



Intelligence Analysis on the Threat of Illegal Imports in the Tanjung Balai Karimun Border Area

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze the threat of illegal imports in the Tanjung Balai Karimun border area, which has a strategic location in the Malacca Strait and is vulnerable to smuggling activities. Illegal imports are a serious problem that can disrupt economic, social, and political stability, with impacts in the form of loss of state revenue, circulation of dangerous goods, and threats to privacy. The research method used is a qualitative approach with in-depth interviews, direct observation, and analysis of official documents, such as Customs data enforcement. The results of the study are expected to provide strategic recommendations to strengthen national border control policies and improve regional cooperation to maintain security and stability in the Tanjung Balai Karimun border area.

Keywords: Intelligence Analysis, Border Area, Illegal import, Tanjung Balai Karimun

1. Introduction

In Indonesia, Tanjung Balai Karimun is one of the border areas that has strategic importance in this context. Indonesia as an archipelagic country has many border areas that are the main entry points for imported goods. One of the important border areas is Tanjung Balai Karimun, located in the Riau Islands. (Widodo, Suwarno, Mamahit, & Yuri-anto, 2023) The region has strategic maritime access and is a hub for trade activities, but it is also vulnerable to illegal imports. Illegal imports can harm a country's economy and create instability in regional security. (Zamili & Pala, 2023)

Tanjung Balai Karimun, as a strategic border area in the Riau Islands, faces significant threats from illegal imports, including prohibited goods, narcotics, weapons, and other dangerous goods. Based on existing reports, in recent years, Customs officers have succeeded in uncovering several major smuggling cases, including illegal cigarettes, which have financially harmed the country. For example, in 2023, Karimun (Antara Kepri) - Customs officers in Tanjung Balai Karimun, Riau Islands Province, destroyed tens of thousands of cigarette packs, hundreds of cartons of alcoholic beverages and other illegal goods with an estimated value of Rp372,697,500. The role of local communities in illegal imports is quite complex. Although most residents are indirectly involved due to economic factors, there are also those who are directly involved in the smuggling network, especially considering the high level of poverty in this area.

Therefore, it is important to conduct intelligence analysis of the area to deal with the threat of illegal imports in Tanjung Balai Karimun. Tanjung Balai Karimun is located in Riau Islands Province, directly bordering Singapore and Malaysia. Its strategic location makes it an important transit point for regional trade flows. (Aprilia, Sutanto, Prakoso, & Adriyanto, 2023) However, it also opens up opportunities for illegal import activities such as the smuggling of prohibited goods, narcotics, weapons, and other dangerous goods. (Nusantoro, Raturambi, Kurniawan, & Mandira, 2022) analysis of border areas is crucial in identifying, analyzing, and responding to these threats.

Tanjung Balai Karimun also has close ties to international illegal trade networks. Its proximity to Singapore and Malaysia makes it a gateway for illegal trade, with sea lanes

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often used to smuggle prohibited goods. Illegal cigarette smuggling, for example, often involves fast boats moving between countries. Evidence of collaboration between international smuggling networks is seen in the coordination that occurs between smuggling groups in various countries, which exploit loopholes in the law.

In this context, intelligence analysis of border areas is crucial in understanding the dynamics that occur in Tanjung Balai Karimun, as well as identifying potential threats that may arise. Through this approach, it is hoped that an effective strategy can be developed to prevent and overcome illegal imports in the border area. Therefore, this study aims to analyze smuggling patterns, threats and vulnerabilities that affect the movement of illegal imports, as well as develop a preventive analysis strategy in border areas as an effort to overcome the threat of illegal imports in Tanjung Balai Karimun. Thus, it is hoped that this research can make a significant contribution to efforts to maintain the security and integrity of Indonesia's border areas.

2. Materials and Methods

This research will use a qualitative approach with a case study method. This approach was chosen because it allows researchers to deeply understand complex phenomena such as intelligence analysis of border areas and the threat of illegal imports in Tanjung Balai Karimun. (Azhari, 2022) The case study will be conducted by analyzing data from a variety of sources. Qualitative research methods are used to understand and explain complex phenomena in the context of social, cultural, and human behavior. (Akintunde & Udo, 2022) This approach allows researchers to gain a deep understanding of the perspectives, meanings, and subjective experiences of individuals or groups.

