



## Indonesian - Malaysia Cooperation in Eradication of Drugs Circulation in the Border area of North Kalimantan – Sabah

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### Abstract

The governments of Indonesia and Malaysia have decided to cooperate in eradicating drug trafficking in the border area of North Kalimantan – Sabah, which is one of the domains of transnational crime which is quite difficult to eradicate. North Kalimantan itself is one of the areas that are weak under the supervision of the Indonesian government, this has resulted in massive drug smuggling efforts by international drug networks that enter through the Sabah region to North Kalimantan and are then circulated in major cities in Indonesia. Based on this, this research was conducted to describe the pattern and form of Indonesia-Malaysia cooperation in eradicating drug trafficking in the border area of North Kalimantan - Sabah. This research was conducted qualitatively with the case study method. In determining the informants, selected *purposively snowball* to get in-depth information from one informant and scroll to other informants. Research shows that the pattern of cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia in eradicating drug trafficking in the border area of North Kalimantan - Sabah has been formed through cooperation in the form of information exchange and joint border surveillance patrols on land and sea. However, even so, the pattern that has been formed is still not effective because there are still obstacles found such as obstacles to managing land and sea borders, inadequate facilities and infrastructure, lack of community participation, and limited law enforcement officers and their supporting tools. On the other hand, it is found that the complexity of international drug network actors and also the lack of commitment to cooperation between parties to continue information related to drug smuggling efforts from international drug networks so that the number of smuggling and drug trafficking on the border of North Kalimantan - Sabah is still quite high.

Keywords: Indonesia, Malaysia, Drugs, North Kalimantan, Sabah

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### INTRODUCTION

Referring to the 2017 UNODC Report shows an increase in drug trafficking and arrests in Malaysia and Indonesia, along with several other countries. Although many efforts to eradicate drug trafficking continue to be carried out in Indonesia, there is an increase in the number of people arrested for drug-related activities from 16,000 to 39,230 in the period 2012 to 2016. Meanwhile in Malaysia, in 2016, 8,160 foreigners were arrested for drug smuggling. Malaysia itself is known as the country of origin for the circulation of ecstasy which is found in some areas in Indonesia and Brunei (UNODC, 2017).

There are at least three reasons why Indonesia has become a market for drug trafficking by international syndicates. First, the demand for drugs is high and continues to increase in Indonesia. Second, Indonesia's geographical location is relatively close to sources of drug production and wide border areas. Third, law enforcement against drug dealer networks that is less than optimal reduces the number of drug trafficking (Simanjuntak, 2019). This condition causes the flow of drug smuggling from Malaysia to Indonesia to continue, both through land borders and sea borders (Bangun, 2017). Several syndicates of drug dealers often use mouse ports to bring drugs from Malaysia to Indonesia (Simanjuntak, 2019).

In North Kalimantan, there are many cases of drug smuggling from Malaysia through the Nunukan district. The eradication of drugs in the North Kalimantan area is experiencing problems because there are 14,000 rat lane points along the North Kalimantan borderline which are the entry point for illegal activities and drugs from the Malaysian territory (Sukoco, 2018). Although several attempts to smuggle drugs through North Kalimantan have been thwarted by Indonesian law enforcement, the flow of drug trafficking is still ongoing. In July 2019, a joint team from the Badan Narkotika Nasional (BNN), Polri, and Customs arrested the perpetrators of smuggling 38 kilograms of crystal methamphetamine from Malaysia to Samarinda, via Tanjung Selor, Bulungan, North Kalimantan (Metrotvnews.com, 2019). In May 2019, Badan Narkotika Nasional (BNN) of North Kalimantan Province thwarted the smuggling of 3 kilograms of crystal methamphetamine from Malaysia. The methamphetamine is smuggled through border waters in North Kalimantan, in the city of Tarakan (Merdeka.com, 2019).

