

NARCOTICS CONTROL BY THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE AT THE BATAM TYPE B CUSTOMS AND EXCISE MAIN SERVICE OFFICE

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Abstract

Narcotics control at the Batam Type B Customs and Excise Main Service Office with patrol activities, stopping, deterring, sealing and inspecting people, facilities and goods transported across the customs area. Law enforcement includes actions to stop, deter, examine and research files and extract more in-depth information about the perpetrator, then hand it over to National Narcotics Agency/Police investigators. Establishment of the Batam Intelligence and Analyzing Center (BIAWAC), as well as implementation of Cyber Crawling techniques with Data Scraping.

Keywords: *Directorate of Customs and Excise, Supervision and Narcotics.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's territory has a unique geographical shape, being located between two continents and two oceans. This condition means that Indonesia is surrounded by developed and developing countries which poses a challenge for the government or related agencies to provide protection for the community from business actors abroad who want to commit fraudulent or unlawful acts by illegally importing goods into the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia. The abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics has shown an increasing trend, with Indonesia being used as a transit point for the illicit narcotics trade. In development, it has now become a place for marketing, production and illicit export of narcotics. This fact illustrates the threat of narcotics being controlled by the narcotics mafia with increasingly sophisticated networks and equipment.

Narcotics abusers are basically divided into 2 (two) categories, namely dealers and users. Narcotics are drugs or materials that are useful in the field of medicine or health services and the development of science. This is stated in the consideration section of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. In fact, narcotics have benefits, whose abuse is prohibited. Narcotics cause detrimental dependence if they are misused or used without strict and thorough control and supervision. It is important to monitor the circulation of narcotics because currently many of them are used for negative things. In addition, with the development of information and communication technology, the spread of narcotics has reached almost all regions in Indonesia, down to remote areas. Areas that had previously never been touched by the circulation of narcotics, at first were ignorant of these illicit goods, but turned into dependent addicts.

The Directorate General of Customs and Excise is a government agency in the field of customs and excise which is at the forefront of the unitary territory of the Republic of Indonesia, carrying out the main tasks of the Ministry of Finance in the field of customs and excise to safeguard government policies regarding the traffic of goods entering or leaving the customs area as well as the collection of excise and levies from other countries. The Directorate General of Customs and Excise carries out the following functions:

1. Formulating policies in the fields of supervision, law enforcement, services and facilitation, as well as optimizing state revenues in the field of customs and excise;
2. Implementation of policies in the fields of supervision, law enforcement, services and facilitation, as well as optimizing state revenues in the field of customs and excise;

3. Preparation of norms, standards, procedures and criteria in the fields of supervision, law enforcement, services and facilitation, as well as optimizing state revenues in the field of customs and excise;
4. Providing technical guidance and supervision in the fields of supervision, law enforcement, services and facilitation, as well as optimizing state revenues in the field of customs and excise;
5. Implementation of monitoring, evaluation and reporting in the fields of supervision, law enforcement, services and facilitation, as well as optimizing state revenues in the field of customs and excise;
6. Implementation of administration of the Directorate General of Customs and Excise; And
7. Implementation of other functions assigned by the Minister of Finance.

The Narcotics Interdiction Directorate has the task of formulating policies, standardization and technical guidance, evaluating and implementing intelligence and handling disclosures of crime in the field of narcotics, psychotropics and precursors, as well as managing operational facilities for narcotics, psychotropics and precursors and the Sniffer Dog (K-9) unit. The Narcotics Interdiction Directorate carries out the following functions:

1. Preparation of policy formulation, standardization and technical guidance, evaluation and implementation of intelligence in the field of narcotics, psychotropic substances and precursors;
2. Carrying out collection, review, distribution and monitoring of the utilization of intelligence data and information in the field of narcotics, psychotropics and precursors;
3. Preparation of policy formulation, standardization and technical guidance, evaluation and implementation of operations and disclosure of crime networks in the field of narcotics, psychotropic substances and precursors;
4. Implementation of intelligence cooperation and handling of disclosure of criminal networks in the field of narcotics, psychotropic substances and precursors;
5. Preparation of resource development in the field of narcotics, psychotropic substances and precursors with technical agencies or related units;
6. Management of narcotics, psychotropic and precursor operations facilities and Sniffer Dog (K-9) units; And
7. Implementation of administrative affairs of the Narcotics Interdiction Directorate.

