

Implementation of Jagoi Babang Cross-Border Postal Policy in Arrangement of Cross-Border Trading Between Indonesia-Malaysia

Sri Haryaningsih, M.Si

Tanjungpura University, Indonesia

[https://doi.org/10.35609/gcbssproceeding.2020.11\(157\)](https://doi.org/10.35609/gcbssproceeding.2020.11(157))

ABSTRACT

Border areas, whether land or sea, are vulnerable smuggling activities, such as changing territorial boundaries, smuggling of basic necessities, illegal labour, smuggling drugs, smuggling vehicles and so on. These goods entered Indonesian territory through the Jagoi Babang land border illegally, so they are known as smuggling crime. Based on data Customs and Excise Supervision Service Official (KPPBC) Type Madya Pabean B Pontianak that on 2019 there have been 338 cases of smuggling in the land border area Jagoi Babang, Bengkayang Regency. The smuggling crime committed by unscrupulous members of the community area of Jagoi Babang can actually be subject to criminal sanctions to accordance with the provisions of Law Number 17/ 2006 concerning Amendments to Law Number 10/1995 concerning Customs, but in reality none the perpetrator of the smuggling crime is subject to criminal sanctions. The research approach used is qualitative, using data collection methods in the form of interviews, observations, and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) supported by interviews with the theoretical approach to the policy implementation model of Donald Van Meter and Carl Van Horn (1975: 75). Research results, it can be seen that the implementation of cross-border trade policies has not been carried out optimally. Among them, the smuggling is increasing in various forms, both physically and administratively.

Keywords: Policy Implementation, cross border trading, smuggling