

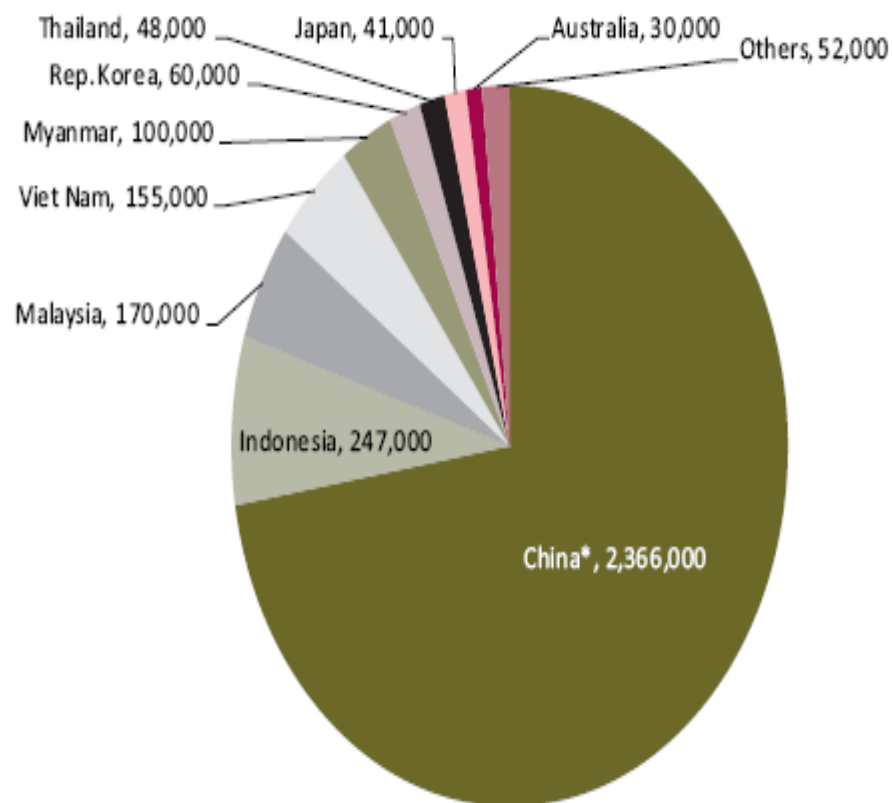
ISU-ISU KEAMANAN NON-TRADISIONAL DI ASIA TENGGARA PASKA PERANG DINGIN

Dewi Triwahyuni

- Paska Perang Dingin, isu-isu keamanan tradisional masih menjadi isu utama di Asia tenggara, namun isu-isu keamanan non-tradisional pun juga mulai menjadi keprihatinan negara-negara ASEAN.

ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING

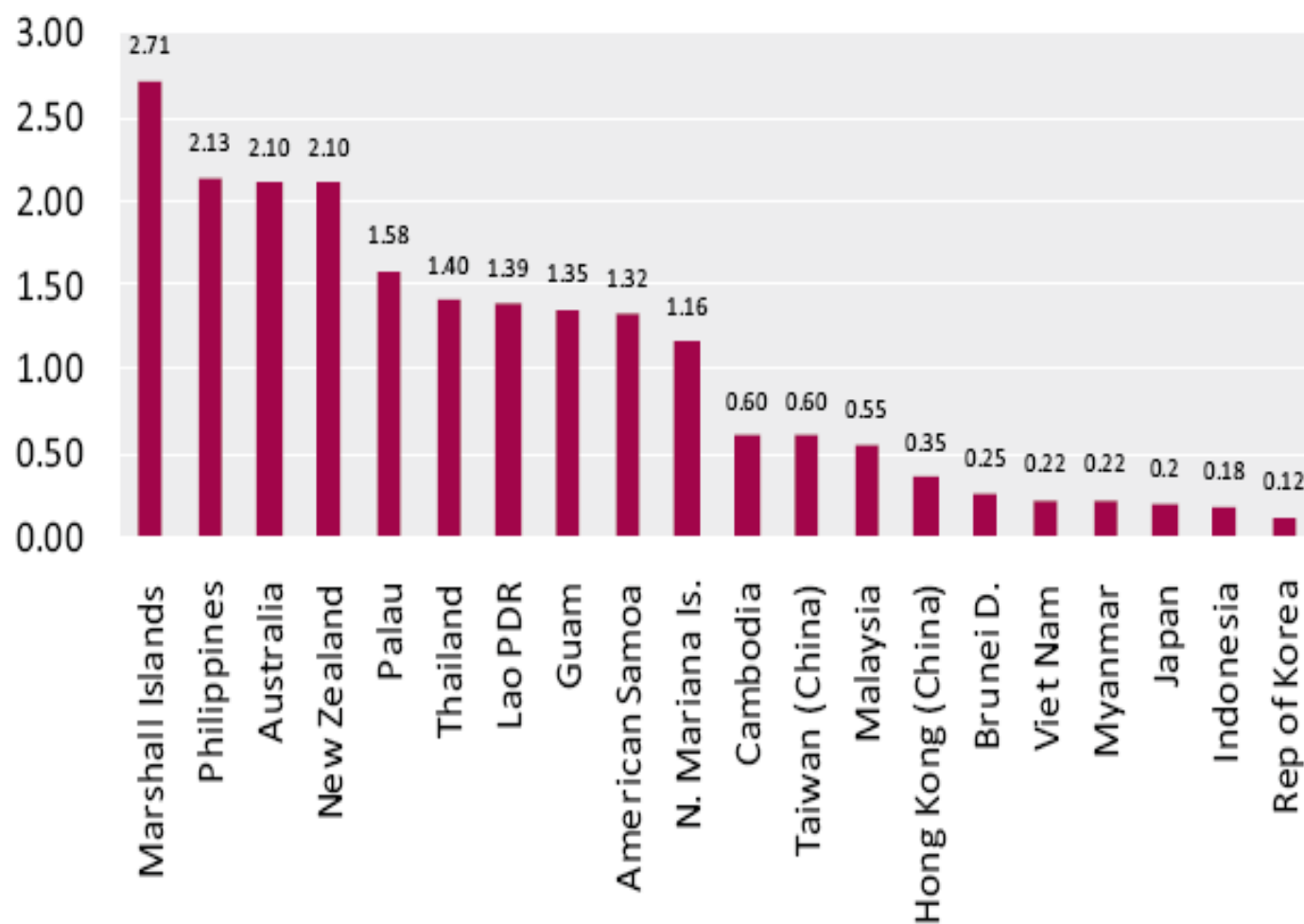
National estimates of the number of heroin users in 2010



Source: UNODC estimates

* Including Taiwan (Province of China), Hong Kong (China) and Macao (China)

Share of the adult population that used methamphetamine in 2010



Source: UNODC Delta Database

Southeast Asia Opium Survey 2009

	2008	2009	Change from
Opium poppy cultivation of which	30,388 ha	33,811 ha	+11%
Lao PDR	1,600 ha	1,900 ha	+19%
Thailand	288 ha	211 ha	-27%
Myanmar	28,500 ha	31,700 ha	+11%
Potential production of opium of which	424 mt	345 mt	-19%
Lao PDR	9.6 mt	11.4 mt	+19%
Thailand	4.5 mt	3.3 mt	-27%
Myanmar	410 mt	330 mt	-20%
Average price of opium			
Lao PDR	US\$ 1,227 /kg	US\$ 1,327 /kg	+8%
Thailand	US\$ 1,250 /kg	n/a	+17%
Myanmar	US\$ 301 /kg	US\$ 317 /kg	+5%
Total potential value of opium production of which	US\$ 140.4 million	> US\$ 119 million	n/a
Lao PDR	US\$ 11.8 million	US\$ 15.1 million	+28%
Thailand	US\$ 5.6 million	n/a	n/a
Myanmar	US\$ 123 million	US\$ 104 million	-15%

Source: 'World Drug Report 2010' (UNODC, 2010).