The function of customs as stipulated in Article 2 paragraph (1) of Law Number 17 of 2006 concerning Amendments to Law Number 10 of 1995 concerning Customs determines that goods entered into the customs area are subject to import duty and based on the proposition of these main provisions, the juridical status Goods from the time they are entered into the customs area until the fulfillment of customs obligations are the object of supervision by customs and excise officials. The customs function includes tasks with the following details:

1. The task of collecting state finances for goods entered into the customs area and removed from the customs area in the form of import duties, excise, taxes in the context of imports which are needed to finance the implementation of government tasks and state equipment as well as procurement of facilities and infrastructure needed and used simultaneously or simultaneously by many people.
2. The task of supervising goods traffic with the aim of identifying the type and quantity of goods for the following purposes:
 - a. Calculation of the amount of state financial levies on goods entered and released to and from the customs area;
 - b. Compilation of foreign trade statistics prepared on the basis of import and export notification documents involving data elements on the type and quantity of goods, value of goods, country of origin and destination;

- c. Preventing and preventing the entry of goods that could technically disturb and endanger the security and safety of the population, such as firearms, ammunition, explosives and so on;
- d. Prevention and prevention of importation of printed materials containing views, understandings and teachings that can disrupt and endanger state ideology and domestic political stability;
- e. Prevention and prevention of the importation of pornographic printed, audio or visual materials which can disrupt or damage the moral health and sexual life of the community and the younger generation;
- f. Prevention and prevention of importation of narcotics or psychotropic substances and goods which can endanger and damage the mental life and orientation of the community which in turn can reduce the productivity of community life and increase the number and intensity of criminal incidents in the community.
- g. Prevention and prevention of importation of food and beverage materials and goods as well as medicines which can disturb or damage the mental and physical health of the community;
- h. Prevention and prevention of the entry of materials and goods which constitute industrial waste which can damage or disrupt a healthy living environment.
- i. Prevention and prevention of the introduction of flora and fauna which can cause disease outbreaks for the life and development of flora and fauna in the natural environment;
- j. Prevention and prevention of the release of objects that are detrimental to the preservation of the heritage of ancient objects;
- k. Prevention and prevention of the entry or release of materials and goods that are not in accordance with policies to protect the development and growth of domestic industry.

In eradicating narcotics crimes, the Directorate General of Customs and Excise carries out efforts to control and supervise official port routes as well as direct supervision of illicit trafficking routes (rat ports). Enforcement (repressive) efforts include active maritime patrols and arrests of drug users and dealers, both Indonesian citizens and foreign nationals involved.

Based on data from the Batam Type B Customs Main Service Office, from 2018 to 2023 there were 223 narcotics crime cases handled by the Batam Type B Customs Main Service Office, namely:

No	Year	Amount
1	2018	61
2	2019	59
3	2020	44
4	2021	24
5	2022	15
6	2023	20
AMOUNT		223

Data source: Batam Type B Customs and Excise Main Service Office

The high level of criminal acts of sea route narcotics smuggling in the Riau Islands, especially Batam, is an important reason to further know and study Narcotics Control by the Directorate General of Customs and Excise at the Batam Type B Customs and Excise Main Service Office with the following problems:

1. What are the arrangements for narcotics control by the Directorate General of Customs and Excise at the Batam Type B Customs and Excise Main Service Office?
2. How is the implementation of narcotics control by the Directorate General of Customs and Excise at the Batam Type B Customs and Excise Main Service Office?
3. What are the obstacles and solutions in controlling narcotics by the Directorate General of Customs and Excise at the Batam Type B Customs and Excise Main Service Office?

