

# *ASEAN Framework Agreement on Visa Exemption and Its Impact to the Rise of Transnational Crime in East Java Province, Indonesia<sup>1</sup>*

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## **Abstract**

The rise of regional power comes with its consequences. ASEAN as the only regionalism in South East Asia is widely known in promoting *ASEAN Community* as its main purpose with three main pillars i.e : economic community, political and security community and socio-cultural community. In order to support the idea about “integrated community” and accelerate the readiness of state member, especially in preparing the free flow of goods, labour and services, ASEAN launches the *ASEAN Framework Agreement on Visa Exemption*. At one point these ideas about accelerating and integrating ASEAN member especially through people-to-people connection seem perfect; however this scheme provide a new challenge to the security of ASEAN member states, especially the non-traditional threats, such as the transnational crimes. This article examines the impact of regionalism at the regional level to the rise of transnational crimes in the sub-national level. By using the implementation of the *ASEAN Framework Agreement on Visa Exemption* to the member states and its implication on the rise of transnational crime in East Java Province, Indonesia, this paper seeks to : (1) Examines the impact of regionalism at the regional level to the rise of transnational crimes in the sub-national level; (2) Identify the patterns of transnational crime at East Java Province, Indonesia following the implementation of *ASEAN Framework Agreement on Visa Exemption*; (3) To assess the relation between the free visa policy in Southeast Asia region and the rise of transnational crime in sub-national level, especially in East Java Province, Indonesia; and (4) By using the models on anticipating transnational organized crime this paper tries to give the policy recommendation about how to combating transnational organized crime.

Keyword : regionalism, transnational crime, *ASEAN Framework Agreement on Visa Exemption*.

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## **Overview: Regionalism in Southeast Asia**

Regionalism trend in some regions in the world has demanded total adaption amongst its member states in order to attain common goals. In literal sense, regionalism concept originated from word 'region' that has the meaning of "Regional grouping that identified based on geographical proximity, culture, trade and mutually-benefited economic interdependence, communication and participation in international organizations". (Raymond F. Hopkins and Mansbach: 1973)

Referring to the description above, some understanding can be concluded that "region" terminology is the main basis for regionalism. Geographical proximity is the main requirement for regionalism emergence in a region, however it can't be denied that there are some other factors in the development, for example historical proximity, socio-cultural, and intra-region economic interdependence are the other factors influenced regionalism construction. European Union in Europe, African Union in Africa, Mercado Comun del Sur (Mercosur) in South America and Association of South East Asian Nation (ASEAN) in Southeast Asia are some regionalism examples that formed on the basis of geographical proximities.

Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is an example of regionalism in Southeast Asia. ASEAN was formed in spirit of common history and common fate and in the beginning was founded to create regional stability in Southeast Asia and increase economic development for the member states. To obtain these goals, it needed to create more intense cooperation schemes, one of them is forming ASEAN Community with 3 (three) main pillars, ASEAN Economic Community, ASEAN Security Community and ASEAN Socio-cultural Community, the main argument was to integrate Southeast Asian countries completely, politically, economically and socio-culturally and was planned to be fully realized in 2015.

In practice, all agreement schemes in the regional level were directed to support 3 pillars reinforcement on ASEAN Community. Started with preferential trade agreement signature in 1977, then ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) in 1992, ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services (AFAS) in 1995 and ASEAN Investment Area (AIA) in 1998. All economic agreement schemes in Southeast Asia in the end would conclude with ASEAN Community formation. One of the most important schemes that regulated on AEC schemes are free movement of labor, goods and services, it means after AEC realization in 2015 free movement of labor, goods and services will be on a more massive scale in Southeast Asia region. To support this scheme, ASEAN initiated some acceleration mechanisms to ease the ins and outs of labor, goods and services, one of them is visa liberalization for citizens of the member states.