A qualitative approach is used to understand and explain complex phenomena related to intelligence analysis in border areas against the threat of illegal imports in Tanjung Balai Karimun by exploring the views, perceptions, and experiences of various parties involved. This approach provides an opportunity to explore in depth how the threat of illegal imports is understood, addressed, and responded to by stakeholders in the region. Several previous studies have been conducted to analyze cases of illegal imports in Tanjung Balai Karimun. Data were collected through interviews with security officers, field observations in Tanjung Balai Karimun, and analysis of related documents. This technique allows for in-depth analysis of illegal import patterns and threats as well as an evaluation of the effectiveness of intelligence-based prevention strategies in the region. Strategies to Maintain Data Validity and Reliability, namely by: (a) Triangulation of Data Sources: Researchers use various data sources such as interviews, official documents, and direct observation to ensure consistency of information. (b) In-depth Involvement: Researchers are directly involved in the field to understand the social and cultural contexts that influence the phenomena being studied. (c) Audit Trail: Complete records of the research process, including raw data, analysis, and decisions taken, are recorded to ensure transparency and can be audited if necessary. (d) Cross-Check Data: Comparing information from various sources to detect and minimize bias Previous research relevant to this topic includes analysis of illegal imports, the role of intelligence in prevention activities, and law enforcement strategies in border areas. These studies provide insight into the challenges and potential solutions in dealing with the threat of illegal imports. However, more in-depth research is needed to explore the specific context related to Tanjung Balai Karimun.

3. Results and Discussion

Country's security and sovereignty, especially related to the problem of illegal imports. Data from the Ministry of Finance of the Directorate General of Customs and Excise shows that illegal import cases Within one year from 2018-2019, Tanjung Balai Karimun Customs has secured millions of illegal goods, including 7288 pcs of cosmetics, 707 ball-press sacks, 152 used electronic units of various types, and 100 other goods as well as 1 unit of transportation facilities whose customs obligations have not been resolved, 1,900,000 cigarettes and 166,000 liters of liquor of various classes and brands. The Head of

the Tanjung Balai Karimun Customs Office, Bernhard Sibarani, revealed that throughout the period, his staff had carried out 190 actions with a total value of Rp1.9 billion. The value of the goods that have been secured reached Rp1,924,329,000.00 with a total potential loss of Rp1,000,000,000, said Bernhard. Bernhard added that the destruction of goods carried out by Tanjung Balai Karimun Customs is a form of Customs' efforts to protect the public from the dangers of illegal goods. "In addition to carrying out our function as a community protector, we also strive to maintain the stability of the Indonesian economy because the circulation of illegal goods will create economic disruption and disrupt the domestic market," concluded Bernhard. (Bea dan Cukai, 2019)

Based on information obtained from the Directorate of Customs and Excise Enforcement and Investigation of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia (2024), The number of illegal import enforcement in Tanjung Balai Karimun and the estimated value of BHP (Right to Use Fee) in million rupiah from 2021 to 2024 In the number of enforcement in 2021, there were 148 cases of enforcement related to illegal import violations. This figure increased in 2022 to 154 cases, and peaked in 2023 with 189 cases. However, in 2024 (until September), the number of cases will drop drastically to 88 prosecutions. Estimated BHP Value (Rp. M) even though the number of actions fluctuate, the resulting BHP value shows a significant increase from 2021 to 2024. In 2021, it only recorded an estimated BHP of IDR 11.54 billion, while in 2024 it jumped to IDR 23.74 billion, almost double the value in previous years. In the Trend Analysis, there is a decrease in the number of prosecutions in 2024, although accompanied by a sharp increase in the BHP value, this can indicate an increase in the intensity of violations with higher values, although the frequency of cases has decreased.