2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

2.1 Arrangements for Narcotics Control by the Directorate General of Customs and Excise

In the Indonesian customs system, the function of customs is as stipulated in Article 2 paragraph (1) of Law Number 17 of 2006 which determines that goods entered into the customs area are subject to import duty, the juridical status of the goods from the time of entry into the customs area until the fulfillment of customs obligations is object of supervision by Customs and Excise Officials. Customs control over the import of narcotics is regulated in Law Number 17 of 2006, in Chapter Country. In Chapter Customs officers have the authority to take action against suspected narcotics violations if there is sufficient preliminary evidence. In Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, the authority of Civil Servant Investigators regarding the handling of narcotics is regulated in Article 82 paragraph (1). Civil Servant investigators have the authority to carry out investigative activities into narcotics crimes. Certain Civil Servant Investigators as referred to in paragraph 1, within ministries or non-ministerial government institutions whose scope of duties and responsibilities are in the field of narcotics and narcotics precursors. One of the investigators in question is a Customs and Excise Civil Servant Investigator.

The authority possessed is to examine the veracity of reports and information regarding suspected abuse of narcotics and narcotic precursors, examine people suspected of abusing narcotics and narcotic precursors, request information and evidence from people or legal entities in connection with the abuse of narcotics and narcotic precursors, examine evidence or evidence in cases of abuse of narcotics and narcotics precursors, confiscate evidence or evidence in cases of abuse of narcotics and narcotics precursors, examine letters and/or other documents regarding suspected abuse of narcotics and narcotic precursors, request assistance from experts for the task of investigating abuse of narcotics and narcotic precursors and arresting people suspected of abusing narcotics and narcotics precursors. In paragraph (2) it is explained what types of activities fall under the authority of Civil Servant Investigators of state institutions/ministries, and what differentiates them from National Narcotics Agency Investigators is that there is no mention of the authority to submit case files, suspects and evidence directly, including assets. assets confiscated to the Public Prosecutor. This is different from the investigative authority of the National Narcotics Agency, which in Article 80 states that it has the authority to directly submit case files, suspects and evidence, including confiscated assets, to the Public Prosecutor.

Implementation of further regulations as stated in Article 64A paragraph (2) of Law Number 17 of 2006 concerning Customs, by the Minister of Finance issuing implementation instructions in the form of Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 81/PMK.04/2021 dated 29 June 2021 concerning Action on Goods Allegedly Related to Acts of Terrorism and/or Transnational Crime. Article 2 paragraph (1) of the Regulation of the Minister of Finance confirms that Customs and Excise officers who have duties and functions in the field of supervision have the authority to take action against goods which, based on preliminary evidence, are suspected to be related to acts of terrorism and/or transnational crimes. The enforcement authority given to Customs and Excise in the context of narcotics control includes stopping and inspecting means of transport, inspection of goods, buildings or other places, letters or documents relating to goods, or to people, interfering with goods and means of transport and/or locking, sealing, and/or attaching necessary security signs to goods and transportation facilities.

2.2 Narcotics Control at Batam Type B Customs and Excise Main Service Office Narcotics Control

The Supervision Function is carried out by the Enforcement and Investigation Division (Field P2) which has the main task of supervising the field of customs and excise violations and regulations entrusted to other agencies whose supervision is handed over to the Directorate General of Customs and Excise. Supervision is carried out through intelligence activities, patrols and operations to prevent and take action against violations of regulations, carry out investigations

into customs and excise crimes, and manage and maintain operational facilities and communication facilities in the Batam Customs and Excise work area. In carrying out the functions of the Enforcement and Investigation Division, the Directorate General of Customs and Excise has sections, namely the intelligence section, the enforcement section and the investigation section, each of which has the following duties:

1. The Intelligence Section has the task of collecting, processing, presenting and conveying intelligence information and intelligence results and managing intelligence databases in the field of customs and excise.
2. The Enforcement Section has the task of inspecting transport facilities, supervising the unloading of goods, carrying out patrols and operations to prevent and take action against violations of laws and regulations in the field of customs and excise as well as managing and administering operational facilities, communication facilities and firearms at the Main Service Office.
3. The Investigation Section has the task of carrying out investigations and monitoring the follow-up to the results of criminal actions and investigations in the field of customs and excise, calculating import duties, excise, taxes in the context of imports and administrative fines for under/excess unloading, as well as administrative fines for other violations in accordance with regulations. legislation, and collect data on violations of customs and excise laws and regulations, as well as carry out administration and management of goods resulting from prosecution and evidence.