ASEAN Framework Agreement on Visa Exemption launched during The 39<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Ministerial Meeting July 25, 2006 in Kuala Lumpur is an important scheme made to support and accelerate intra-ASEAN and labor liberalization. In general, this scheme containing free visa regulation for 14 working days since entry date for ASEAN members' citizens traveling across Southeast Asia. ASEAN Framework Agreement on Visa Exemption is a continuation of the ASEAN Tourism Agreement signed on November 4, 2002 in Cambodia and the ASEAN Framework Agreement on the Priority Sectors signed on 29 November 2004 that overall they're intended to

support intra-ASEAN travel. (ASEAN Framework Agreement on Visa Exemption, 2006).

On the one hand ASEAN Framework Agreement on Visa Exemption scheme is seen as a major step in achieving the ideals of ASEAN integration as a whole, namely the integration of aspects of the political and security, economic and socio-cultural. Visa free regulation is considered to be the solution to the administrative barriers that make it difficult for citizens of ASEAN to travel within ASEAN. On the other hand, visa free regulations have also brought negative impact on the security of its member states, particularly when associated with the emergence of a new perspective of looking at the post-Cold War security where other forms of threats are no longer solely be seen as a traditional (military) yet now evolving towards non-traditional threats (non-military). This is reinforced by the growing threat of crime which are cross-border (transnational organized crime). Visa free policy can not be denied would also provoke an increasingly heavy flow of people in these countries so that the possibility of intra-ASEAN movement will be more massive threat of transnational organized crime are also more open not only at national level but also at the provincial level so the urgency to do the mapping of transnational organized crime is becoming increasingly strong. Several ASEAN member countries respond to this visa free policy by strengthening bilateral immigration relations. Among them are Visa Exemption Agreement between Thailand and Myanmar on a limited visa free between the two countries, signed in 2013, while in 2014 Indonesia and Myanmar also co-signed a similar agreement in order to facilitate the flow of tourists between the two countries (Handa: 2014). This fact becomes relevant because at the regional level talks on visa free regulations have evolved towards the establishment of the ASEAN Common Visa governing the imposition of ASEAN member countries' joint which applies for citizens outside ASEAN so that steps to strengthen the security of intra-ASEAN needs formulated.

### **Conceptual Framework : Transnational Crime**

The growth and development of transnational crime (TC) is one serious issue that is now being faced by countries in various parts of the world. Although at first transnational crime is a normal criminal act, but in its development transnational crime has turned into national security threat as the implications of the increase in activity is likely to massive and the impact is "transnational". On the other hand the term "transnational crime" then undergoes expansion of the meaning of being "transnational organized crime" because in some cases the perpetrator is no longer an individual or individuals, but already has a neat organizational structure. Citing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime that transnational crime itself "has serious crime, structured and transnational effect" (United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, 2004). Hence, the definition of transnational crime is then based on "*a group of three or more persons that was not randomly formed, existing in a period time, acting in concert with the aim of committing at least one crime punishable by at least four years incarceration, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit and transnational means not only offences committed in more than one state, but also those that take place in one state but are planned and controlled in another state.*" (United Nation Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, 2004).

The discussion about transnational crime indeed cannot be separated from the initial definition of transnational crime, because this is the definition that will be converging on our starting point when analyzing transnational crime, whether a transnational crime is then seen as an "ordinary criminal act" or as a "security issue". This initial mapping will have implications on how our perspective on transnational crime, model approaches used and the remedial action that can be used to anticipate transnational crime (Ralf Emmers, 2003). The UN itself divides transnational crime into eighteen categories: money laundering, terrorism, theft of art and culture, intellectual property theft, illegal arms trafficking, aircraft hijacking, pirates, cybercrime, drugs trafficking, environmental crime, trafficking of organs human beings, corruption, fraud and financial crimes. (Mueller, 1998). While on the transnational crime convention in the region as outlined in the ASEAN Plan of Action to Combat Transnational Crimes (ASEAN-PACTC) in 2002, the type of transnational crime in the sphere of ASEAN cooperation amounted to only 8, namely: illicit drugs trafficking, human trafficking, sea piracy, arms smuggling, money laundering, terrorism, international economic crime and cybercrime (ASEAN-PACTC, 2002).