Meanwhile, an increase in the value of BHP could also indicate increased decisive action against larger or organized violations, perhaps through better intelligence coordination in dealing with the threat of illegal imports. In the context of the Tanjung Balai Karimun Border Area as a strategic border area, it is likely to be vulnerable to smuggling and illegal imports. The increase in BHP indicates that smuggling activities, although decreasing in number, are becoming more valuable, requiring more intensive supervision and law enforcement. Intelligence analysis in this study needs to focus on the operating patterns of the violator group, the types of goods smuggled, and the smuggling networks involved

3.1. Analysis of Patterns and Trends of Illegal Imports in Tanjung Balai Karimun

a. Custom Enforcement Data

Enforcement and Investigation of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia for the Tanjung Balai Karimun area in the period 2020 to 2024 shows a fluctuating pattern in the number of cases successfully acted upon. In 2023, there was a peak in illegal import cases with the main commodities that are often smuggled including cosmetics, electronics, alcoholic beverages, and used clothing. Statistical data shows that the number of cases of illegal imports is not always linear but increases at certain moments. In 2023, for example, it recorded the highest number of the last five years with 189 cases. This figure drops sharply in 2024, but the value of goods subject to enforcement (BHP) is increasing, indicating that cases of illegal imports are increasingly focusing on high-value goods. (Kurniawan & Firdiansyah, 2022).

b. Identifying Smuggling Patterns

The smuggling pattern in Tanjung Balai Karimun is influenced by geographical factors and maritime accessibility that is close to neighboring countries such as Singapore and Malaysia. This geographical position makes the Tanjung Balai Karimun area an important transit point that facilitates the entry of illegal goods through sea routes that are relatively difficult to monitor thoroughly. The waterways around Tanjung Balai Karimun are often used to enter goods secretly, by utilizing small ports and unofficial routes. The majority of contraband enters the region through sea lanes

that border the Strait of Malacca, where legal and illegal trade activities take place simultaneously.

Technology or Surveillance Methods Used to monitor sea lanes used for smuggling, namely, (a) Radar and Satellite: This technology is used to monitor activities in sea lanes and detect suspicious ship movements. This system allows for real-time monitoring of large areas. (b) Drones: Used to detect smuggling activities in hard-to-reach sea lanes. Drones provide flexibility in monitoring high-risk areas. (c) Sea Patrol: Regular patrols by maritime authorities to check ship activity in strategic waters such as the Strait of Malacca, including Tanjung Balai Karimun, (d) Real-Time Data Analysis: Intelligence-based surveillance system that integrates data from various sources to detect smuggling patterns and prevent illegal activities.

Smugglers usually take advantage of small vessels that operate outside of port hours to avoid surveillance. The smuggling trend also shows an increase at certain times, such as during national holidays or when the intensity of surveillance decreases.

Reasons Why Smugglers Operate on National Holidays are because, (a) Reduced Intensity of Surveillance: During national holidays, the number of security officers on duty is often reduced, so that the surveillance gap becomes larger. This provides an opportunity for smugglers to avoid detection, (b) Increased Volume of Trading Activity: National holidays often coincide with increased trading activity, so that smugglers can hide amidst the high flow of trade to reduce the risk of detection, (c) Existence of Operational Gaps: During this period, limited working hours and reduced intensity of coordination between agencies provide space for smugglers to carry out their operations with lower risk. At these times, the number of surveillance officers tends to be limited, so the opportunity for smugglers to enter illegal goods is even greater. (Kim & Tajima, 2022).

