



The Effect of a Narcotics Crime as a Transnational Crime in Southeast Asia Region

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Abstract

Narcotics crime is an organized crime and against the law. Transnational crime which is a form of crime whose scope crosses national borders. This causes the development of narcotics crime very rapidly and occurs in various countries in the world. Narcotics Crime needs to be eradicated completely, the effects it can cause can damage the golden generation of a nation because it becomes an obstacle in the development of intelligence of the nation's generation. This study aims to determine the effects arising from the development of narcotics crime as one of the transnational crimes and to determine the efforts made by the state in dealing with narcotics crime. This study uses a normative approach. Narcotics abuse has a very negative impact on humans, because narcotics are a big problem for the whole nation. Narcotics cause various effects for the Southeast Asian region, destroying the nation's generation, unstable security, economic downturn, and wars, cooperation between ASEAN countries is a solution to hinder the development of narcotics in Southeast Asia.

Keywords: *Narcotics; Effect; Transnasional*

Introduction

Evil is an act that brings harm to others and becomes an act against the law, evil evolves as humans progress. The mode of evil has continued to develop with the age of time, year after year and into modern times as it does today. The ability to enter a country without borders is a factor that has contributed to today's modern evil. In addition to the development of technology and information that are part of modern society has become a new source of evil. The digital age now has created a phenomenon called global village, according to luhan, where people can relate to one another without borders of

geographical, economic, ideology, political, social, cultural and legal areas.¹ Crime would be cross country or transnational if:

- 1) It's done in more than one country
- 2) Preparations, planning, direction and supervision are made in other countries
- 3) Involving organized crime groups, where crimes are committed in more than one country
- 4) Are seriously affecting other countries

United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized in Palermo The year 2000 about Against Transnational Organized Crime It points out that the United Nations (UN) forms of tolerance against transnational evil are. In the context of southeast Asia, the association of south east Asian nations (ASEAN) has also agreed to the elimination of all forms of transnational crime by the appearance of ASEAN acceptable meeting on transnational crime (ammtc), which defines the eight organized transnational forms of crime:²

1. Illicit Drug Trafficking
2. Trafficking in Person
3. Sea Piracy
4. Arms Smuggling
5. Money Laundering
6. Terrorism
7. International Economic Crime;
8. Cyber Crime

The etymology of the term narcotics comes from the word *marke* (Greek) which means to be sedated into *patirasa* or not feel anything anymore. Narcotic is a drug that dulls pain, relieves pain, incoherent sleep, and can produce addiction in identifiable degrees, which means, according to this sense, that drugs are a substance or drug derived from plants or not from plants, both synthetic and semi-synthetic, which can cause reductions or changes in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to pain, and can lead to dependence.³ Under act number 35, 2009 article 1 verse 1 that narcotics is a substance or drug derived from a plant or not a plant, both synthetic and semisticest that can cause loss or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to a loss of pain and can lead to a high dependence, or addiction.⁴ Narcotics is a substance or drug derived from a plant or not a plant, either a synthesis or not a synthesis that can cause degeneration or changes in consciousness and loss of taste. It can reduce pain and can produce dependence. Narcotics has a powerful force of addictions. Drugs also have high tolerance (adjustments) and delinquency (habits). Carl trocki did research on drug abuse called the criminalization of drugs. Drugs before they were criminalized. Explaining that lalization of narcotics is banning all forms of drug-related activities from production, extraction, commerce, and marketing activities. Since 1725 it has been an illegal form of narcotics in the United States, while for allied states of the Soviet union such as Burma, Vietnam, Nicaragua, and Afghanistan the opium trade has been the source of state-funded foreign exchange. The transnational crime makes the drug trade so profitable that the banning of the circulation and the trafficking of narcotics is further driving transnational crime of illegal narcotics.⁵

The region of southeast Asia is an attractive market for international narcotics syndicates. Efforts have been made by international narcotics syndicates to place illegal narcotics in southeast Asia mainly in

¹ Ilham Prisgunanto, *Komunikasi dan polisi*, Cet. 1, Jakarta, Prisani cendekia, 2012, hlm. 17

² United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized di Palermo Tahun 2000 tentang Against Transnational Organized Crime

³ Alifia, U. 2008. *Apa Itu Narkotika dan Napza*. Semarang: PT Bengawan Ilmu.

⁴ Pasal 1 Ayat 1 Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 tentang Narkotika.