The wider and more developed the definitions and categories of transnational crime combined with the development of globalization, advances in transportation, communication and financial system on the one hand and the phenomenon of human security on the other hand increasingly making transnational crime more dangerous when compared to ordinary criminal acts. In fact, by exploiting the lack of government control in several "*blind spot area*" such as borders, it is no doubt the effect of transnational crime is not only detrimental to the individual but also the country's sovereignty. For example, in 2009 more than 12 million people estimated as the victims of human trafficking. (Interpol, 2010). If this fact is compared with the growth of other types of transnational crime then we will get a very worrying trend. Transnational crimes record can be traced since the 1920s in the United States, at that time new characteristics in the general criminal activity appeared, namely: the aggressive nature and scope of cross-border activity identified from the Cosa Nostra in New York. (Calcagni, 2010). Then in the mid-1970s, the United States government identified other new characteristics that criminal acts are not only pursue financial motive alone but also targeted political motives and ideology, on the other hand to handle this new criminal act would not only involve one country to overcome but require joint cooperation between two or more countries to cope.

For several decades later, along with the rapid advances in information technology, communications, and transportation systems provided a significant impact to the increased activity of transnational crime. Later in 1975 for the first time transnational crime became one of the topics discussed in the UN Assembly, although concrete steps of handling the new transnational crimes executed twenty years later with the launch of Palermo Conventions or the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) in 2000. The Palermo Convention contains a comprehensive definition on transnational crime, the crime characteristics are considered "unique" and has the effect of "transnational" as well as transnational crime action plan which was ratified by more than 150 member states in which it then implemented into the national law of each country.

## **Anticipation Model on Transnational Crime**

The increasing trend of transnational crime from year to year in various parts of the world and is characterized by more varied methods of transnational crime requires integrated solution in long-term. There are several models of transnational crimes handling that have been implemented to reduce the spread and impact of transnational crime. Bruce G. Ohr in his journal, titled "Effective Methods to Combat Transnational Organized Crime in Criminal Justice Processes" noted the importance of the legal aspects in combating transnational crime. Reflecting on the experience of the United States in combating transnational crime Ohr offers several mechanisms to combat transnational crime, such as through: (1) The establishment of unit handling transnational crimes such as Organized Crime Strikes Force that perform the function of intelligence, recruiting informants, electronic surveillance to military operations; (2) Establishment and implementation of laws to ensure the eradication of transnational crimes through RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Statute) legislation; and (3) Initiate cooperation at the international level through the signing of cooperation on MLATS (Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties) extradition and the deployment of US law enforcement agencies to other countries in the transfer of knowledge scheme (Ohr: 1999).

In line with the opinion of Ohr, Sheptycki, Jaffel and Bigo through his journal titled *International Organized Crime in the European Union* also saw the need for internal support in combating transnational crime. Using case studies combating transnational crime in Europe, Sheptycki et al offering OCTA method or Organized Crime Threat Assessment. Generally OCTA combines three levels of integration combating transnational crime at the level of legislation, the level of law enforcement and administrative level (Sheptycki et al: 2011). Sheptycki understands very well that one of the shortcomings combating transnational crime at the internal level is the lack of coordination between levels so with the strengthening in all three levels it is expected to combat transnational crime to the maximum.

Unlike Ohr and Sheptycki that emphasize on aspects of integrated handling, both internal and external sides, Jharna Chatterjee offers a different approach in combating transnational crime. In his article "The Changing Structure of Organized Crime Groups" Chatterjee explained that tackling transnational crime can not be generalized into one model. Chatterjee argument is motivated by the fact that the trend of transnational crime in the 21st century is no longer homogeneous, but heterogeneous. The data presented by Chatterjee shows that there is heterogeneity in the types of transnational crime in the various regions of the world. For an example, in African continent the emerging trends of transnational crime are drugsss trafficking and money laundering, in Latin America the trends are human trafficking and drugsss trafficking, while in Asia the trends of transnational crime are people smuggling, human trafficking and counterfeit goods (Chatterjee: 2005). Heterogeneity transnational crime trends in the end also have implications for the proper handling methods are deemed appropriate to combat transnational crime for each region. Therefore Chatterjee adopts alternative methods of combating transnational crime belong to Phil Williams and Roy Goodson based on the heterogeneity through five models, namely: (1) The first model-based political conditions; (2) The second model is based on economic conditions; (3) The third model is based on social conditions; (4) The fourth model is also known as The Risk Management Model; and (5) The