As for studying this phenomenon, this study seeks to examine efforts to eradicate drugs in the North Kalimantan region through the cooperation of Indonesia and Malaysia. Knowing the pattern of cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia in eradicating drugs on the border of North Kalimantan - Sabah so far. Analyzing the factors constraining efforts to optimize drug eradication cooperation in the two countries. And, understand the form of cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia to overcome drug smuggling and ensure security in the border area of North Kalimantan - Sabah. In this study, security cooperation is defined as a collaboration between many actors to create a situation in which the sustainability of the state is guaranteed (Muller, 2020).

This cooperation is important because the eradication of drug trafficking in the border areas of Indonesia and Malaysia carried out by *transnational crime actors* cannot be committed only through the domestic policies of each country. This *Transnational Crime* concept was first introduced internationally in the 1990s at *The Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders* (Wagley, 2006). *Transnational Crime* term is often defined as a complex criminal activity on a large scale carried out by an organization and aims to provide supply and exploitation of the black market (*illegal markets*) at the expense of society (Sinaga, 2010).

In this case, Malaysia is a drug supplier country, while Indonesia is a drug *market country*. This drug trade can threaten both countries, therefore international cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia is needed to overcome this problem. This cooperation can be carried out in at least three ways, namely, *preemptive*, *preventive*, and *repressive* to reduce the number of drug trafficking through the border areas of North Kalimantan and Sabah. This cooperation is encouraged because drug trafficking can threaten *human security* in the border

areas of Indonesia and Malaysia. This drug control cooperation can be carried out through security cooperation at the border between the two countries. As stated by Keohane that cooperation occurs because countries have interests in common that can only be realized through cooperation (Keohane, 1984).

Related to the background of this research, it is also necessary to state the *state-of-the-art* (newness) of this study that distinguishes it from previous similar studies. Several studies can be used as an initial description in this research, namely the study conducted by Fitriyanti (2014) which describes the strategies needed to overcome and eradicate *money laundering* so that it can inhibit *drug activity trafficking* in Indonesia. The next relevant research is the research of Pierre-Arnaud Chouvy (2013) who studies *drug trafficking in and out of the Golden Triangle*. This study provides a complete picture of the characteristics and patterns of drug trafficking in Southeast Asia, the response of ASEAN countries, and the comprehensive efforts made to deal with this transnational crime. This previous research is very relevant as an additional insight for researchers to look at drug trafficking in the context of Southeast Asia so that researchers can identify a specific focus, namely bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia.

Next, Satria & Tiara, (2016) in their research, try to compare policies to eradicate drug trafficking in Indonesia and Mexico through different methods with different results. Then research from Wahyuri (2017), examines the cooperation between Indonesia and the Philippines in dealing with narcotics smuggling (2013-2015). In addition, there is also research conducted by a non-governmental organization, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, which examines *Multilateral Peace Operations and The Challenges of Organized Crime*. (2018).

Based on some of these studies, some parts have not been thoroughly explored, namely the border area between Indonesia and Malaysia in North Kalimantan. Therefore, this research will focus on cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia in controlling drug trafficking from Sabah to North Kalimantan. Provide an illustration that socio-geographical characteristics in border areas require special handling related to drug trafficking through border areas.

Although many have discussed the problem of drug trafficking and handling, there have not been so many similar studies that have discussed from the scientific point of view of International Relations related to the cooperation between the Indonesian and Malaysian governments in the context of combating the distribution of drug trafficking on the border of North Kalimantan and Sabah. This has become the interest of researchers to examine the mechanism and process of cooperation between actors, both the Indonesian and Malaysian governments, in overcoming drug trafficking in the border areas of North Kalimantan. This process will describe the factors driving the cooperation, the mechanism of cooperation that has been carried out, the problems faced in the cooperation, and the best model of cooperation that can be applied in eradicating drug trafficking in the North Kalimantan region and ensuring the security of the people at the border.

## **METHOD**

This study chose the case study method with the unit of analysis located at the country level. This selection is based on the research object chosen by the researcher, namely international cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia in eradicating drug trafficking at the border of

the two countries. The sources of data in case studies can come from observations, interviews, documentation, and visual materials. In determining the informants, selected *purposively snowball* to get in-depth information from one informant and scroll to other informants. Based on their involvement in ministries /agencies as representatives of the Indonesian government, their experience, knowledge, and willingness to become informants. Based on these criteria, the informants selected in this study were the Head of the BNNP Kalimantan Utara, the Head of the Nunukan Police, the Commander Lanal Nunukan, the Head of Customs and Excise Nunukan, the Regent of Nunukan, the Head of Narcotics of the Royal Malaysian Police, and the Malaysian Anti-Narcotics Agency.