Activities to control the traffic of imported goods are carried out both preventively and repressively. Preventive supervision is an effort to prevent the occurrence of criminal acts of importing narcotics by eliminating the causes of their occurrence. This is not only the duty of the Customs and Excise supervisory unit, but should be the duty of all Customs and Excise employees in general, related agency officials and even all other components of the general public. Meanwhile, repressive supervision is by carrying out preventive measures and efforts to forcefully stop narcotics importation activities through the customs area or outside the customs area as well as follow-up action in the form of legal proceedings against the perpetrators of these prohibited activities. The work steps carried out by Batam Customs and Excise officers in relation to monitoring prohibited narcotics goods are as follows:

1. Through sea waters
 - a. Marine patrol
Carried out routinely or incidentally, as an effort to prevent violations and incidental patrols to pursue and take action against targets suspected of carrying narcotics.
 - b. Vessel inspection
The main document used as the basis for the inspection is the manifest which will reveal the amount and type of cargo being carried, the origin of the goods, the destination of unloading, the owner of the goods and other information related to the commodities being transported. From the manifest documents, an analysis can be carried out as to whether the ship is suspected of carrying prohibited goods or narcotics. If there is a strong suspicion, an in-depth inspection is carried out by examining hatches, compartments, ship walls, pipelines or other places where prohibited narcotics are hidden.
 - c. Crew inspection
This inspection is an inseparable part of ship inspection activities, to ensure that the ship and its crew have not committed customs violations or violations of other regulations related to import and export or prohibited goods, including narcotics.
 - d. Ship arrest
Carried out when the results of an inspection of the ship/crew show evidence that it is suspected to be prohibited goods or violates customs provisions or other regulations under the authority of customs and excise.

- e. Vessel sealing
 - f. The sealing of the ship is carried out using a seal or security mark that has been determined according to customs regulations and an official report on the sealing is made.
2. Through container containers
- a. Document Inspection and Intelligence Analysis
By carrying out a careful and thorough inspection and then analyzing the Invoice, Bill of Lading, Airway Bill, Certificate of Origin, and other complementary customs documents to obtain data on the sender and recipient of goods, sender's address and recipient's address as well as information on the contents of the goods, quantity of goods, the sender or recipient is on behalf of an individual or company. Because the volume/amount of imported goods entering Indonesia is quite large, this is one of the considerations for carrying out random inspections of goods for more in-depth inspection, rather than checking all batches of goods/containers entering the customs area.
 - b. Examination using an x-ray scanning machine
The x-ray scanning machine is a supporting facility that facilitates monitoring activities and expedites the process of checking the flow of entry and exit of imported and exported goods either through sea ports, air ports or post offices. In the Batam Customs and Excise working area, the availability of sophisticated and modern facilities has been felt to be beneficial in supports the effectiveness of supervision and optimization of services to service users. Inspections using x-ray equipment are carried out selectively and not on the entire batch of goods, because the application of risk management and intelligence analysis is only on goods suspected or suspected to be items included to smuggle narcotics which are scanned using an x-ray machine. This is intended to make operational costs more efficient considering that the way the Hico Scan scanner works, producing high accuracy and precision is very expensive.
 - c. Inspection with a Sniffer Dog or K-9
 - d. Sniffer dogs or sniffer dogs or K-9s have been trained to use their senses (almost always using their sense of smell) to detect substances such as explosives, illegal drugs, contraband animals or plants, money, or blood. Use of narcotics sniffer dogs (K-9) in the goods inspection process to obtain initial information on cargo of imported goods which is suspected of having narcotics hidden inside. A sniffer dog that finds suspected narcotics hidden in an item will give a certain response which will be read by the dog handler and followed up by a more in-depth physical examination to ensure the truth and follow-up handling.
 - e. Physical Inspection of Goods Cargo
This examination was carried out as a follow-up to initial allegations from the results of document analysis, x-ray examination, and the response from narcotics sniffer dogs. The batch of goods to be inspected is placed in a container to facilitate the process and is carried out together with the company to prevent abuse of the authority of Customs and Excise officers in carrying out goods inspections.
 - f. Detention of Goods
 - g. Deterrence is the act of postponing the release, loading and transportation of imported/exported goods until it is certain that customs and excise obligations have been fulfilled and that the goods are not prohibited narcotics.
 - h. Sealing of Goods
 - i. By affixing or placing a seal on the goods resulting from the interception as notification that the goods being sealed are under the control of Customs and Excise, and as evidence of the law enforcement follow-up process. Apart from the purpose of sealing to safeguard state revenues, the implementation of customs authority in the context of prevention, action, investigation, audit and confiscation by Customs and Excise bailiffs.