fifth model is Composite Model (William and Goodson: 2002). In the end though Chatterjee adopted Goodson's five models, but he also stressed the importance of synergy between policy makers, law enforcement and the public at internal level as well as the formation of a joint operation schemes at bilateral, regional and international levels to ensure the eradication of transnational crime on maximum and sustainable so that the potential emergence of transnational crime in the future can be reduced to the lowest level.

### East Java Overview

In general, viewed from the types and spreading, there is heterogeneity of transnational crime in some regions of the world. As stated previously by Chatterjee that in Southeast Asia human trafficking, drugs trafficking, money laundering and people smuggling are the dominant emerging transnational crimes. While in Indonesia, the transnational crime variants that appeared dominant are illegal immigrants smuggling, drugs trafficking, illegal trade of wild animals, illegal timber smuggling, etc (UNODC: 2013). There is a significant increase in the trend of transnational crime which, if taken from the period of the year 2012 there were 24.502 reported cases of transnational crime to the authorities later increased to 34.513 cases in 2013 (Ananta: 2013).

Of all the provinces in Indonesia, East Java is a province with an area of 47157.72 km<sup>2</sup> with an estimated population of 38,268,825 people per year in 2013 (Kemdagri: 2013). While the general crime rate recorded in East Java in 2013 almost reached 35,000 cases within the period of 2012 to 2013. The crime records in the statistics has also included transnational crime that occurred in East Java in that period. In general, transnational crime, as indicated in East Java, among others, human trafficking, people smuggling, drugss trafficking and cybercrime.

Related to the implementation of the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Visa Agreement, there is increasing trend of the travelers, especially intra-ASEAN.

**ASEAN TOURISTS TO EAST JAVA 2011-2014**



Source : [www.asean.org](http://www.asean.org)

Amongst tourists from 9 other members of ASEAN, only Malaysian and Singaporean tourists have significant amount of contribution and have recorded in the statistics. From 2011 to 2014, the amount of tourists from the two countries is increasing following the ASEAN Framework on Visa Exemption in 2006

### **The patterns of transnational crime at East Java Province, Indonesia following the implementation of ASEAN Framework Agreement on Visa Exemption**

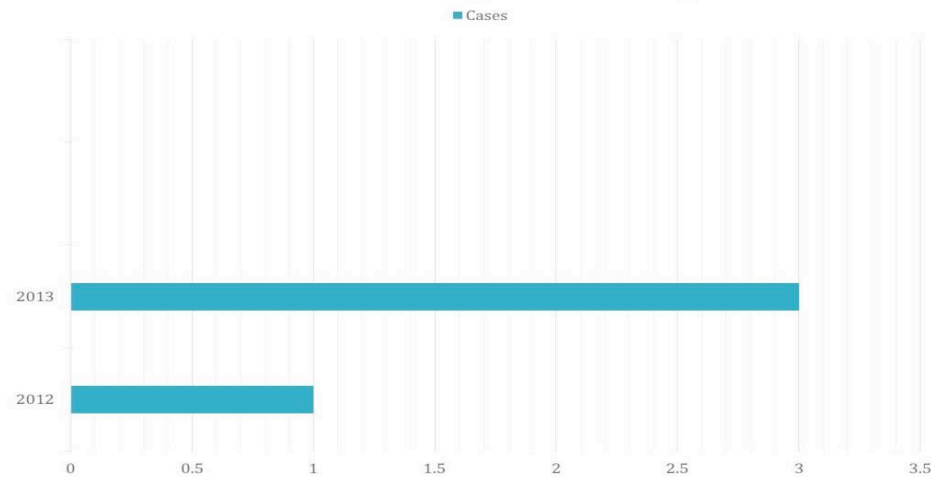
After the implementation of the ASEAN Framework on Visa Agreement the number of transnational crime cases recorded by the East Java Regional Police tends to increase. This indicates that East Java is one of the provinces that is vulnerable to transnational crime compared to other provinces in Indonesia so the identification of transnational crime in the province of East Java become urgent thing to do, besides to get a comprehensive picture of the mapping of transnational crime in the province. These interventions also created to provide recommendations of what relevant parties need to do especially the government to anticipate spreading of transnational crimes.