The data that has been obtained will be analyzed to provide an overview of the cases studied in this study (Stake, 2010). In conducting data analysis, researchers used two methods, namely, data reduction and interpretation (Daymon & Holloway, 2002). After the analysis process is complete, the researcher concludes the research that has been done. The researcher also detailed some reliability procedures by checking the transcription results so that there were no errors during the transcription process, avoiding floating definitions and meanings (Gibbs, 2007). Conducting discussions with the team in regular meetings or sharing analysis by doing triangulation, and comparing the results of the researcher's interpretation with other researchers.

## DISCUSSION

### **Indonesia-Malaysia Cooperation in Combating Drug Trafficking in the Border Area of North Kalimantan – Sabah**

Indonesia and Malaysia carry out a joint commitment to eradicate drug trafficking at the border, both by land and sea. On this basis, Indonesia and Malaysia agreed on bilateral cooperation which includes aspects of information exchange, legal action, and empowerment of human resources contained in the *Memorandum of Understanding ( MoU ) between The Indonesian National Police and The Royal Malaysia Police on Combating Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics Drugs, Zpsychotropic Substances, Precursors, Hazardous Materials and Enchantment of Police Cooperation and Agreement on Information Exchanged and Establishment of Communication Procedures*.

Border cooperation between the two countries began in 1967, namely in the security sector. Today, the pattern of security has shifted from the period of the cold war to the era of international crime. With this in mind, Indonesia and Malaysia decided to form a Joint Police Cooperation Committee to combat cross-border crimes that occur at the borders of the two countries. On December 15, 2006, the JPCC was agreed upon at the 35th session of the General Border Committee in Jakarta and ratified by the chairman of GBC Malindo who was also the Minister of Defense of the two countries at that time, Prof. Dr. Juwono Sudharsono and Dato 'Sri Mohd Najib Abdul Razak (Maulidiyah, 2020).

The JPCC is divided into two teams based on their responsibilities: the Police Operation Design Team (TPOK) and the Police Training Design Team (TPLK), both of which consist of heads from both countries. These actions are planned and published in the annual agenda calendar, and then carried out by the appropriate police, depending on the location and size of the police field. The cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia in eradicating drugs along the border between the two countries is carried out in a coordinated and cooperative manner.

This is because both countries have the same goal, namely to protect their population from the effects of narcotics provided by foreign networks. Due to the proximity of the border between Indonesia and Malaysia, around 70% of narcotics entering North Kalimantan originate from Malaysia, which makes North Kalimantan one of the routes used by international networks to smuggle drugs from Malaysia to Indonesia (Priangani, Kunkunrat, & Nurindah, 2020).

In describing the pattern of cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia, which are part of the JPCC in eradicating drugs on the border of North Kalimantan - Sabah, the researcher also divides into three patterns of cooperation, namely the exchange of information between the POLRI and PDRM, joint patrols carried out by the POLRI and PDRM both on land and at sea, and the last is capacity building for members of the POLRI and PDRM.

In eradicating drug smuggling at the border between Indonesia and Malaysia, POLRI and PDRM coordinate with each other regarding the circulation of drugs that enter from Malaysia to Indonesia and vice versa. The form of coordination between POLRI and PDRM is the exchange of information police to police regarding the perpetrators of drug smuggling in the border area.

The coordination mechanism between POLRI and PDRM begins with the arrest of drug suspects by both the POLRI and the Badan Narkotika Nasional, which is then developed more narrowly until a courier or a drug dealer is associated with an international drug network is found. From this development, it was continued with coordination by POLRI/BNN with the POLRI Attache in Malaysia which was then coordinated with the PDRM regarding drug information entering Indonesia. In the end, the arrest of the suspect involved with the international drug network was the result of the collaboration between the POLRI Attache and the PDRM.

