findings cannot be an indication of a reduced threat due to border closures during a pandemic. If we refer to data from the Directorate of Narcotics Interdiction (DJBC, 2021) the number of cases found related to TNOC in NPP smuggling practices in Indonesia during 2018 to 2021 tends to be stable, even experiencing an upward trend in 2020 at the beginning of the pandemic.

Table 1. Number of NPP Cases in 2018-2021

NPP case	Year			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Narcotics and Psychotropic	429	507	563	459
Precursor	1	1	0	2
Narcotic Psychotropic Substance(NPS)	1	1	0	2
Total Case	430	508	563	461

Source: (DJBC DI, 2021)

Based on table 1, which contains data from the Directorate of Narcotics Interdiction (DJBC, 2021), it can be seen that the existence of a pandemic has not reduced the threat and risk related to the TNOC of NPP smuggling in Indonesia. Overall, the number of NPP case findings reached the highest number in the first year of the pandemic, namely in 2020 where 563 cases were found. Although in the following year it decreased to 461 cases, the number in 2021 is still higher than the findings in 2018. Other data also strengthens the assumption that there is no pandemic effect in reducing TNOC activity in NPP smuggling. The following are the findings of the total NPP cases (in weight of goods).

Table 2. Number of NPP Cases in 2018-2021 Based on Weight of Goods

Total Weight of NPP (in Gr)	Year			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Narcotics and Psychotropic	4,091,887.32	3,935.857,88	3,177,632.49	4,474,160.97
Precursor	138,000.00	3,086.00	0	8
Total Weight (g)	4,229,887.32	3,938,943.88	3,177,632.49	4,474,168,97

Source: (DJBC DI, 2021)

Based on the data in table 2, it can be concluded that from the total weight of goods found related to TNOC in NPP smuggling, there was also an upward trend. Even in 2021, the total weight of the items found in the NPP case is the largest finding in the last four years. In 2021, when the pandemic enters its second year, the total weight of NPP case findings in Indonesia even exceeds the findings in 2018 when there was no pandemic. Based on these two data, it can be concluded that the threat of TNOC, especially in the circulation of NPP, is not affected due to the pandemic and the policy of closing cross-border borders.

If previous data indicated the same threat and risk during the pandemic and before the pandemic in Indonesia related to TNOC in the smuggling/circulation of NPP, then the main question present was how could the existing threat not be significantly affected, even though the entry route through the border, especially the airport was closed during the initial period of the pandemic and is limited when it occurs. Still from the data submitted by the Directorate of Narcotics Interdiction (DJBC, 2021) there has been a change or shift in the media used by TNOC in entering/smuggling NPP into Indonesia.

Djumala (2020) as the Ambassador/Permanent Representative of the Republic of Indonesia urges all countries not to be careless in handling TNOC during a pandemic. Furthermore, it was conveyed that several forms of TNOC such as trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants did experience a downward trend as a result of restrictions on the movement of people across borders. However, it should be underlined that TNOC can change to other activities by taking advantage of the situation, one of which is the trade in substandard or illegal drugs.

Based on the data on the transportation routes used by the TNOC for smuggling/circulation of NPP before the pandemic, air transportation is the main route/media most often found in NPP smuggling. In 2018, where a total of 430 cases were found, 203 of them were found when they were smuggled by air. Another media that is often chosen is smuggling via postal channels, which in 2019 became the most frequently used media, reaching 225 cases out of 508 total cases disclosed.

The interesting thing is that the pandemic that has made borders (especially airports) closed to passenger routes has significantly reduced the number of NPP cases by air in 2020 and 2021. Even the findings of NPP cases in 2021 by air are much lower than other routes such as sea and land routes. The following is complete data on TNOC practices in cases of NPP smuggling in Indonesia during 2018-2021:

Table 3. Number of NPP Cases in 2018-2021 by Type of Transportation

Number of Cases Per Type of Transport	Year			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Mail Service	166	225	377	284
Land Transport	11	6	26	51
Sea Transport	50	82	87	87
Air Transport	203	195	73	39
Total Case	430	508	563	461

Source: (DJBC DI, 2021)

Based on table 3, it can be ascertained that the threat of NPP based on the number of cases found is not affected by the pandemic and the closure of cross-border borders. The impact that occurs is more to the transition/change or shift in the transportation media used, where previously the majority used the air route to switch to using postal or shipping services. Interestingly, in addition to changes in the transportation media used, the pandemic also affected changes in the modus operandi used by TNOC in smuggling NPP.