⁵ C. A. Trocki. 1999. *Opium, empire and the global political economy: A study of the Asian opium trade*. New York: Routledge.

Indonesia, including smuggled in. His smuggling operation is employed in a variety of ways to trick security personnel into getting the narcotics carried out or sent out by an international syndicate off the streets. According to the 2022 report on the world drug report, illicit production, abuse and distribution of narcotics in southeast Asia is continuing to increase, the development of narcotics and the need to fight to suppress and solve the crimes of narcotics in southeast Asia. The production and smuggling of narcotics in the southeast Asia region has long been done since the 19th century.⁶ The development of the drug trade in the southeast Asia region is seeing a yearly development, both in terms of crime and in the development of drugs. A number of southeast Asian countries are the main producers of both drugs and illegal transit areas exported to North America, Europe, and other parts of Asia. In this region the production activity that produces the most drugs is the tri-state border, Laos, Thailand, and Myanmar that produces opium on a large scale.⁷ Myanmar and Laos are two countries that own enough farmland and produce enough and then the poppy is produced into heroin. Historically, the narcotic derived from opium is a medicinal plant made by communities in Asia and China especially to be the healing plant of wounds. However, after the cold war, southeast Asia in particular made Thailand a major route for the opium trade from Myanmar and heroin that also penetrated Thailand across the border of Laos. Centered on the golden triangle of southeast Asia, in recent years the golden triangle has been the center for narcotics production in southeast Asia, where the gold triangle consists of Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, law enforcement in three countries, but the golden triangle still remains the main hub of the distribution of narcotics in southeast Asia. Problems in drug smuggling cause countries to fail to participate in the problems of transnational narcotics and thus require an international communication container, an international organization.⁸

In Asia there are opium production grounds that are the raw materials for drug production on the Myanmar and China border making it easier to market and disseminate the region. In addition to these three countries, opium growers have also been found on the Vietnam border, but planting remains on a small scale. Thus, with the population of nearly 500 million in southeast Asia, it makes the region not only a major production of dangerous drugs but also a potential market for drug producers and traffickers. Problems in drug smuggling cause countries to fail to participate in the problems of transnational narcotics and thus require an international communication container, an international organization.⁹

The 2022 world drug report gave a description of the drug in southeast Asia, consisting of methamphetamine, marijuana, morphine, heroin, meth. Dangerous levels of drug and drug abuse in the southeast Asia region are already in high urgency. ASEAN countries have a certain kind of drug accompanied by a certain amount. Ranging from crude drugs such as raw opium to refined drugs such as heroin and ATS are spread out evenly in each country. In addition to the production of opium into the narcotic drugs of heroin, another well-known variant in the region is a variant of the narcotic properties of synthetic drugs.¹⁰ These drugs circulate a lot in the form of tablets and powder, if heroin was known for its narcotic sedative, the ATS were known to have hallucinations on its users. Another type of drugs that is trending and produces considerable production in southeast Asia is marijuana. This species is the same as opium derived from plants known as *Cannabis sativa*. Many of these drug producers are found in Indonesia as its supplier.¹¹

The UNODC first tackled the impact of COVID-19 at the 2020 world drug report and provided an overview of the early wave of pandemics on drugs. Users and people who use drugs in the world drug

⁶ Rendi Prayuda, Syafri Harto, 2020, *ASEAN dan Kejahatan Transnasional Narkotika (Problematika, Dinamika dan Tantangan)*. Hlm 67.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid, Hlm 65.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid, Hlm 66.

¹¹ Ibid.

report 2021, there are effects of a change in society at the level of living patterns that become dependent on narcotics, to gain composure as a result of the covid-19 impact.

ASEAN, as the wehrt of southeast Asia, has a major role to play in the elimination of narcotics *ASEAN Plan of Action to Combat Trans – National Crime : ASEAN's initial efforts in combating transnational crime were focused on drug abuse and drug trafficking, the prevalent crime then, which affected the growth and vitality of ASEAN. With globalization, technological advancement and greater mobility of People and resources across national borders, transnational crime has become increasingly pervasive, diversified and organized. The region has to deal with many new forms of organized crimes that transcend national borders and political sovereignty such as terrorism, new types of drug, abuse and trafficking, innovative forms of money laundering activities, arms smuggling, trafficking in women and children and piracy.*

Philip c. jessup first introduced transnational evil, Philip c. jessup being the one to explain transnational crime as mentioned that, in addition to the term international or international law, transnational law is used as all the laws governing all actions or events beyond the territorial boundaries of the state. The international crime can also be called a cross - border crime that includes four aspects of: a) B) other countries become places of preparation, planning, and direction and supervision; C). There is an involvement of organized crime groups where crimes are committed in more than one country; It's taken a serious toll on the rest of the country.