Even so, the researcher sees that the coordination mechanism between POLRI and PDRM has a not too high success rate. This is because there is a need for commitment from these two state institutions to follow up on any information that comes in related to drug smuggling and that there have not been any major dealers who have been arrested who are included in the international drug network.

The exchange of information between the POLRI and PDRM also includes the exchange of information regarding the involvement of border residents in drug smuggling. So far, the results of the arrests and disclosure of drug cases in North Kalimantan Province, show that the drugs circulating in the region come from outside. In other words, the circulating drugs are not produced in the country (BNN, 2020). Considering that the border area in North Kalimantan Province is long, the perpetrators can easily enter and exit the North Kalimantan area. They use many residents to be used as couriers.

Borders are one of the important factors in state security because they are vulnerable to threats that come from both external and internal. If you look at the condition of the border between Indonesia and Malaysia, especially on Sebatik Island, Nunukan Regency, it seems that the task of the security forces is very heavy in supervising and guarding the entry of drugs into Indonesia. This is because Nunukan Regency, especially on Sebatik Island, is one of the outer islands of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and is the gateway to Indonesia in the North Kalimantan region bordering Sabah, Malaysia from and outside the Republic of Indonesia (Maulidiyah, 2020).

This was also acknowledged by the North Kalimantan Police Chief, Brigadier General Indrajit through the North Kalimantan Regional Police's Ditreskoba, Kombes Pol Adi Affandi, who stated that North Kalimantan was one of the 12 red zone drug provinces in Indonesia that became the pathway for drug couriers to bring drugs into the country, from Malaysia to Indonesia. To overcome the gaps resulting from the rat route on the border of North Kalimantan and Sabah, the collaboration between PDRM Malaysia and the Indonesian National Police was increased, which initially only held meetings in which information was exchanged regarding drug smuggling, smuggling of Indonesian migrant workers, and other goods smuggling.

In this cooperation, joint patrols of land and sea areas are carried out, either once or twice a year. In the context of securing the border area, Nunukan Regency also has quite complex problems, in addition to bordering Malaysia and the Philippines, Nunukan Regency is an area that historically also has a long-standing emotional connection, namely, it is connected to the mainland which is now Malaysia's territory.

While many people can go out and enter the border of the two countries using the Cross-Border Pass Document (PLB), the impact is that many border people are found whose stay time exceeds the specified time, playing a role as smugglers of illegal TKI and other illegal goods such as drugs. Drug smuggling is rampant through traditional ports. In this context, joint security is needed in the border areas of North Kalimantan and Sabah, Malaysia, both on land and at sea through joint patrols.

This joint patrol carried out in the maritime border area between the POLRI-PDRM is known as “ *Rendezvous* ” (RV) which is carried out alternately in the maritime border area of Indonesia and Malaysia. One of them is the RV patrol carried out in 2018 by PDRM Sabah with the District Narcotics Criminal Investigation Agency and the Criminal Investigation Unit. Drugs ( Reskoba ) of the Nunukan Resort Police (Polres) in the Tawau waters and the Nyamuk River Harbor, Sebatik. The patrols are focused on areas that are transit points for drug trafficking through the waters in the Indonesia - Malaysia border area.

In addition to bordering on land, Sebatik is also directly adjacent to the waters so it has thousands of rat roads that illegally connect two countries (Sebatik Indonesia-Tawau, Sabah) by only using speedboats. Moreover, the flow of the Aji Kuning River which is not far from the Tapal 3 Border Security Post has a small river that directly leads to the waters of Tawau, Sabah Malaysia. In addition to using illegal routes, the Sungai Mosquito Port, which is the official entrance, is also used to smuggle drugs into the Sebatik Island area (Prasetya, Dikurangi, Ketergantungan Sebatik pada Malaysia, 2017).

Attempts to smuggle drugs from Malaysia to Indonesia by land are often found in the Sebatik Island area, which borders on land with Malaysia. Sebatik Island has many "rat lanes" that are weak against surveillance, so they are used by drug smuggling syndicates to smuggle drugs from Malaysia to Indonesia. Moreover, the weak monitoring system and border security in North Kalimantan and Sabah make it easy to use rat routes to smuggle drugs without being checked by security officers from both countries (BNN, 2020).