Estimated number of people who used amphetamine-group substances at least once in the past year and prevalence among population aged 15–64, 2008

Region	Estimated number of users annually (lower)	Estimated number of users annually (upper)	Per cent of population aged 15–64 (lower)	Per cent of population aged 15–64 (upper)
East/Southeast Asia	3,430,000	20,680,000	0.2	1.4
Global	13,710,000	52,900,000	0.3	1.2

Source: 'World Drug Report 2010' (UNODC, 2010).

Annual prevalence of use as a percentage of the population aged 15-64

Country/ Territory	Opiates	Cocaine	Cannabis	Amphetamine- type stimulants
Brunei Darussalam	0.01	..	..	0.3
Cambodia	0.01–0.09	..	3.5	0.6
Indonesia	0.16	<0.1	0.7	0.3
Lao PDR	0.37	..	0.7–1.1	1.1–1.7
Malaysia	1.11–1.56	..	1.6	0.6
Myanmar	0.60	..	0.9	0.2
Philippines	0.05	<0.1	0.7–0.9	1.9–2.4
Singapore	<0.01	..	..	..
Thailand	0.20	<0.1	1.2	1.4
Timor Leste	..	..	..	..
Vietnam	0.25–0.28	..	0.3	0.2

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Regional distribution of forced labour as a result of trafficking

Region	Number of people in forced labour as a result of trafficking
Asia and Pacific	1,360,000
Industrialised countries	270,000
Latin America and Caribbean	250,000
Middle East and North Africa	230,000
Transition countries	200,000
Sub-Saharan Africa	130,000
World	2,450,000

Regional distribution of forced labour as a result of trafficking
Source: ILO, 2005.

Profile of victims of trafficking

	UNODC	ILO	US Department of State
Female (women and girls)	13% (Girls) 66% (Women)	56% (forced commercial exploitation) 98% (commercial sexual exploitation)	80%
Children and minor	..	40–50%	50%
Male (men and boys)	Men (12%) Boys (9%)	44% (forced commercial exploitation)	..

Source: UNODC, February 2009, p.11; ILO, 2005; US Department of State, 2008.