Narcotic crime is very damaging to a country, especially in the ASEAN region, where crime is increasingly developed, more modern and more structured, it is a highly structured crime in the ASEAN region, and has a negative impact on the individual user and has become a silo of money for drug traffickers and for those who lead them in the process of producing narcotics.

The effect of the circulation and the abuse of drugs in southeast Asia requires a review of the effects produced by the rampant spread of narcotics in Asia as one of those transnational crimes that are very bad for the nation's future. The problem with the problem is how the perpetrators of the region's southeast Asian narcotics crime and how ASEAN has to deal with narcotics crime.

Formulation of the Problem

How does a criminal narcotic act asa transnational crime in southeast Asia?

Research Methods

The research specs are analytical descriptive, which is systematic giving facts. The approach method used in this study is normative-juridical. Yuridis normatif research is a study of the law of literature study (library research) in which his research, examining literature materials or secondary data, has been rejected to study Indonesian law, using deductive thinking methods (the way deductive thinking from common to special), is done by the literature study, that is, examining literature materials, or secondary data, processing primary law data, Secondary legal and tertiary legal material. The study was done in order to obtain materials in the form of theories, concepts, principles of law and legal regulations that dealt with the subject.

Discussion

1. The Effect Of A Narcotics Crime Asa Transnational Crime In Southeast Asia

ASEAN is a geopolitical and economic organization of countries in southeast Asia, which includes the region of southeast Asia, Thailand, brunei darussalam, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and myanmar. ASEAN In the first place, it was created to advance economic, scientific and social cooperation in the culture, the field of political cooperation and security has not been mentioned in the ASEAN declaration. The new political and security cooperation began at the meeting of the foreign minister in Kuala Lumpur on November 27, 1971, with the so-called Kuala Lumpur declaration ZOPFAN Declaration Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality Declaration).¹² Economic growth, social progress, and cultural development in southeast Asia through the joint effort to promote a prosperous and peaceful society of southeast Asian nations. Improving active cooperation and assisting one another in matters of economic, social engineering, science and administration, providing mutual assistance in the form of Suggestions on training and research in education, professions, engineering and administration. According to the golden triangle that played a crucial role in the production of narcotics in southeast Asia and disseminating it across the continent, the world's economic growth was not easy.

Drugs are organized crime, according to albanese, the growth of delinquency in various countries remains constant. There are five contributing factors between economic conditions, government regulation, the effectiveness of law enforcement, the demand rate of an item or service, and the creation of new goods and services through social and technological change.¹³ Narcotics as inequality is a transnational crime that threatens countries in all dimensions and at the same time transnational crime threats are closely related to the security of individual citizens and have basically threatened the five dimensions of security (military, political, economic, social, and environmental) and must therefore be seen asa threat to state security. Thus, transnational evil cannot be viewed only asa crime but, rather, asa threat to national security, regions, and global life. The United Nations organization USES transnational crime asa vast and complex scale of crime carried out by complex groups of organizations that exploit the illegal markets within the international community. According to the UN itself, transnational crime has characteristics and scope that can cross national borders and can affect other countries, making transnational crime a threat to global security and national security.¹⁴

As for some types of narcotics consumed by the member states of ASEAN based on data from ASEAN narcho center are as follows.

- a. Marijuana was mostly consumed in Indonesia and the Philippines.
- b. Heroin, consumed mostly in Vietnam, Malaysia and Singapore.
- c. Cocaine Opium mostly consumed in myanmar and Laos.
- d. Methamphetamine tablets, most of which are consumed in Cambodia, brunei darussalam and the Philippines.
- e. Methamphetamine ice, consumed mostly in Singapore, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

The proliferation of the drug trade in southeast Asia has been influenced by some of the factors that have been driving the development of the drug business in southeast Asia particularly in southeast Asia.

A very significant selling price difference between countries in southeast Asia.

¹² Handbook on Selected ASEAN Political Documents, ASEAN Secretariat, 1998, hal. 7-10.

¹³ Rendi Prayuda, Syafri Harto, Op.Cit Hlm 59.

¹⁴ Ibid. Hlm 58.