Based on the data, sending NPP via POS or through a Courier Service Company (PJT) is the main mode during the pandemic. There was a significant shift related to the mode used, where before the pandemic the TNOC activity was more likely to pass through passenger luggage or hide it in certain body parts from passengers. In 2018 the mode of smuggling NPP through luggage was recorded as 149 cases out of a total of 430 cases found, while in 2019 a year before the pandemic mode through luggage there were 135 cases out of a total of 508 cases revealed. The following is complete data regarding the mode used:

Table 4. Number of NPP Cases in 2018-2021 Based on Modus Operandi

Modus Operandi	Year			
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Luggage	149	135	86	89
Ship's crew (ABK)	13	38	41	54
False Concealment	15	21	8	5
Container/Cargo	4	11	13	17
Concealment in Body	83	78	38	14
POS/PJT	166	225	377	282
Amount	430	508	563	461

Source: (DJBC DI, 2021)

Based on table 4, it can be seen that there was a shift in the mode used where during the pandemic there was an increase in the number of NPP cases revealed through the POS/PJT mode. Meanwhile, the mode that has been found most often, namely through luggage and by hiding in the body, has decreased. This is reinforced by the statement of Widodo (2020) as the Head of the Bandung Customs Office who stated that during the Covid-19 pandemic, Customs made a shift in the modus operandi of the practice of smuggling NPP into Indonesia. This mode shift occurred from where previously NPP smuggling was most often done through passenger luggage, during a pandemic the tendency to switch to the mode of using delivery media such as postal/expedited services.

Another interesting fact is some new findings with a relatively new mode of NPP smuggling. For example, in mid-2020, DJBC managed to uncover a case of NPP smuggling with a method that had never been found before. DJBC uncovered the smuggling of 200 kg of crystal methamphetamine originating from Myanmar. As stated by DJBC, as much as 200 kg of smuggled methamphetamine was divided into a number of packages which were put into sacks filled with corn, in Cikarang, West Java. (Melda, 2020). Quoting Pambudi (2020) as the Director of DJBC at the time, this disclosure was confirmed as a new mode of smuggling NPP in Indonesia. And interestingly, this new mode occurred during a pandemic where the flow of people traveling by air was limited by closing the entrances to Indonesia.

It was further stated that smuggling through commodity goods such as corn would be a new reference for NPP disclosure in Indonesia. This includes commodities other than corn, such as soybeans or even rice as well as other commodities that were not previously disclosed as a medium for distributing NPP. Smuggling through rice sacks also happened in May 2020 which was the first months of the pandemic in Indonesia. According to the findings revealed by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), the distribution of methamphetamine and ecstasy in Cikarang, West Java weighing 100 kg was carried out by hiding the NPP in a sack of rice. Pambudi (2020) also emphasized that the impact of border closures or restrictions on the movement of people with the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions/PSBB made the traditional mode of carrying luggage decrease, the mode used was switched through a deposit service. As much as 71% of NPP distribution through deposit services (Pambudi, 2020).

The finding of a new mode during a pandemic is not only by putting NPP into sacks of corn, several other findings show that the threat remains the same and even increases but with a different mode. In October 2021, the Directorate of Drug Crimes (Dittipidnarkoba) of the Indonesian National Police succeeded in uncovering 4 cases of NPP smuggling via traffic at Bakauheni Port, Bandar Lampung. In this disclosure, 62.9 kg of methamphetamine was confiscated, which was smuggled in green tea packaging. In this case, the Police suspect that the origin of the methamphetamine is from Myanmar (Aerospace, 2021). Meanwhile, in early

2022 the National Police also succeeded in uncovering 16 kg of crystal methamphetamine in South Sumatra, which was also suspected to have come from Myanmar in the form of tea packaging (Syahbana, 2022).