There are 4 areas in North Kalimantan that are options for drug smuggling, namely Sebatik Island, Amal Island, Tarakan City, Bunyu Island, and several areas in Malinau Regency. To eradicate drug trafficking in the North Kalimantan region, joint patrols were carried out in the border area of North Kalimantan and Sabah Malaysia by the Indonesian National Police and

PDRM. These patrols are carried out in turns in North Kalimantan, Indonesia, and Sabah, Malaysia. As of 2018, joint patrols were carried out in the 7 and 8 border areas of the Republic of Indonesia – Malaysia represented by Central Sebatik Sub-Sector Police Personnel, West Sebatik Police with PDRM Bergusung area, Sebatik Island, Malaysia (Ruru, 2018).

This joint patrol conducted by POLRI and PDRM discussed the security and public order system in border areas. This security system is intended to examine the readiness of personnel from the Indonesian National Police and PDRM who are in the border area of Sebatik Island to secure the border area as well as the steps that must be taken in securing the border areas of Indonesia and Malaysia, especially in overcoming the problem of drug smuggling from Sabah, Malaysia to North Kalimantan, Indonesia (Ruru, 2018).

The joint patrols are carried out through border stakes that are usually used by border communities to enter and exit border areas. Then visits and checks were made at the border Cross Border Checkpoint (PPLB) in Pangkalan Aji Kuning, Central Sebatik District then checked the border route at Patok 3, Aji Kuning Village. During the inspection, documents of passengers entering and leaving the border areas of the Republic of Indonesia-Malaysia were checked as well as inspections of the goods carried as a form of anticipation of smuggling drugs or firearms (Ruru, 2018).

Joint patrols are carried out to exchange information related to the potential for disruption of security and public order between borders to improve coordination related to border issues between Indonesia and Malaysia to prevent the smuggling of Indonesian migrant workers and drugs.

### **Factors That Become Obstacles From Cooperation Eradication Drugs In Both Countries Are Not Yet Optimal**

The cooperation between Indonesia and Malaysia in eradicating drug smuggling at the border of North Kalimantan and Sabah found several factors that became obstacles. These obstacles are divided into two obstacles, first, internal constraints which include border management both land and sea, facilities and infrastructure in border areas, the low participation of border communities in stemming drug smuggling activities, and the limited number of legal apparatus personnel in guarding border areas. Second, the external constraints found in the presence of international drug actors and networks have made Indonesia and Malaysia the target market for drug trafficking due to the high demand and high demand for drugs.

In terms of border management, the Indonesia-Malaysia border sector in North Kalimantan is one of the most problematic parts of the Indonesian border. These problems include unclear national boundaries caused by the elimination or shifting of border markers. Asynchronous policies are implemented by key entities between central and local governments. The economic backwardness of border communities in North Kalimantan compared to communities on the border of Sabah and Sarawak. Problems related to the unpreparedness of facilities and infrastructure in national border areas. And, the low political commitment of the community and the central and regional governments to develop border areas. There are many more problems that can be found in border areas, both related to the economy, politics, to health.

The condition of the border and settlement of the land border between Indonesia and Malaysia stretches for 2,004 km, from Tanjung Datu in the west to the east coast of Sebatik

island in the north, separating the territory of the Republic of Indonesia from the states of Sabah and Sarawak, Malaysia (Badan Nasional Pengelolaan Perbatasan RI, 2015). The researcher sees that the border area between Indonesia and Malaysia is dominated by small size stakes which are only markers without any state boundaries and are often prone to damage, loss, or displacement by other parties. The damage and loss of boundary markers in the border areas are mostly caused by the actions of residents in both countries, such as agricultural and business operations. In addition, because the size and substance of the stakes do not take into account their strength and purpose, people are sometimes not aware of the existence of boundary stakes. The impact is that illegal activities are often found in border areas that cross the borders of Malaysia and Indonesia, including drug smuggling.