3. Through delivery goods or packages
 - a. Document Analysis

By carrying out a process of scrutinizing and analyzing the invoice or proof of the sender and recipient of the goods, the sender's address and the recipient's address as well as information on the contents of the delivery package, including type, quantity, sender, recipient, country of origin of the goods, delivery scheme and other information related to suspected narcotics. Because the number of goods from abroad entering the customs area or leaving Batam is quite large, this is one of the considerations for selectively choosing the right target goods for further physical and in-depth inspection to ensure that the targeted goods contain narcotics.
 - b. X-Ray Scanner Inspection

Inspection of goods sent from abroad through a Safe Deposit Service Company using an x-ray device is carried out selectively and not on the entire package of goods sent, but only on goods that are suspected or strongly suspected of being included with narcotics or are goods for smuggling prohibited narcotics or even narcotics itself.
 - c. Sniffer Dog Inspection (K-9 inspection)

Another supporting facility owned by Batam Customs and Excise is the presence of narcotics sniffer dogs (K-9). The use of this dog in the process of inspecting consignments is to obtain initial information on consignments that are suspected of having narcotics hidden inside. A sniffer dog that detects suspected narcotics will give a certain response which will be read by the dog handler and followed up with a physical examination to further ensure whether narcotics are present or not.
 - d. Physical inspection of shipped goods
 - e. The examination was carried out as a follow-up to the initial suspicion from the results of document analysis, x-ray examination, and the response from the narcotics sniffer dog. Inspections are carried out by Customs and Excise officers with witnesses from the Police and goods deposit service companies or post offices to prevent misuse.
 - f. Containment of Shipped Goods

Determination of goods which are confirmed or strongly suspected to be the proceeds of goods or as an act related to prohibited narcotics goods. The goods will be controlled by the state and during the inquiry or investigation process the goods being detained will be sealed.
 - g. Sealing of Shipped Goods
 - h. This is done by affixing or installing security in the form of a seal on the goods resulting from the interdiction as notification to the public that the goods are sealed in the control of Customs and Excise and as evidence in the process of follow-up law enforcement. The aim is to safeguard state assets, exercise customs authority in the context of prevention, action, investigation, audit and confiscation by Customs and Excise bailiffs
4. Through passengers and passenger goods
 - a. Intelligence Analysis

Initial information on the presence of narcotics as early detection with data/information management is obtained from various sources. Sources of information can come from internal Customs and Excise, both central and vertical offices, namely from data/document processing, surveillance results, monitoring, and from other internal units. External sources are public reports, results of coordination with other institutions such as the National Narcotics Agency, Police, Regional Police, Interpol, airport/seaport authorities and other sources. The results of data processing need to be verified and analyzed to ensure accuracy and determine further action against objects/targets suspected of carrying narcotic goods.