Looking at the data and events revealed regarding the threat of TNOC in this NPP smuggling practice, it can be concluded that there is no reduction in the threat due to a pandemic or due to restrictions on the flow of people/passengers at the border. This conclusion is also supported by several other studies which mention threats in the form of cyber crime. Cybercrime is actually increasing and using issues and situations during a pandemic as a potential for carrying out their actions. This cyber crime does not have a specific target, but the attacks or crimes committed are distributed throughout the internet network so that everyone has the opportunity to become a victim.(Amarullah, Simon, & Widiawan, 2021).

Meanwhile, another study stated that the threat of TNOC, especially in the circulation of NPP, has always been a big threat to public security for years. The threat of illicit drug trafficking poses continued risks to public health and safety in the United States (US) and will present multiple threats to US national security interests in the years to come.(Coats, 2019). Further Coats (2019) said that around 70,000 Americans died from overdoses in 2017. The number of deaths that are increasing every year related to illegal drugs in the US. This indicates that the threat of circulation of NPP will always be a big threat to public security under any conditions or situations.

Returning to the context of the TNOC-NPP crime during a pandemic, the effect or impact that occurs is more likely to change the method or mode used by the perpetrator from TNOC. This conclusion is in line with the opinion of Krisno H. Siregar (2021) as the Director of Narcotics Crime at the Police Headquarters who said that drug smuggling (NPP) during the pandemic period actually increased compared to the previous year. Indonesia for the period from March 2020 to July 2021.

It can be said that there was an anomaly where when viewed from the evidence of certain types of narcotics, there was a very significant increase. As stated by the National Police that the disclosure of methamphetamine cases in 2019 amounted to 2.7 tons, while in the first year of a pandemic in 2020 the number of confiscations of methamphetamine increased dramatically to reach 6.7 tons.(Siregar, 2021). Furthermore, Siregar (2021) also stated that this prohibited substance in the form of methamphetamine came from two large global TNOC networks, namely from the Middle East and West Africa, where the production sites came from an area called the Golden Triangle, namely Myanmar, Laos and Cambodia. The mode of distribution is through cargo, where the sea route is becoming an increasingly popular route during a pandemic.

4.2 Strategic Intelligence and Community Intelligence Approaches to Prevent the TNOC Threat in NPP Smuggling

Based on the previous results, it can be said that there has been no decrease in the threat of TNOC practices in the form of NPP circulation in Indonesia during the pandemic. What happened during the pandemic was more about adaptation by TNOC actors through changing modes due to the implementation of border closures and PSBB. Therefore, the strategic intelligence function is very vital in uncovering the TNOC-NPP case. Efforts to prevent drug trafficking carried out by many elements of the country will be effective not only with repressive efforts but also pre-emptive and preventive efforts, which of course have been studied about the social phenomena related to drug trafficking. The first is by taking a pre-emptive approach which is intended to eliminate the intention of the perpetrator.

Furthermore, relating to strategic intelligence activities, of course, preventive countermeasures by eliminating opportunities, by exchanging information and making every

effort to eradicate its circulation. One of them is the effort to build a national targeting system related to drugs that can map the profile of border crossers who come from abroad by utilizing data from various sources such as flight manifest data, population, immigration, taxation, financial transactions, as well as target data for drug networks owned by BNN and POLRI.

4.3 Preventive Efforts: Strategic Intelligence Data and Analysis

Through a strategic intelligence approach, the handling of TNOC practices will have an excellent early detection system so that the actions and decisions taken to limit the movement of criminals will be much more effective. Digital data cannot be separated anymore from strategic intelligence activities. The importance of digital technology is also in prevention because TNOC activities, including NPP smuggling and trading, cannot be separated from the era of globalization which is marked by the emergence of information and communication technology that allows individual interactions between countries to be more intensive.

Quoting Friedman (2000) technology encourages globalization which involves global integration, even further according to him the world seems to be a global village (global village). For this reason, all efforts to prevent and prosecute crimes must necessarily involve the latest technology so that data search and analysis becomes more effective with a much more efficient time. Citing McDowell (2009) planning for data collection is part of the intelligence sector process that requires the application of strict discipline and regular procedures. Without a good process for data collection analytical conclusions will be incomplete and may in some cases be invalid or result in wrong decisions.