Researchers see that the area directly adjacent to Tawau, Sabah Malaysia, North Kalimantan through Tarakan is one of the silk routes in the process of drug trafficking carried out by international networks in Indonesia. Often the route used is through the waters of the southern Philippines which then enters the Tawau part of Sabah (Malaysia). After that, just enter the waters of North Kalimantan and then spread to other areas. Communities directly adjacent to the Sabah region are also very dependent on goods originating from the region. Around 70% of the commodities needed by the Sebatik community are imported from Tawau, Sabah Malaysia (Prasetya, 2017). These factors affect the ease of drug smuggling from Sabah, Malaysia to Indonesia via North Kalimantan. The loading and unloading of ships shipping daily necessities from Malaysia take place at smaller ports rather than at immigration checkpoints. Likewise, the products produced by the Sebatik community are sent to Tawau, Sabah Malaysia. Residents answered "You both know and know" when asked why products can enter Sebatik, which also reflects how much the two border communities depend on each other (Prasetya, 2017).

This condition is also supported by the availability of adequate transportation facilities (speedboats and boats) that can transport people and goods from Nunukan to Sebatik every day and from Sebatik to Tawau City, making it very easy to travel. Indonesia's very open geographical factors also make it easier for drug syndicates to infiltrate their illicit commodities in various locations that are not well maintained in a monitoring system and have an inadequate infrastructure. Due to Indonesia's status as an archipelagic country, ports are the main entry and departure points for commodities from other countries or regions, including narcotics. Around 80% of drug trafficking occurs in Indonesian marine waters, using various mechanisms.

Another factor that causes many North Kalimantan people to be involved in transnational crimes related to drug smuggling from international networks through Sabah Malaysia to North Kalimantan is because the development of border areas cannot be separated from the availability of infrastructure and services in regencies and cities in West Kalimantan Province which connects North Kalimantan and North Kalimantan. East. In general, the quality of infrastructure in the border areas is very concerning. The availability and quality of services at the border between Indonesia and Malaysia show these conditions. In terms of road infrastructure, road conditions and access to transportation options are constrained in reaching border settlements. The border area between Indonesia and Malaysia on the island of Borneo has a very long boundary line. In terms of land boundaries, the length of the



boundary line between the two countries is about 2,004 kilometers (970 mi) (Badan Nasional Pengelolaan Perbatasan RI, 2015).

The low level of the economy of border communities, especially the people of North Kalimantan, is a major factor in the involvement of border communities in transnational crimes related to drug smuggling. One of the involvements of the people of North Kalimantan is to become a drug courier. The lowest payment for being a drug courier who carries drugs from Sabah Malaysia across the border area of North Kalimantan is RM 8000 or RP 30 million to RP 80 million for one delivery. This has made Indonesia not only a transit area and a marketing destination for illegal drugs and psychotropics but also an excellent location for transnational organized crime actors to produce illegal narcotics and psychotropic substances.

Another reason it is easy for border residents to become involved in international drug trafficking syndicates is the cycle of poverty that is passed down from generation to generation. Poverty and the level of education in border communities have a significant impact on the economic level they reach. There are considerable economic differences between North Kalimantan and Malaysia's Sabah. It can be seen that the people living around the border of Sabah, Malaysia are more well off economically than the people living along the border of North Kalimantan, Indonesia. According to Thoumi (2014), domestic variables that contribute to the formation of criminal organizations and drug trafficking syndicates include poverty, income disparities, economic crises, corruption, and similar issues.

In addition to the internal problems described above, there are also external problems. The police found that drug trafficking and smuggling in Indonesia were carried out by various international networks/syndicates, including networks from China to Malaysia, Iran to Indonesia, Nigeria to Indonesia, the Netherlands to Indonesia, and the Philippines to Hong Kong. The quantity and distribution of various types of drugs from other countries reflect a new reality in international security. In addition to their increasing numbers over time, the long-lasting presence of drug-supplying countries shows how they have become fixtures of contemporary world politics.

Policymakers and scholars have ignored these features of the quantity, proliferation, and longevity of drug-supplying countries because of international instability. Drug supply countries as actors that have internal and external dimensions. They have domestic arrangements within certain areas which are mostly recognized externally by other countries and organizations. However, the internal and external dimensions of drug-supplying countries are distorted, fueling the enduring chaos of the current international system (Kan, 2016).