- b. Passenger Profile Analysis
Every passenger of a means of transportation is required to fill out and submit a Customs Declaration document as notification to Customs and Excise and is used as an analysis material related to the passenger profile and database which is then used to identify and map passengers who are generally categorized as narcotics smugglers. Likewise, travel documents (visas, passports, tickets, etc.) and the appropriateness of personal items carried by passengers need to be analyzed to determine and ensure whether passengers have the potential to carry narcotics or not.
- c. X-Ray Examination
Passengers and luggage are examined using an x-ray machine to ensure the presence of narcotics on the bodies of passengers and luggage.
- d. K-9 Sniffer Dog Inspection (K-9 inspection)
Use of narcotics sniffer dogs (K-9) in the initial inspection process of items suspected of hiding narcotics. The sniffer dog will give a certain response which will be read by the sniffer dog handler and followed up with a physical examination to further ensure the truth.
- e. Physical inspection of passenger goods
Physical examination is a follow-up step to x-ray examination and/or sniffer dog examination to ascertain details of passengers' belongings whether they contain narcotics or whether narcotics are hidden in them. Physical inspection is carried out by Customs and Excise officers at the field/airport witnessed by the owner of the goods.
- f. Passenger Gesture/Attitude and Body Language Analysis
Observing and studying passenger gestures and movements is one of the methods used by Customs and Excise officers in the process of investigating and investigating criminal acts of narcotics smuggling through passengers. Passenger attitudes and body language can be seen by analyzing verbal and non-verbal indicators such as speaking style, eye gaze, hand movements, sitting posture, spontaneous reactions, body responses and so on.
- g. Physical Examination of the Body
- h. Customs and Excise officers can carry out a physical examination of the body if the main conditions are met, namely that there is sufficient initial evidence of a violation of narcotics which were stored by swallowing or entering the body of the person concerned.

On samples of evidence obtained from Customs and Excise officers from the results of the above inspections, whether through shipping packages, passenger goods, or body inspection, they will carry out initial tests using a Narco-test tool or ion scanner. Suspected perpetrators of violations are followed up with an examination process in the form of interviews by Batam Customs and Excise Investigators to collect initial evidence or sufficient evidence to obtain confirmation of narcotics violations and shed light on the case, as well as dig up more in-depth information regarding the possibility of developing a narcotics smuggling network case via passengers or other modes. The results of the examination are made into an Investigation Report (BAP) and a case resume is prepared in the form of a case file for the purpose of handing over the case to the National Narcotics Agency/Police Investigator along with evidence and the alleged perpetrator. Investigators from the National Narcotics Agency/Police will then carry out an inquiry and inquiry process which will then be used for prosecution and trial proceedings in court.

Establishment of the Batam Intelligence and Analyzing Center (BIAWAC)

The Enforcement and Investigation Division of the Batam BC Type B KPU formed a team to carry out cyber surveillance in the field of customs and excise. The team was formed in 2022 with the name BIAWAC Team (Batam Intelligence and Analyzing Center) in accordance with the Decree of the Head of the KPU Number: KEP-638/KPU.02/2022 concerning the Determination of the Batam Intelligence Crawling and Analyzing Center Team (BIAWAC Team) at the Main

Customs Service Office and Batam Type B Excise. Until the end of 2022, the Biawac team carried out cyber surveillance in the customs and excise sector, and generated 2,117 alerts with a percentage of follow-up by the enforcement office of 19% of the total alerts with information accuracy of 95%.

BIAWAC Team Targeting Statistics for 2022 are presented in the following table:

Status	Number of Attention
Positive	381
Goods Have Been Received	592
Failed Action Process	25
Not Followed Up	753
Canceled Sender	323
Attention Rejected by Enforcement Office	24
Zero Findings	19

BIAWAC Team Targeting Statistics for 2022

The items resulting from the action can be presented as follows:

- a. Marijuana : 21,936 kilograms
- b. Crystal meth : 110 grams
- c. Tobacco products : 2,307,948 sticks
- d. MMEA : 746,700 ml
- e. Drugs : 21,980 items
- f. Synthetic Tobacco : 48.10 grams

In order to improve the performance of customs and excise supervision, the BIAWAC KPU BC Type B Batam Team innovated to carry out data scraping activities to support cyber crawling performance.