Regarding the efforts that have been made to carry out border surveillance (including monitoring of NPP smuggling), DJBC uses a risk management system and maximizes intelligence units to collect information, analyze information and target suspects who are indicated to be smuggling NPP. The DGCE Intelligence Unit also uses several analytical tools that are used to target a person or property suspected of committing a violation.

First, Humant Intelligence (HUMINT), collecting information on NPP smuggling using informants. Second, Passenger Risk Management (PRM) in the form of an application to view a list of passengers equipped with certain analytical parameters to produce a target passenger suspected of being a courier for NPP smuggling. Third, a narcotics sniffer dog unit (K-9). Fourth, X-ray machines are used by arrival terminals at international airports to scan passengers' luggage. Meanwhile at the port, a similar tool is also applied, called the Hico Scan unit, which is used to scan containers suspected of holding prohibited goods.

Fifth, using Ion Scan/Itemizer/Hazmat, which is a tool for detecting the content of substances attached to an object or human body and also on other chemical objects such as drugs that are able to provide detection results in a very short time. And sixth by implementing a passenger profiling unit, which is an attempt to analyze the behavior of passengers who have just arrived from abroad. Usually to detect modes of concealment of NPP in the body.

The previous efforts need to be added to the digital data approach considering the existing threats indicate a shift from the previous mode through passenger luggage to new modes such as delivery via Post/PJT. Based on the point of view of McDowell (2009) regarding good data collection in a strategic intelligence approach, several things are needed that must be understood so that the data used can fully describe environmental conditions or threats that occur. McDowell (2009) emphasizes that an important element in the overall planning activity of intelligence collection is avoiding a paradigm or what can be said as the "only use official data" syndrome.

1. Selection of information sources. Related to this, McDowell (2009) mentions that there is a big influence from digitization or the development of the internet in data collection and intelligence analysis. For this reason, all elements of intelligence within DGCE need to conduct searches from all open sources that may be related, as well as develop an open mind on all phenomena in the environment.
2. Improve the ability to perform data filtering, in order to produce quality data. So not only open to all available data, members of strategic intelligence must hone their skills in filtering quality data. This process is also related to what McDowell (2009) calls the ability to decide how much data is deemed sufficient and what is considered relevant to the existing threat.
3. Designing a strategic intelligence collection plan (ICP). Related to this, the process that must be carried out by DJBC as stated by McDowell (2009) includes preparing a focused data collection methodology, data collection aims to minimize the time spent collecting irrelevant data and determine the amount of data to be collected or needed.

4.4 Preventive Efforts: Intelligence Community Synergy through Fusion Center

Joint handling or synergy between related institutions/agencies in eliminating TNOC crimes in the practice of circulating NPP is a must. Efforts to carry out prevention require a variety of data held by various elements of stakeholders which are then used as material in conducting analysis. Through the complete available data, targeting in an effort to prevent the crime of TNOC in NPP smuggling can be an effective tool to reduce the number of circulation.

However, despite the availability of complete data, still taking a single data concept approach within an institution/agency will certainly not provide maximum prevention. For this reason, the Intelligence Community approach through the application of the Fusion Center is the most important system requirement at this time in preventing the circulation of NPP, especially after the pandemic. This intelligence fusion center is part of the latest approach to the intelligence function in strengthening law enforcement efforts in a region or country (Carter & Carter, 2009).

This concept basically creates a system or media that is more complex than just the application of intelligence functions in one or only internal organizations. Through the intelligence fusion process and the intelligence fusion center, it will facilitate the intelligence activities of an institution/agency because there is a media that provides all relevant information from other institutions/agencies. For example, BNN intelligence and the Indonesian police in carrying out domestic action will be helped by the availability of individual profiling data from DJBC related to TNOC activities, especially the circulation of NPP. Through this Fusion center, the intelligence community in Indonesia, especially DJBC, Polri, BNN and the Ministry will have a forum for exchanging information so as to create a complete synergy in eradicating crimes.