Indonesia has several entry points for international networks to smuggle drugs into Indonesia, both legal and illegal, including rat routes that are scattered throughout the country. The large area of Indonesia, coupled with the lack of security forces monitoring the border areas, makes Indonesia's border areas easy to be invaded by cross-border crime operations such as drug smuggling.

If viewed through the international network described above, international syndicates that smuggle drugs into Indonesia cannot be separated from the manufacturing base of the fundamental components of narcotics which are spread in various regions. The *Golden Crescent region* (which includes Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, and Turkey) is well known as a base for the manufacture of these narcotics, as is the *Golden Triangle region* (which includes

Thailand, Laos, and Myanmar). Another well-known region is Latin America (mostly Colombia), which produces about two-thirds of the world's cocaine production for smuggling in the United States and Europe.

Meanwhile, efforts to eradicate drugs in the border areas of North Kalimantan and Sabah found external obstacles from the Malaysian PDRM which made this drug eradication cooperation not yet carried out efficiently, due to the increase in the number of drug disclosures and the amount of evidence released. Then there is no real evidence, of the discovery of a very large drug network, which has been shown by the pattern of cooperation and coordination between the Police and the PDRM at the border. Then, although there have been many DPOs (Lists of People Searching) that the police have submitted to PDRM regarding drug ring syndicates operating in their country, there has been no follow-up from PDRM.

### **Forms Of Cooperation Between Indonesia And Malaysia To Overcome Drug Smuggling And Ensure Human Security In The Border Areas Of North Kalimantan – Sabah**

It must be admitted that the cooperation carried out by Indonesia and Malaysia in eradicating drugs through the POLRI and PDRM is still far from effective and creates a sense of security for the people on the border of North Kalimantan and Sabah. The obstacles and obstacles encountered have made the performance of this drug eradication cooperation ineffective. Harder efforts and commitments are needed to be maintained to improve the performance of this collaboration.

Researchers see that the North Kalimantan Police should adapt to *standard operating procedure* (SOP) cooperation in handling drug crimes between the Indonesian National Police and the Sabah Contingent PDRM. The SOP for cooperation in handling drug crimes between the Indonesian National Police is carried out by the East Kalimantan Police and the Sabah Contingent PDRM. This adaptation is intended to equate the procedures for handling drug crimes that occur on the border of North Kalimantan and Sabah.

The cooperation in eradicating drugs in the border areas of North Kalimantan and Sabah between the POLRI and the PDRM needs to follow the example of the bilateral cooperation carried out by the United States and Mexico regarding the eradication of drugs in the border areas covered by the *Merida Initiative* collaboration. *Merida Initiative* cooperation is more in the form of foreign aid from the US Government to Mexico to fight international drug cartels. In addition to improving coordination and communication within a clear framework of cooperation in the eradication of drugs at the North Kalimantan – Sabah border between POLRI and PDRM, the Government of Indonesia needs to manage its border areas both in terms of security, economy, and social. The Indonesian government needs to add border guard personnel, build massive border posts at points prone to drug smuggling, provide training and IT tools for Polri personnel at the border, fulfill facilities and infrastructure of the region on the border of the two countries, and finally ask for an active role. and evident from the Malaysian government PDRM Sabah contingency in disclosing drug networks together.

### **CONCLUSION**

In terms of the success or effectiveness of the cooperation between the Governments of Indonesia and Malaysia, it can be said that it has not yet reached the maximum level expected by the two countries. There are still many obstacles that hinder efforts to eradicate drug

smuggling in border areas. The obstacles found came from two factors, namely internal factors from the Indonesian side in the form of land and sea border management, inadequate facilities and infrastructure in North Kalimantan Province, the lack of North Kalimantan community participation, and limited law enforcement officers and their supporting tools. Second, external constraints are found from the complexity of international drug network actors and also the lack of cooperation commitment from the Malaysian PDRM to continue information related to drug smuggling efforts from international drug networks.

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