First, cases involving human trafficking illegal workers. East Java is one of the largest contributors to migrant workers in Indonesia. A large number of migrant workers is also a source of vulnerability for their illegal workers. Problems commonly faced are incomplete document, falsification of documents, illegal recruitment agency, and mistreatment of migrant workers abroad. The second case is a people smuggling, the smuggling of human activity. Since Tony Abbott served as Australian Prime Minister, the country was no longer willing to accommodate illegal immigrants and asylum seekers, securing patrolling their territories of people smuggling. Therefore, people smuggling crime rate declined since 2013. Third, the case of drugs trafficking. Data from the Ditreskoba (Drugss Division) East Java Regional Police shows drugss trafficking trend is increasing every year. In addition, drugs trafficking actors vary, not only from Indonesia, but also from Africa, China, and ASEAN countries such as Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand. The methods include the handling of police investigations that can be done to disguise as a buyer or a postal employee, arrest the perpetrators, and investigation.

### **Human Trafficking**

According to the East Java Regional Police, one of the highest transnational crimes in East Java is human trafficking. High incidents of human trafficking in East Java region apart from weak oversight was also caused by the fact that East Java is one of the origin provinces with the highest amount of Indonesian Workers (TKI), therefore high mobility also implicates in the high incidence of human trafficking in East Java. Below is the data regarding illegal workers cases affiliated with trafficking in East Java:

### Human Trafficking Cases in East Java



Source : East Java Regional Police, August 29, 2014.

The above table is the quantity of the number of Illegal migrant workers (Human Trafficking) cases which is handled by the East Java Regional Police. The corresponding table, it can be seen that the trend of illegal migrant workers cases from 2012 to 2013 has increased with the details, there is one case in 2012 and in 2013 there were 3 cases with specification document forgery.

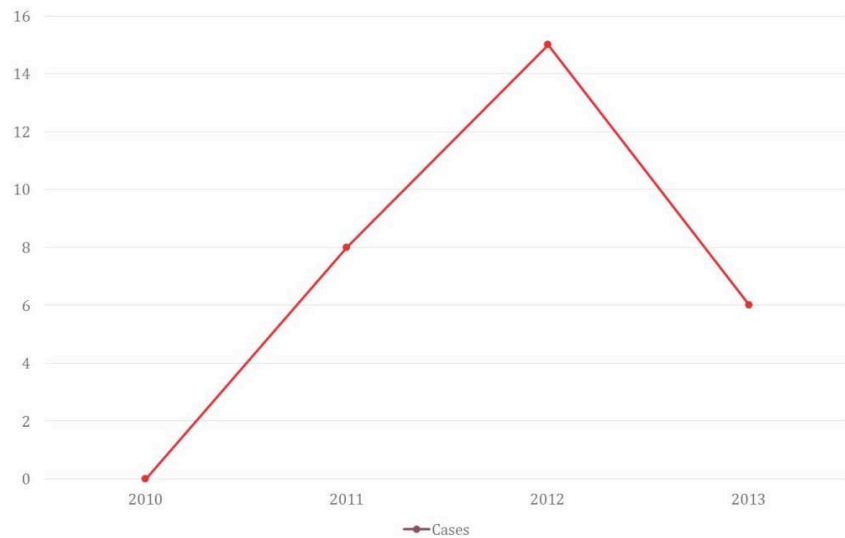
In handling cases of human trafficking or illegal migrant workers, East Java Regional Police perform investigations and cooperation with Indonesian representatives to handle such cases. In general it can be concluded that trafficking in East Java has increased. Neighboring countries such as Hong Kong and Malaysia are the main destinations for human trafficking. This is due to several districts in East Java are the pockets of Indonesian workers so that the mobility of people in East Java province is relatively high. The mechanism of handling such cases of human trafficking in East Java is generally carried out by the police who rely on the cooperation among law enforcement agencies and NGOs who focus on issues of migrant workers.