2.3 Obstacles and Solutions in Narcotics Control by the Directorate General of Customs and Excise at the Batam Type B Customs and Excise Main Service Office.

Monitoring of prohibited, restricted and excisable goods through the marketplace and social media at KPU BC Type B Batam has not been optimal, where since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic hit the world, there has been an increasing shift in trading patterns that utilize marketplaces and social media. On this basis, a special team is needed whose job is to be a cyber crawling analyst who carries out activities to collect, process and follow up on information related to attention to prohibited, restricted and excisable commodities on marketplaces and social media. This team is expected to be able to answer the needs and meet the expectations of stakeholders and the demands of the times regarding commodity supervision which is supervised by the Directorate General of Customs and Excise as a community protector and in order to carry out its role in preventing the eradication of narcotics abuse and illicit trafficking.

The results achieved were the formation of a cyber crawling team in the Action and Investigation Sector of KPU BC Type B Batam which is different from the cyber crawling team in other working units, where the cyber crawling team at KPU BC Type B Batam has developed data collection techniques using data scraping techniques where with this technique we will obtain simple but massive attention results, a high level of accuracy and real time which we can realize in the short term. Furthermore, in the medium term, the results of the implementation of data scraping techniques will be realized by increasing the number of attention, accuracy and timeliness of attention from monitoring prohibited, restricted and excisable commodities on marketplaces and social media. Making an attention data bulletin and the results of attention follow-up from cyber crawling, then creating a post seizure analysis (PSA) to add updated attention parameter data and

compiling an SOP on "Data Collection and Analysis Techniques Through Cyber Crawl" as a standard operational procedure for cyber crawling analysis. must be guided by every analyst.

The success of the KPU BC Batam Type B cyber crawling team and the increasing results of attention and action on the results of cyber crawling are proof of the fulfillment of the stages of activities carried out and the existence of structured efforts by the cyber crawling team. This activity is able to answer the challenges faced by cyber crawling analysts who so far are still carrying out cyber crawling techniques using conventional methods, namely exploring accounts that are suspected of buying and selling illegal goods through marketplaces and social media. With the data scraping technique developed by the Batam BC Type B KPU cyber crawling team, it is able to eliminate the shortcomings of conventional analysis methods, where the data scraping technique can pull large amounts of data from deposit service companies so that analysis can be carried out simply but generates massive attention, high accuracy and real time so as to provide sufficient time for the enforcement team at the work unit to take action.

4. CONCLUSION

Regulation of narcotics control by the Directorate General of Customs and Excise, namely Law Number 17 of 2006 concerning Amendments to Law Number 10 of 1995 concerning Customs, Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, and Government Regulation Number 41 of 2021 concerning Regional Administration Free Trade and Free Ports. Minister of Finance Regulation Number 81/PMK.04/2021 concerning Action on Goods Suspected of Being Related to Acts of Terrorism and/or Transnational Crime and Regulation of the Director General of Customs and Excise Number P-17/BC/2020 concerning Supervision Procedures. Implementation of narcotics control at the Batam Type B Customs and Excise Main Service Office includes patrol activities, stopping, deterring, sealing and inspecting both transport facilities, people carrying out transport activities and goods transported across the customs area. Establishment of the Batam Intelligence and Analyzing Center (BIAWAC), as well as implementation of cyber crawling techniques with data scraping in narcotics control. The obstacle in narcotics control is that the cyber crawling method still uses conventional methods which are considered to have many shortcomings in terms of the quantity of information produced. Development of the biawac.top application in the context of cyber crawling analysis as a solution for narcotics control. It is recommended to the Directorate of Customs and Excise to complete the infrastructure to support law enforcement so that it runs well, and for cyber crawling activities to implement data scraping methods for work effectiveness and efficiency, the BIAWAC.TOP application should be developed further to answer future cyber crawling challenges.

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