This pattern analysis shows that smugglers are actively looking for loopholes in the surveillance system and using innovative approaches to address the challenges of increasingly stringent border controls. In addition, the pattern of smuggling that occurs in Tanjung Balai Karimun shows that there is an annual cycle with a higher intensity at certain times, which means that law enforcement needs to be more responsive to seasonal patterns and adaptive tactics used by smugglers.

c. Development of Operating Method

The Operating method of smuggling in the Tanjung Balai Karimun area continues to grow, with increasing complexity over time. The most common modes found include the use of fake documents, disguising illegal goods as legal goods, and concealing goods in large cargoes to evade inspection. Some of the main modes identified in smuggling in this region are, one of the main tactics used by smugglers is to disguise illegal goods as legal goods through falsifying documents. For example, illegally entered cosmetics or electronics are often identified as general goods or parts components, so they are not strictly inspected. In some cases, illegal goods are hidden inside the cargo of commercial ships operating on international routes. Commercial vessels carrying large loads allow smugglers to hide contraband among legal cargoes, making them difficult to detect without thorough inspection. This mode is more difficult to overcome because it involves complex coordination and often involves international smuggler networks. The infiltration of illegal goods is also often carried out through small boats that operate at night or outside of

surveillance hours. These small vessels take advantage of surveillance gaps in open waters, given that local authorities have limitations in constantly monitoring the entire sea area. Smugglers also often utilize methods of manipulating the value of goods to reduce import costs or to deceive authorities. By listing a price that is much lower than the original value of the goods, smugglers can reduce the import duties that must be paid and avoid high taxes. (Misbach, Widodo, & Saragih, 2022)

3.2 Long-Term Implications and Impacts

a. Increasing the Capacity of Human Resources (HR)

In facing the challenges of smuggling in Tanjung Balai Karimun, the capacity of human resources in the field of intelligence and law enforcement plays an important role. Improving the skills and expertise of human resources will have a significant long-term impact on the effectiveness of surveillance, detection, and enforcement against smuggling of illegal goods. Customs personnel, the Navy, the Police, and local maritime authorities need training focused on intelligence capabilities to identify, analyze, and predict smuggling patterns. Training Mechanism and Effectiveness Measurement, namely with the Training Mechanism and Effectiveness Measurement. The training includes the use of advanced technologies such as maritime radar, drones, and AI-based data analysis, as well as tactics in dealing with threats from increasingly complex smuggling networks. (Sidiq, 2023) Through this training, HR will not only become more responsive to existing threats, but also have a deep understanding of how to operate intelligence tools and make optimal use of intelligence data. (Maknun, 2021) The ability to interpret intelligence data quickly and accurately is the key to success in preventing smuggling. Therefore, personnel need to be trained in the real-time analysis of data obtained from radar systems, satellites, and other monitoring tools. With strong analytical skills, security forces can detect anomalies or smuggling patterns, allowing them to respond more quickly to any potential threats. (Indriyani, 2017) To ensure that all task forces involved can act efficiently, a fast, secure, and accurate information sharing mechanism between task forces is needed. This information sharing system allows various agencies to access relevant data and intelligence information in real time, so that decisions can be made quickly and coordinated. (Serah, 2021) For example, if maritime radar detects a suspicious vessel, this data can be directly forwarded to the marine patrol task force for immediate investigation. With good coordination, the authorities can reduce the potential for errors or delays in taking action. (Aswari, 2020).

The preparation of a continuous learning system for human resources in the field of law enforcement allows them to continue to update their abilities in line with the development of technology and smuggling tactics that continue to change. These programs can be seminars, certification courses, or periodic training on the latest threats and innovations in surveillance technology. Thus, existing human resources are not only ready to face today's challenges but also responsive to new threats in the future. (Ningsih, 2018)

b. Impact on Social and Economic Stability in Border Areas

Stricter surveillance in border areas such as Tanjung Balai Karimun will have a direct impact on social and economic stability in the region. These impacts not only improve the security and integrity of the national economy but also provide a sense of security for the local community. (Alunaza, 2020).