### People Smuggling

A second transnational crime activity that has increased quite high in East Java province is people smuggling. People smuggling cases are popular among asylum seekers to neighboring countries, especially Australia. But the attitude of the Australian Government that firmly rejected these asylum seekers did not reduce the quantity of people smuggling crime. Here are the data on human trafficking in East Java province.



## People Smuggling Cases in East Java



Source : East Java Regional Police, August 29, 2014.

The table shows the quantity, the number of cases of people smuggling handled by the East Java Regional Police. Based on the table, in 2010 the number of cases handled by the East Java Regional Police was nil. According to the East Java Regional Police, this is because the unit that handle the case was new, founded since 2011 so data for previous years does not exist. While in 2011, the number of people smuggling cases handled by the police were 8 cases.

For the year 2012, the number of people smuggling cases handled by the East Java Regional Police experience raising as many as 15 cases, with 13 cases are in process and 2 people reported in wanted list. Finally, in 2013, the number of cases decreased to 6 cases with 3 people and 3 other are in process status in the investigation. Broadly speaking, the perpetrators of people trafficking in these cases are foreign citizen who also double as a smuggler and Indonesian citizen who worked as driver. As for the victims mostly come from the Middle East-Africa region and countries in conflict such as Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Palestine, Somalia, Kuwait, Iran and one of the Southeast Asian countries namely Myanmar. As for detailed data on the list of suspects, victims and evidence can be found in the appendix.

According to the report compiled by the East Java Regional Police, there are some areas in East Java province that become vulnerability spots of people smuggling cases. The area in question covers Tuban, Madura, Pacitan, Trenggalek, Ngawi, Blitar, Malang and Banyuwangi. People smuggling committed by perpetrators of such cases is done through the land which can be divided into three lines, namely Java North Coast Line, Central pathways via Pacitan and Madiun Line.

Many areas in East Java that have contributed to the distribution of the human trafficking victims received serious attention from East Java Regional Police. To handle this, the East Java Regional Police have a mechanism for handling methods such as law enforcement. Based on data obtained from the People smuggling Unit in East Java Regional Police, the law enforcement are disclosure and investigation

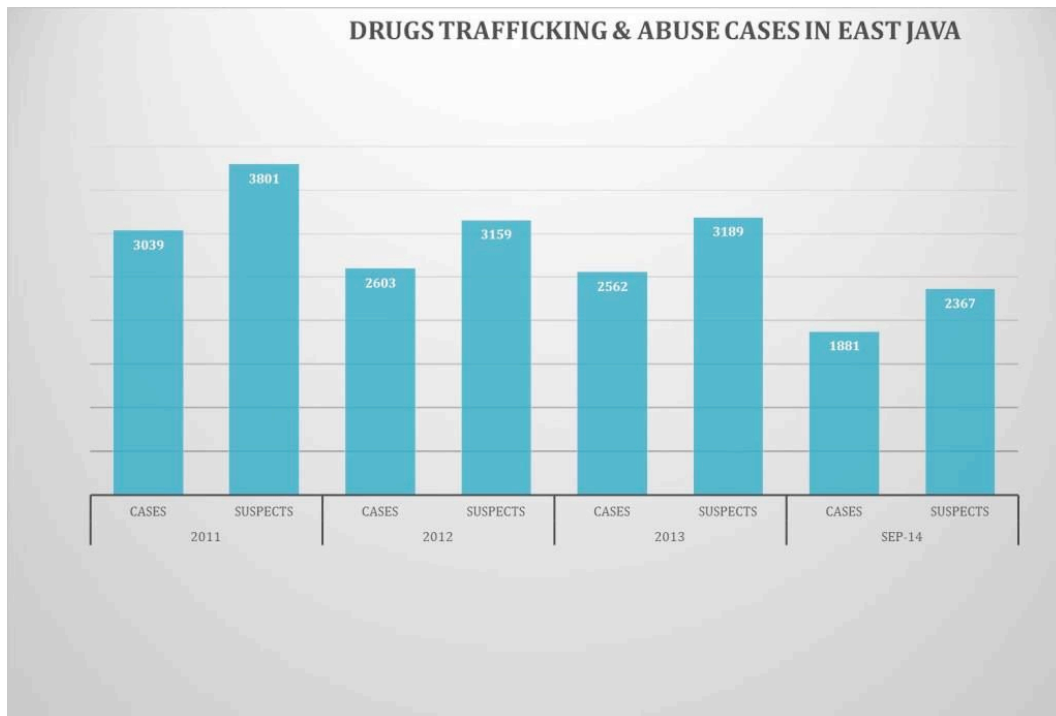
smuggling syndicate, prioritize foreign smugglers or actors, investigate with Extradition Act against immigrants who proved to be a smuggler in the country of destination as well as create database and link chart regarding regional smugglers syndicate.