- 1) The high unemployment rate in some southeast Asian countries is particularly Indonesia.
- 2) Poverty conditions in some southeast Asian countries lead to the process of recruiting and recruiting a Courier is quite cheap.
- 3) More than 5 million people currently use drugs in Indonesia.

The region of southeast Asia is not only famous for its manufacture of drugs, but some southeast Asian countries are also made into drug transit routes to other areas such as Europe, Latin America, and Australia. Among the countries of southeast Asia that make up the drug transit area are Indonesia, Cambodia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Vietnam.¹⁵

Drugs have a long and detrimental effect on southeast Asia as well as on the development of criminal narcotics in southeast Asia:

a. The Loss of National Generations

Drug abuse knows no age limits, according to the world drug report 2022 narcotic users now beginning at 15-64 years throughout southeast Asia, the abuse of drugs is done by men and women, the narcotic does not look upon the user but makes the user feel calm. The generations of nations in every region of southeast Asia are the nation's generations of hope, the golden generations that underpin the nation's future, the teenage kids are the future for the nation, the narcotic will make kids fall for the use of narcotics, Instead of thinking about the future, human resources in that country and southeast Asia in particular become human and cannot compete with other regions, at a young age a child's brain is developing, a process that requires learning, understanding, and education to create a generation whose creativity and courage innovate, will create a strong competitiveness and sustain the country in the future. The use and spread of narcotics will stunted the development of children, as adolescents who have used narcotics will focus more on fun and tranquility while, mindlessly, concern for their environment, creating humans with no ambition to advance, Then teenagers are focused on narcotics instead of nation regeneration, a nation's future will go bad and can bring a country to the brink of collapse. The nature of the drug-affected youth becomes unstable and cannot make a proper decision in his life that makes the youth's mindset undeveloped and prone to subside, in jobs so slow that the set goals cannot be completed by generations of youth, and education redefines it as hard to concentrate on making nation last with other countries, The teenage nervous system will be dysfunctional, dysfunctional as it should be, and it will be fatal to young children who use narcotics will become mentally ill, socially anti-social, and when adolescents desperately need other humans to interact, is highly dangerous and highly dangerous to nations and countries.

b. No Sense of Security in the Country

The region of southeast Asia will be brutal, the use of narcotics will make the individual who USES it unthinking, and it will increase major problems for the state, people who use drugs tend to commit criminal ACTS, drug abuse breeds and increases crime in a country, the region in southeast Asia will become chaotic and full of crime, theft, murder, rape, Persecution will be everywhere. State security especially will work extra hard to stop the crimes caused by the effects of narcotics, they will last long and long, because those who have consumed narcotics will become dependent on the possession of the narcotic, when they do not have it they will commit a very large crime and put the state in an overcriminal situation. Where the perpetrators were overwhelming and the officers were overwhelmed. A society affected by narcotics would be easy to commit murder because it was thought clear and made its actions uncontrollable, a thing like this capable of mutilation murder. Very dangerous situations need preventive and repressive effort to alleviate and recreate a sense of security within the country. The rise in crime in the region of southeast Asia has been affected by the use of narcotics, as drug users can act out almost anything, unconsciously, emotions out of control, causing discomfort to the neighborhood.

¹⁵ Ibid. Hlm 74.

c. The Economy is Unstable

Until recently, narcotics has been one of the most profitable business commodities ever involved transnational and cross-border crime. The distribution and smuggling of narcotics in the world is growing globally. Some of the world's major areas of narcotics are the continent of Latin America (Cuba, Mexico, Venezuela and Brazil as drug cartel money launderers) and the illegal export areas of narcotics are countries in the United States and the European continent, while the Asia continent, southeast Asia and central Asia make up one of the potential areas in large-scale drug production. The region of southeast Asia becomes a region whose economy indicates narcotics if narcotics is allowed to develop in southeast Asia, people would rather buy narcotics than buy the bare necessities of life. It would moderate economic spin and put countries in economic deficits, the country would be lonely, and much less vulnerable, and the manufacturers of narcotics, widespread spread of narcotics, and resulting opiates make people more appealing than other needs. The economy is an important part of the country to continue the development process, the countries that are experiencing economic difficulties to continue development, it will create chaos, other people who are not drug users will assess that the state does not take care of its people, and there will be riots that the state does not want, and this chaos will undermine the facilities that the state has provided. The region of southeast Asia will be difficult to develop and compete with other regions, and the thought that southeast Asia is a poor region is that it will make people in the world look at southeast Asia as one of the most prosperous and wealthy regions. As resources in southeast Asia are included in an abundance of resources and need to be optimized to get the most out of them. The narcotic user initially had a future and good activity, but over time his economy would decline and become a social and economic burden, as that user could not escape and improve his life and future. More power towards basic needs will be diminished as drug users place more emphasis on purchasing narcotics than on purchasing of needed parts, resulting in a worsening economy. The languished economy is making the level of development less because people pay taxes, making state revenues from taxes plummet and the tools and infrastructure that are undermined in the process.