With stricter supervision, smuggling activities are expected to be significantly suppressed. When illegal goods no longer easily enter the domestic market, the demand for legal products will increase. The impact is price stability in the domestic market, where legal products that meet quality standards will be more in demand by the public. In the long term, this supports the sustainability of local producers and domestic industries, as well as encourages more stable economic growth. One of the impacts of the decrease in illegal imports is the increase in opportunities for local business actors to compete fairly. For example, with fewer illegal goods such as cosmetics and electronics entering the market without the burden of taxes and other legal fees, local manufacturers have a greater opportunity to increase their competitiveness. In addition, if the

government focuses more on eradicating smuggling, the funds collected from taxes and import duties can be allocated to infrastructure development in border areas, ultimately improving the welfare of local communities. (Disemadi & Prananingtyas, 2020)

3.3 Valuation of Threats to Economic Stability and National Security

a. Economic Impact

Illegal imports directly disrupt national economic stability because smuggled products are generally sold at much lower prices compared to legal products. This low price is due to several factors, including tax and duty avoidance, as well as cheaper production costs abroad. As a result, these illegal goods can shift consumer demand away from legal products, thus creating economic impacts such as unfair competition for Local Producers. With the entry of illegal goods into the domestic market, local producers have to compete with lower-priced products. Local producers who pay taxes, meet quality standards, and other operational costs become less competitive. This has the potential to affect the sustainability of their businesses, especially small and medium-sized businesses that do not have enough resources to compete with the low prices of illegal goods. (Faizah, 2023; Fitriani, 2019)

Illegal imports cause a loss of potential state revenue from taxes and duties. Based on data from 2021-2024, the increase in the value of Goods Ordered (BHP) shows significant economic losses, especially from the illegal electronics and cosmetics sector. The high estimated value of BHP reflects the potential loss for the state that should be taken from taxes and entry rates on these goods. This loss of state revenue has a direct impact on the government's budget for development and public services, including infrastructure, education, and health. (Ngaisah, 2022; Arfiani, 2019)

Illegal goods sold at low prices will damage the market price that has been set based on the structure of production costs, taxes, and import duties. This price distortion not only harms local producers but also gives consumers the wrong signal regarding the true price of these goods. This uncertainty has the potential to reduce Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), which is important for economic growth. (Fitriani, 2019; Shafira, 2022)

b. Public Safety and Health Impact

Illegally imported products often do not meet the safety and quality standards set by the government. This poses a range of serious threats to public safety and health, especially if these items are cosmetics, medicines, food, or other dangerous products.

Illegal products, such as cosmetics and medicines, usually do not go through the necessary due diligence and certification. Cosmetic products, for example, often contain harmful chemicals that can cause allergies, irritation, or even long-term damage to the skin. Illegal drugs also have the potential to contain unsafe ingredients or the wrong dosage, so they risk causing dangerous side effects up to death. Because these products do not meet health standards, consumers are often unaware of the dangers that may arise from the use of such items. (Emi, 2023; Suryobuwono, 2023)

Illegal goods are often produced without adhering to strict quality standards. For example, smuggled electronics can contain unsafe components and potentially cause accidents, such as electrical short circuits or fires. Illegally produced alcoholic beverages can also contain harmful substances such as methanol, which is highly toxic and can cause blindness or even death if consumed. These counterfeit products harm consumers and increase the burden on healthcare due to cases of poisoning or injury caused by these items. (Shafira, 2022; Emi, 2023).

Smuggling activities often involve organized criminal networks, which use the proceeds from illegal activities to finance other crimes such as human trafficking, drugs, and weapons. The involvement of criminal networks in this smuggling increases crime rates in border areas and creates social instability in local communities. (Haryono, 2021) In Tanjung Balai Karimun, the presence of this criminal network can affect local security, because the perpetrators have the potential to involve the local community as couriers or intermediaries in these illegal activities. (Dinatri, 2021).

Smuggling activities also have the potential to cause social tensions, as locals involved in the illegal trade may feel compelled to maintain their source of income, even if the activity is against the law. (Arfiani, 2019) This can create conflicts between the community and security authorities trying to enforce the law. In addition, people's involvement in illegal activities can influence people's perceptions and attitudes towards the law, where they may become more tolerant of illegal acts and perceive them as part of their way of survival. (Rachmawati & Indrasari, 2017).