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis, it can be ascertained that the threat and risk of TNOC in the practice of circulating NPP in Indonesia has not decreased due to restrictions on the movement of passenger flows at the border. The threat and risk of TNOC is increasing or increasing significantly during a pandemic. This happens because of the adaptation of the mode of circulation carried out by the perpetrators of TNOC, so that it will be a little difficult to reveal the case because the mode used has never been detected before. The most significant mode shift is the change in the number of catches of NPP circulation through luggage to the cargo/postal/PJT mode of delivery.

The mode switch used by TNOC actors to take preventive action through the availability of appropriate data and analysis according to the strategic intelligence approach is a must. The strategic intelligence approach, both through the availability of effective data and analysis, will provide an overview of trends and trends in the pattern of NPP circulation in accordance with changing social environmental conditions. In addition to strategic intelligence data processing and analysis, the mechanism of data exchange between related institutions/agencies is the key to preventive action in handling TNOC in the practice of NPP. Designing a data exchange system through intelligence fusion is the best way to synergize the functions of the DJBC Institution, Polri, BNN and Related Ministries whose commodities are used as a mode by TNOC actors.

References

- Amarullah, A. H., Simon, A. J., & Widiawan, B. (2021). Analyzing Cyber Crimes during Covid-19 Time in Indonesia. *International Conference on Computer Communication and the Internatet*, 78-83.
- Bara, A., et.al. (2021). The Effectiveness of Advertising Marketing in Print Media during the Covid 19 Pandemic in the Mandailing Natal Region. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal) Vol 4 (1)*: 879-886.
- Carter, D. L., & Carter, J. G. (2009). The Intelligence Fusion Process for State, Local and Tribal Law Enforcement. *Criminal Justice and Behaviour*, 36(12), 1323-1339.
- Coats, D. R. (2019). *Worldwide Threat Assessment of The US Intelligence Community*. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, 5-42.
- Davis, J. (2002). *Improving CIA Analytic Performance Strategic Warning*. Occasional paper, Central Intelligence Agency, <http://www.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a526569.pdf>.
- Dewi, F. S. (2020, November 14). *Menlu: Kejahatan Lintas Batas Terus Terjadi di Masa Pandemi*. Retrieved from [kabar24.bisnis.com: https://kabar24.bisnis.com/read/20201114/15/1317708/menlu-kejahatan-lintas-batas-terus-terjadi-di-masa-pandemi](https://kabar24.bisnis.com/read/20201114/15/1317708/menlu-kejahatan-lintas-batas-terus-terjadi-di-masa-pandemi)
- Dirgantara, A. (2021, Oktober 21). *Polri Bongkar Mafia Narkoba Myanmar-RI, Amankan 19 Orang dan 62,9 Kg Sabu*. Retrieved from [news.detik.com: https://news.detik.com/berita/d-5776592/polri-bongkar-mafia-narkoba-myanmar-ri-amankan-19-orang-dan-629-kg-sabu?_ga=2.168445415.776548659.1645756560-1639813250.1612407165](https://news.detik.com/berita/d-5776592/polri-bongkar-mafia-narkoba-myanmar-ri-amankan-19-orang-dan-629-kg-sabu?_ga=2.168445415.776548659.1645756560-1639813250.1612407165)
- DJBC. (2019, September 3). *Bimtek Pengamanan terhadap TNOC – Kejahatan Terorganisir Lintas Negara*. Retrieved from [beacukai.go.id: https://bcbogor.beacukai.go.id/bimtek-pengamanan-terhadap-tnoc-kejahatan-terorganisir-lintas-negara/](https://bcbogor.beacukai.go.id/bimtek-pengamanan-terhadap-tnoc-kejahatan-terorganisir-lintas-negara/)
- DJBC, D. I. (2021). *Jumlah Kasus Narkotika, Psikotropika, Dan Prekursor (NPP)*. Jakarta: Direktorat Jenderal Bea dan Cukai.
- Djumala, D. (2020, November 12). *Indonesia Ajak PBB Waspada Kejahatan Lintas Negara di Masa Pandemi*. Retrieved from [kemlu.go.id: https://kemlu.go.id/vienna/id/news/8955/indonesia-ajak-pbb-waspada-kejahatan-lintas-negara-di-masa-pandemi](https://kemlu.go.id/vienna/id/news/8955/indonesia-ajak-pbb-waspada-kejahatan-lintas-negara-di-masa-pandemi)
- Friedman, T. L. (2000). *Globalisasi “The World Is Flat*. Jakarta: Dian Rakyat.
- Gitelman, L. D., Kozhevnikov, M. V., & Chebotareva, G. S. (2021). Strategic Intelligence Of An Organization Amid Uncertainty. *Int. J. of Energy Prod. & Mgmt*, Vol. 6, No. 3 (2021) 294–305.
- Kimmelman, S. (2017). *Indications and Warning Methodology For Strategic Intelligence*. Monterey, California: Naval Postgraduate School.