d. Inciting War

Narcotics is a tool used to corrupt generations of nations, it's nonmilitary, so the worst thing that comes to a country that advances in narcotics is the next 20 years it will be destroyed. Hundreds of years ago in the land of China there was opium war, it was the Chinese state's attempt to suppress the opium trade, as British traders illegally exported opium mainly from India to China since the 18th century. The opium trade in the region caused social and economic damage, and the war on opium, China lost, according to the Japanese Japanese treaty of Nanjing, China was forced to mortgage Hong Kong to the British, and open its market to western products. The war on opium is a learning experience for the region of southeast Asia, for the same can happen again, a vast distribution of drug trafficking would bring new power, as well as a strong economy for its producers, it will also amplify their weaponry, and the worst of it will be uprisings promoted by narcotic producers. State security would be in imminent danger that the war on narcotics would be an absolute war to end. The narcotic Mafia that controls the flow of narcotics in southeast Asia is a structured and financially powerful organization, the rise and the difficulty to prevent the circulation of narcotics in southeast Asia is overtaken by the narcotic Mafia which has a strong foundation to spread narcotics across southeast Asia and even around the world. As drug Mafia tends to be highly connected in every country, even prominent officials have been involved in the drug trade.

The effect the above is the result of widespread drug trafficking in southeast Asia. The overall effect is one unit affecting one another, a generation of degraded nations will create an unstable state economy, resulting in a criminal generation that will leave the country in an unsafe condition and can wage war in the country itself. In addition to health effects, neurological disorders, heart disorders, skin disorders, lung disorders, headaches, vomiting, and sleep disorders, sexual disorders, narcotics being a major cause of death in the southeast Asia region, where users of narcotics are more likely to take their own lives if they do not get them.

The region of southeast Asia has begun its signing *ASEAN Declaration of Principles to Combat the Abuse of Narcotic Drugs* By foreign ministers of ASEAN member states in 1976 in Manila, the terms of which are directly amended to some things, as follows:

- a) Similarities in how a drug crime approach and strategy work
- b) The uniformity of legislation in the field of narcotics;
- c) Establish a national level of coordination;
- d) ASEAN bilateral, regional and international cooperation.
- e) ASEAN initial efforts in the fight against transnational crime are focused on the abuse and illegal circulation of narcotics, which had a major impact on ASEAN countries' growth and development at the time.

Some of the penalties from drug sales determined by members of ASEAN are based on the substance drug and psychotropic substance law for ASEAN, as follows:

- 1) Raising, processing, transporting, distribution, shipping, moving, forced to forsake, misbehavior on drug narcotics and psychotropika exhibits. Five years in prison is minimum, a maximum of 10 years and may also be fined.
- 2) Possession of drugs for resale on a minimum of 10 years' imprisonment, a period of maximum incarceration
- 3) The production, distribution, sales, import and export of narcotics is sentenced to 15 years of minimum jail time, a period of maximum incarceration or death.

The region in southeast Asia has a policy by the ASEAN security regime under a Shared community framework in law and security, the ASEAN security regime is holding a diplomatic meeting for the first time with dangerous pharmacists in Singapore, a topic discussed among the following.

- 1) Formulate a recommendation of some important things:
 - a) Supremacy of law;
 - b) Treatments and medications;
 - c) Coordination and communication;
 - d) Of education and education.
- 2) Formulating various strategies to strengthen mutual cooperation to implement "the ASEAN declaration of principles".
- 3) Presenting different legal tools from ASEAN member states that are linked to the drug problem.