c. Implications for National Security

Illegal imports in border areas such as Tanjung Balai Karimun have a wider impact on national security. Smuggling activities can be used by certain groups that have political or economic agendas that are detrimental to the state. (Faizah, 2023) In addition to consumer goods, smuggling activities also have the potential to include dangerous goods such as firearms, explosives, or military equipment. If the entry of these items is not controlled, this will be a serious threat to national sovereignty and security, as these weapons and explosives could be used by criminal or extremist groups to carry out attacks on Indonesian territory. (Fitriani, 2019)

When the smuggling of illegal goods cannot be handled effectively, it creates the perception that the authorities are not able to carry out their law enforcement functions properly. This can have an impact on decreasing public trust in security forces and other law enforcement agencies. This negative perception will weaken the functioning of state authorities and create more vulnerable conditions for criminal activities. (Astuti & Ayuningtyas, 2018)

Failure to control illegal imports can affect diplomatic relations with neighboring countries. Neighboring countries that are also targeted or transit routes for smuggling may demand increased security cooperation, and failure to do so could lead to diplomatic tensions. (Fitriani, 2019)

On the other hand, good cooperation with neighboring countries in dealing with this problem can improve regional security and stability. Illegal smuggling networks often have links to organized crime organizations and are sometimes connected to terrorist groups. If smuggling activities are left unchecked, it is likely that smugglers will take advantage of the same avenues to import goods that could potentially be used for terrorist activities. This makes illegal imports a strategic issue in the context of national security. (Azzahra, 2022).

3.4 Development of Intelligence-Based Prevention Strategies

a. Surveillance Technology Enhancement

In order to increase the effectiveness of surveillance, technological innovations are needed that can monitor activities in border areas in real-time and detect suspicious movements. In Tanjung Balai Karimun, the proper use of technology is very important because of the limited number of personnel and the size of the water area that needs to be monitored. Some of the recommended technologies are the use of drones for air monitoring. Drones are one of the most effective air monitoring technologies to monitor large areas of water. (Sewiko, 2023).

Drones with high-resolution camera features and infrared sensors can help in monitoring suspicious activity at night or bad weather conditions that are often smuggling time. The drone can be operated from the ground with remote control, allowing the apparatus to obtain accurate and real-time visuals of activities in hard-to-reach areas. In addition, drones can be integrated with artificial intelligence (AI) systems to analyze ship movements and provide automatic notifications if suspicious activity is detected. (Rahmad, 2019) .

Maritime radar functions to detect the movement of ships in a wide radius and is the main tool in detecting suspicious movements at sea. With radar, the authorities can monitor the movement of small boats that are often used by smugglers. This radar is able to identify the type and speed of the vessel, so it can distinguish between commercial

vessels and small vessels that may be operating illegally. The maritime radar system also allows integration with the Automatic Identification System (AIS) used by commercial vessels for identification. If a ship does not turn on the AIS, the radar can send a warning to the supervisory authorities. (Fadlin, 2022).

The use of artificial intelligence (AI) in automated detection systems can strengthen Customs' ability to identify suspicious activity in waters. AI algorithms can be analyzed to recognize specific movement patterns that are often used by smuggler ships. With this system, AI can identify anomalies such as ships moving in unusual paths or stopping in vulnerable waters for no apparent reason. The system can instantly send automated alerts to officers in the field, allowing for a quick response to dispel or apprehend smugglers. (Abrahamsz, 2023).

The use of data analysis from historical data is essential to identify smuggling patterns that may emerge. The data collected from previous crackdowns can be used to analyze the time, location, and frequently used smuggling methods. This analysis allows officers to anticipate the same modus operandi in the future, so that surveillance can be more focused on areas that are often used as smuggling routes. Data analysis also allows the authorities to identify seasonal trends or fluctuations in certain times, such as an increase in smuggling during holidays or weekends. (Hanifah & Buchori, 2023)