It can be concluded from above explanation that in general the activity of people smuggling in East Java province experienced stagnation or decline. There are two main things that influence the decline of people smuggling activity in East Java province, the first is handling method performed by the East Java Regional Police based on syndicate disclosure and investigation, they are also supported by some extradition agreement schemes to destination countries of people smuggling. Secondly, on the external side there are fairly proactive policies by Australian government as smuggling's destination country from Indonesia that firmly rejected asylum seekers who, on average, enter Australia through smuggling. Both of these are proven to reduce people smuggling activities in the East Java province.

### **Drugs Trafficking**

Based on data from the Action Plan for the Implementation of Regional Policy and Strategy of Prevention and Combating Drugss Abuse and Trafficking East Java Province Year 2011-2015, distribution of illicit drugss in the ASEAN region and surrounding countries showed significant progress. The spread of drugss abuse in Indonesia in 2008 amounted to 1.99% of the Indonesian population aged 10-59 years. In 2010 the percentage is expected to increase to 2:21% and in 2015 rose to 2.8%, equivalent to 5.1 to 5.6 million people. Based on research results BNN with Puslitkes UI in 2008, one in 20 students/college students in Indonesia have abused drugss.

The flight path between Surabaya - Jakarta included crowded lanes making it easier for the courier, transporting and drugss delivery from Jakarta to Surabaya. Where illicit drugss, shabu-shabu, ecstasy, Heroin, Amphetamine are from Jakarta. Drugss-related crime cases itself in East Java from year to year show increasing trend and the spreading is mostly affected Surabaya, as shown in the tables and data below.



Source : East Java Regional Police, August 29, 2014.

Indonesia is one of the most attractive markets for drugs traffickers because of its vast territory and population. East Java is one of the provinces as the main destination of drugs trafficking in Indonesia. Drugs in East Java will be sent to other areas. Drugs distribution in East Java is starting from Juanda Airport, Surabaya. Then the drugs mostly widely circulated in Surabaya, Madura, Jember, and Malang. In addition, the drugs in East Java will also also circulated to East Indonesia, such as Bali, NTT, NTB, Sulawesi, and Papua.

Drugs trafficking network in East Java comes from different countries, not only from ASEAN countries, but also from Africa, China, and the United Kingdom. Transnational drugs network is a powerful and neat network so it is difficult to track. Methods to circulate the drugs may vary, for example, form a relationship with Indonesian citizen. Then the offender can also pose as tourists or send the package to Indonesia. Most perpetrators are male. Based on the data and interviews results obtained by the authors, it can be concluded that 1) the drugs circulation in East Java is increasing every year, 2) drugs trafficking partially from ASEAN countries such as Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand, 3) Indonesia, especially East Java is a good market for drugs trafficking. Most drugs in East Java are circulated in Surabaya, Madura, and major cities in East Java. In addition, drugs from East Java also sent to East Indonesia, such as Bali, NTB, NTT, Sulawesi, and Papua.