Approaches to the region's power make the treatment of drug smuggling increasingly important and urgent. This is the main agenda for the ASEAN drug trafficking congregations from the 4th to the current one that has finally ratified "ASEAN regional policy and strategy in the prevention and control of drug trafficking and trafficking." It tries to make other problems such as economics, politics, and prosperity a problem that causes narcoactivity to grow. In other words, the regional organization has adopted a more comprehensive approach to the trafficking drug problem. "ASEAN regional policy and strategy in the prevention and control of drug trafficking and trafficking" consists of three approaches.¹⁶

Some form of effort in the meeting of ASEAN seaport intervalence of task force (sif), that:

- 1) A preemptive strategy with several attempts, which is:

¹⁶ Ibid. 109 Hlm.

- a) Conducts community counseling activities in every country in southeast Asia region by involving the whole stakeholder on the dangers of drug abuse.
 - b) Optimizes society's role through social inequality of caring and anti-drug communities and exhibits elements of society's security and order building bodies.
 - c) Organizes information about the dangers of drug abuse through various media outlets both print and electronic
- 2) Preventive strategies involve a prevention in the traffic of narcotics by making patrol activities and routine raids in each region of narcotics particularly in the intercontinental region of southeast Asia.
- 3) Repressive strategy involves bullying, by law:
- a) Preying action with a specific target of operations, drug abuse is a priority, which means that it is strictly enforced by law enforcement to the region known as the centre for narcotics;
 - b) Bullying in the borders of countries in southeast Asia, which means that in this case every ASEAN state focuses on guard patrols within its borders and therefore is able to minimize the number of transnational crime smuggling of drugs at the national, regional, and international levels as in land and sea borders between Indonesia and Malaysia.
 - c) Organized a concerted operation on the elimination of drug syndicates to prevent the distribution of illegal narcotics in southeast Asia. This concerted operation took advantage of patrols with ASEAN member states to prevent drug smuggling by international cartel gangs.

Senior ASEAN was established as a concrete effort for Southeast Asian region countries to conform views, approaches and strategies to addressing drug problems, through consolidation. Furthermore, reinforcing joint efforts in the field of law enforcement, legislation, preventive efforts, international cooperation and increased participation of non-governmental organizations, such as involving relevant NGOs that have strong roots in society, such as those contained in ASEAN. With the establishment of the transnational crime center in Southeast Asia, it could be a real step toward stopping drug smuggling at the region level through a joint investigation, harmonizing operation policy and coordination. These policies are clearly aimed for mutual interests that require both organizational and operational support. In the first semester of 2008, Bank Indonesia the central bank/bi decided to raise its key rate by 25 basis points to 8.25 percent in the second quarter of 2008. The rise in trafficking drug activity in Southeast Asia is the result of securitizations and demand from member countries of ASEAN. This organization convenes every 18 months where successive leaders are selected alphabetically. ASOD consists of the heads of the narcotic agency of every member country. ASOD is in charge and asks policy instructions from ASEAN's foreign ministers. ASOD has four working groups among others; Prevention education, treatment and rehabilitation, law enforcement and research. These programs are equipped with the establishment of four centers of training for such areas as priority; Narcotics rehabilitation training centers, law enforcement training centers narcotics prevention and activities centers to detect the presence of narcotics contained in the human body. Every year ASOD has a meeting on which the major scale of a drug-dealing network covering product lines, distribution channels, and consumers will need effective cooperation and accurate information to defeat it.

In the meeting of ASEAN seaport interseaport of task force (sitif), ASEAN countries attempt to sever the network of the syndicate through:

- 1) Closing the entrances of Southeast Asia's sea & air countries to the narcotic network by strengthening the airport and seaport gas task force.
- 2) Preventing the entry of narcotics in the region of Southeast Asia by reinforcing the maritime police patrol (maritime police).

The effort could prevent the distribution of narcotics in southeast Asia by way of both land, air and sea routes would provide security for communities to avoid the temptation of narcotics, and protection would create collapse for drug traffickers and southeast Asian countries to be drug-free

Conclusion

The region of southeast Asia is home to developing countries, it has a big problem to deal with in order to move towards a country that has both qualities and morality, drugs are the main enemy of southeast Asia, creating a drug distribution route in southeast Asia If the passage is not quickly overcome by southeast Asian countries, the effect that criminal narcotics can have is that it damages national gold generations, takes away national security, damages country economies, and leads to war in southeast Asia.

In order to deal with the effects of criminal narcotics, southeast Asian states are following the existing pathways in the piagan asean, and increasing their joint security to break the region's distribution of narcotics, making each country in southeast Asia have to match their perceptions about the dangers of narcotics, To strengthen the cooperation once a year is a meeting to discuss narcotics crimes in southeast Asia.

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