- Kobayashi, Y. (2015). Assessing Reform of the Japanese Intelligence Community. *International Journal of Intelligence and CounterIntelligence*, 28:4, 717-733, DOI: 10.1080/08850607.2015.1051453.
- McDowell, D. (2009). *Strategic Intelligence: A Handbook for Practitioners, Managers, and Users*. Toronto: The Scarecrow Press, Inc.
- Melda, K. (2020, Juli 29). Dirjen Bea Cukai soal Temuan Sabu dalam Karung Jagung: Modus Baru. Retrieved from news.detik.com: <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-5113297/dirjen-bea-cukai-soal-temuan-sabu-dalam-karung-jagung-modus-baru>
- Ningrum, P.A., Hukom, A., and Adiwijaya, S. (2020). The Potential of Poverty in the City of Palangka Raya: Study SMIs Affected Pandemic Covid 19. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal) Vol 3 (3)*: 1626-1634.
- Pambudi, H. (2020, Juli 29). Dirjen Bea Cukai soal Temuan Sabu dalam Karung Jagung: Modus Baru. Retrieved from news.detik.com: <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-5113297/dirjen-bea-cukai-soal-temuan-sabu-dalam-karung-jagung-modus-baru>
- Rachman, A. (2013). *Intelijen Kepabebean Indonesia*. Jakarta: PT Fajar Surya Mas.
- Sihombing, E.H., and Nasib. (2020). The Decision of Choosing Course in the Era of Covid 19 through the Telemarketing Program, Personal Selling and College Image. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal) Vol 3 (4)*: 2843-2850.
- Siregar, K. H. (2021, September 16). Penyelundupan Narkoba Meningkatkan Spektakuler di Masa Pandemi. Retrieved from news.detik.com: https://news.detik.com/berita/d-5726404/penyelundupan-narkoba-meningkat-spektakuler-di-masa-pandemi?_ga=2.168445415.776548659.1645756560-1639813250.1612407165
- Subtim-DJBC. (2021). *Penindakan Barang Penumpang Tahun 2019 Sd 2021*. Jakarta: Direktorat Jenderal Bea dan Cukai.
- Suhirwan, & Prakoso, L. Y. (2019). Defense strategy at sea handling of Transnational Organized Crime (TNOc) in Nunukan Indonesia's national sea border. *Earth and Environmental Science*, 339 (2019) 012043.
- Syahbana, P. (2022, Februari 3). Polisi Gagalkan Peredaran 16 Kg Sabu di Sumsel, 2 Orang Ditangkap. Retrieved from news.detik.com: https://news.detik.com/berita/d-5926330/polisi-gagalkan-peredaran-16-kg-sabu-di-sumsel-2-orang-ditangkap?_ga=2.168445415.776548659.1645756560-1639813250.1612407165
- UN. (2004). *United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime And The Protocols Thereto*. Viena, Austria: UN Office on Drugs and Crime.
- Widodo, D. (2020, Juni 23). Covid-19 Merebak, Bea Cukai Temukan Perubahan Tren Penyelundupan Narkoba. Retrieved from www.beacukai.go.id: <https://www.beacukai.go.id/berita/covid-19-merebak-bea-cukai-temukan-perubahan-tren-penyelundupan-narkoba.html>
- Williams, P. (2012). *Transnational Organized Crime*. In P. D. Williams, *Security Studies: An Introduction* (pp. 503-517). London: Routledge.