In the end we can conclude that transnational crimes occurred in East Java have varied trends and nature. Perpetrators and victims of transnational crimes in this paper included human trafficking, people smuggling, drugs trafficking and cybercrime, including not only foreign citizens but also involves civilians of Indonesian nationality. With regard to the focus of this study that try to look at the transnational crime movement of in the region, according to the results obtained from this study we found that perpetrators and victims from ASEAN countries in terms of quantity are

insignificant when compared with the perpetrators and victims from Indonesia or countries in other region.

Based on the data presented above, in general the mechanism on addressing transnational crime only rely on law enforcement on the part of police forces. This means that the police are the only actors who perform the handling of transnational crime, although in practice they assisted by NGOs that focus on certain issues of transnational crime. The police perform 3 stages in dealing with transnational crime cases, namely investigation, arrest, and examination. However, the police only act on the report and they have limited number personnels, so transnational crime rates could be higher than the data held by the police. If this compared with handling models of transnational crime in fact there are many ways that can be done to anticipate and combat transnational crime. On average the models are based on preventive aspects and sustainable or long-term. For example social model that is done by embracing the local community and empowerment against the transnational crime perpetrators, for example, human trafficking perpetrators who are mostly housewives in areas that become pockets of labor/migrant workers. By involving the community to handle transnational crimes it is expected public would show awareness that transnational crime issue is a common issue. Therefore the program of transnational crime handling could sustain in long term. This will lead to further reduce transnational crime or even eradicate the crime altogether.

## **Conclusion**

The idea to achieve the ASEAN Community and the three pillars, namely, *ASEAN Economic Community* (AEC), *ASEAN Political and Security Community* (APSC), and the *ASEAN Social and Cultural Community* (ASCC) in 2015 has forced ASEAN member states to accelerate and adjust in all sectors to ensure the readiness of the entire sectors in facing the scheme. In order to support the ASEAN Economic Community in which there are the liberalization of goods, services and labor, ASEAN create *ASEAN Framework Agreement on Visa Exemption* scheme where the main objectives of visa exemption for citizens of ASEAN member states are to support intra-ASEAN acceleration and people mobility especially labor. In general, this scheme includes the regulation of visa-free for 14 days starting from entry date for citizens of ASEAN member states who travel in Southeast Asia.

Although this scheme is seen as an advance in the integration of the ASEAN community, on the other side the visa-free regulations have also negatively impacted the member countries, especially when associated with a new perspective of non-traditional security threats that are characterized by the increasing criminal threat from transnational crime. Because it can not be denied visa-free policy would also lure people flow increase between intra-ASEAN countries so the massive threat of transnational crime are also likely more severe. Therefore the research on "Transnational Crime Mapping in East Java Province Post Entry ASEAN Framework Agreement on Visa Exemption for ASEAN Member Countries" is increasingly urgent.

There are some interesting findings obtained from this research. Among these are: (1) of eighteen categories of transnational crimes as published by the UN, there are four types of transnational crime that emerged in East Java, namely human trafficking, people smuggling, drugs trafficking, and cybercrime; (2) There is increasing trend of

transnational crime in East Java after the implementation of the *ASEAN Framework Agreement on Visa Exemption*; (3) On average the origin of transnational crime perpetrators in East Java province, mostly from Southeast Asian countries; (4) Handling methods transnational crime cases in East Java as well as the efforts made by law enforcement still rely heavily on the only actor in this case is the East Java Regional Police. Consequently, on average the handling methods are still repressive hence that model can not be used for long term.

### **Suggestion**

Based on the findings obtained on the previous chapters of this research, there are several suggestions and recommendations as follows:

1. The need to perform transnational crimes mapping in other provinces as a base line study. Due to different spreading of transnational crime in each province, we need different handling models for each province.
2. The need for involving other actors in the handling model of transnational crimes. This is because on average transnational crime that occurred mainly based on social issue (poverty) hence the involvement of other actors in transnational crime would obtain comprehensive mapping.
3. The need to implement a handling model of transnational crime based on various conditions, such as social, economic, political, hybrid, and composites. So the handling could create long lasting impact in the future.

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