Satellite technology can provide a broad picture of areas of water that are difficult for marine patrols to reach. Satellites with round-the-clock monitoring capabilities can be used to see ship activity in open water areas far from the coastline. Satellite imagery processed with AI-based visual analysis can be used to identify the concentration of unregistered small vessel movements and smuggling activities that usually occur in remote areas. The use of satellites also allows integration with ground radar and data from AIS to create a complete picture of the ship's movements. (Putra, 2023)

b. Application of Pattern Analysis and Scenario Planning Approach

In addition to improving surveillance technology, the development of prevention strategies also requires a pattern analysis and scenario planning approach. This approach involves utilizing historical data to make predictions about when and where smuggling activities are likely to occur, as well as preparing a more structured and effective response. Pattern analysis focuses on identifying trends from enforcement data, including time, location, and types of commodities that are frequently smuggled. (Perdana, 2023) Based on enforcement data from 2020 to 2024, it was found that smuggling activities often increase at certain moments such as national holidays or weekends, when supervision is often weaker. This pattern analysis allows authorities to concentrate surveillance on specific periods or locations that show high activity, thereby improving the efficiency of supervision by allocating resources as needed. (Marlinda, 2023)

A risk-based approach allows for more focused and resource-saving surveillance, as surveillance is focused on areas or commodities that have a high risk of being smuggled. For example, data shows that cosmetics and electronic goods are often smuggled, so supervision of these two commodities can be tightened with stricter and more routine inspections. The risk-based approach also helps identify under-monitored areas and allows authorities to conduct further surveillance based on risk assessments of existing data. (Waworundeng, 2019)

Based on the patterns and scenarios that have been analyzed, the development of an early warning system is an important element in the prevention of smuggling. The system uses real-time data from radar, drones, and satellites to detect anomalies in ship movements or suspicious activity in areas that are often used as smuggling routes. This system can provide immediate notifications to officers, so they can respond quickly before smugglers manage to cross Indonesian waters. This early warning system can also be integrated with the command center which is in charge of coordinating joint operations between agencies. (Wijaya, 2022).

4 Conclusions

From the discussion above, this study has highlighted the complexity of the threat of illegal imports in the Tanjung Balai Karimun border area and the importance of strengthening intelligence-based prevention strategies to face these challenges. Tanjung Balai Karimun, as a strategic area that borders neighboring countries such as Singapore and Malaysia, is one of the main routes for smuggling illegal goods into Indonesia. This activity not only causes economic losses through the loss of potential state revenue, but also has the potential to endanger public health and disrupt social stability and national security. Research shows that although Customs and related agencies have made various efforts in supervision and enforcement, challenges in terms of limited surveillance technology, human resources, and cross-agency collaboration are still major obstacles. Increasingly complex smuggling modus operandi, such as the use of fake documents, the disguise of illegal goods, and the use of sea lanes by small ships, require governments to develop more sophisticated and coordinated approaches. The implications of this strategy will not only strengthen supervision in Tanjung Balai Karimun but also create a long-term positive impact. In addition to the long-term impact, there is also a Short-Term Impact in the Implementation of Intelligence-Based Surveillance Strategies, namely, Economic Impact and social Impact. and there are challenges in the implementation of the strategy and its impact on sustainability, namely, Infrastruktur dan Teknologi Limitations, Human Resource Capacity Gap, Inter-Agency Coordination, Resistance from Local Communities. Strategies in Overcoming Challenges include Sustainable Investment by Allocating budget to improve infrastructure and technology and ensuring the sustainability of surveillance equipment maintenance.

Also with a Socio-Economic Approach to Provide economic alternatives to affected communities through economic empowerment programs or local business incentives. And Improved Coordination Using an integrated communication platform to integrate cross-agency efforts, thereby reducing inter-agency conflict. Increasing the capacity of human resources through intelligence training will strengthen surveillance capabilities on the ground, while stricter surveillance will support economic stability and increase the sense of security for people in border areas. Other positive impacts include strengthening the national security system, improving the integrity of border areas, and creating an environment conducive to domestic economic growth. Overall, this study concludes that strengthening intelligence-based surveillance is a strategic step that must continue to be developed and implemented in Tanjung Balai Karimun and other border areas. Through the implementation of a comprehensive and collaborative strategy, Indonesia can effectively confront the threat of illegal imports, protect national sovereignty, and ensure the well-being of people who are on the front lines of the country's defense.

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