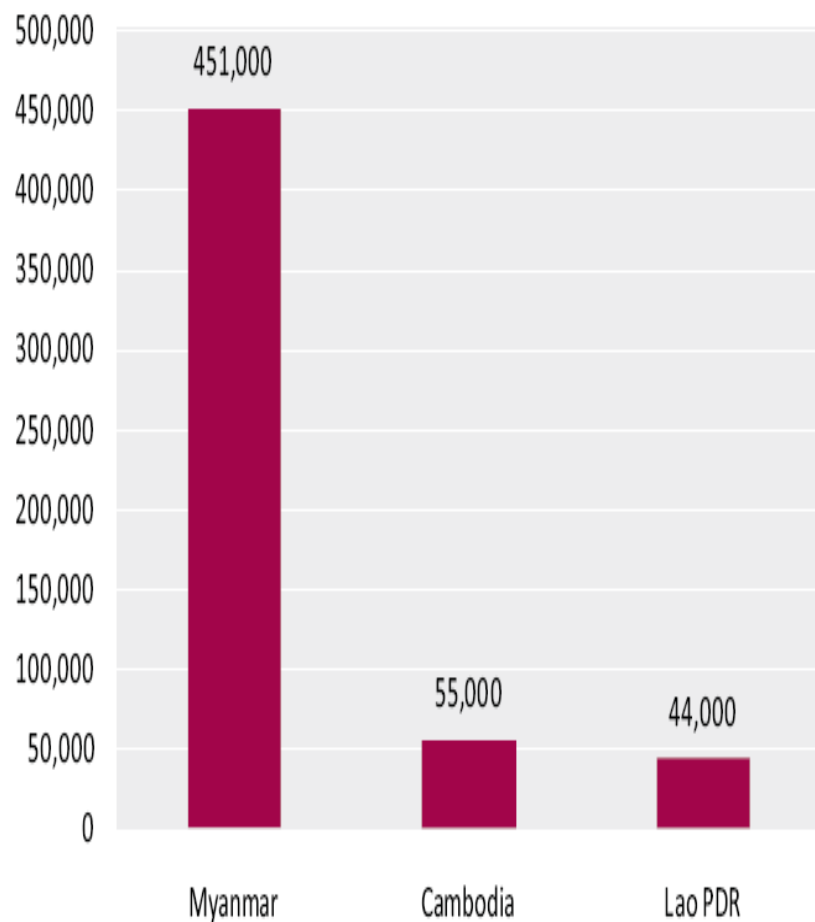
Forms of human trafficking

Forms of human trafficking	Estimates by various agencies	
	UNODC	ILO
Commercial sexual exploitation	79%	43%
Forced economic exploitation	18%	32%
Others (mixed or undetermined)	3%	25%

Annual profits from all trafficked forced labourers

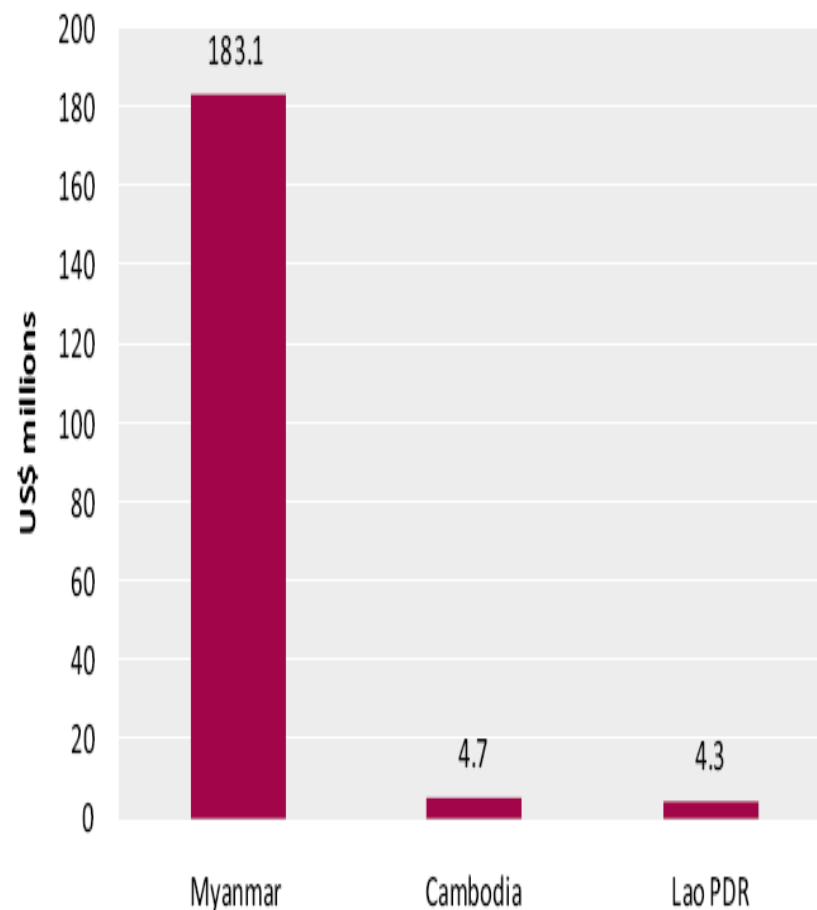
Region	Profits per forced labourer in commercial sexual exploitation (US\$)	Profits per forced labourer in other economic exploitation (US\$)	Total profits (million US\$)
Industrialised economies	67,200	30,154	15,513
Transition economies	23,500	2,353	3,422
Asia and the Pacific	10,000	412	9,704
Latin America	18,200	3,570	1,348
Sub-Saharan Africa	10,000	360	159
Middle East and North Africa	45,000	2,340	1,508
World			31,654

Figure 7: Estimated number of migrants smuggled annually into Thailand

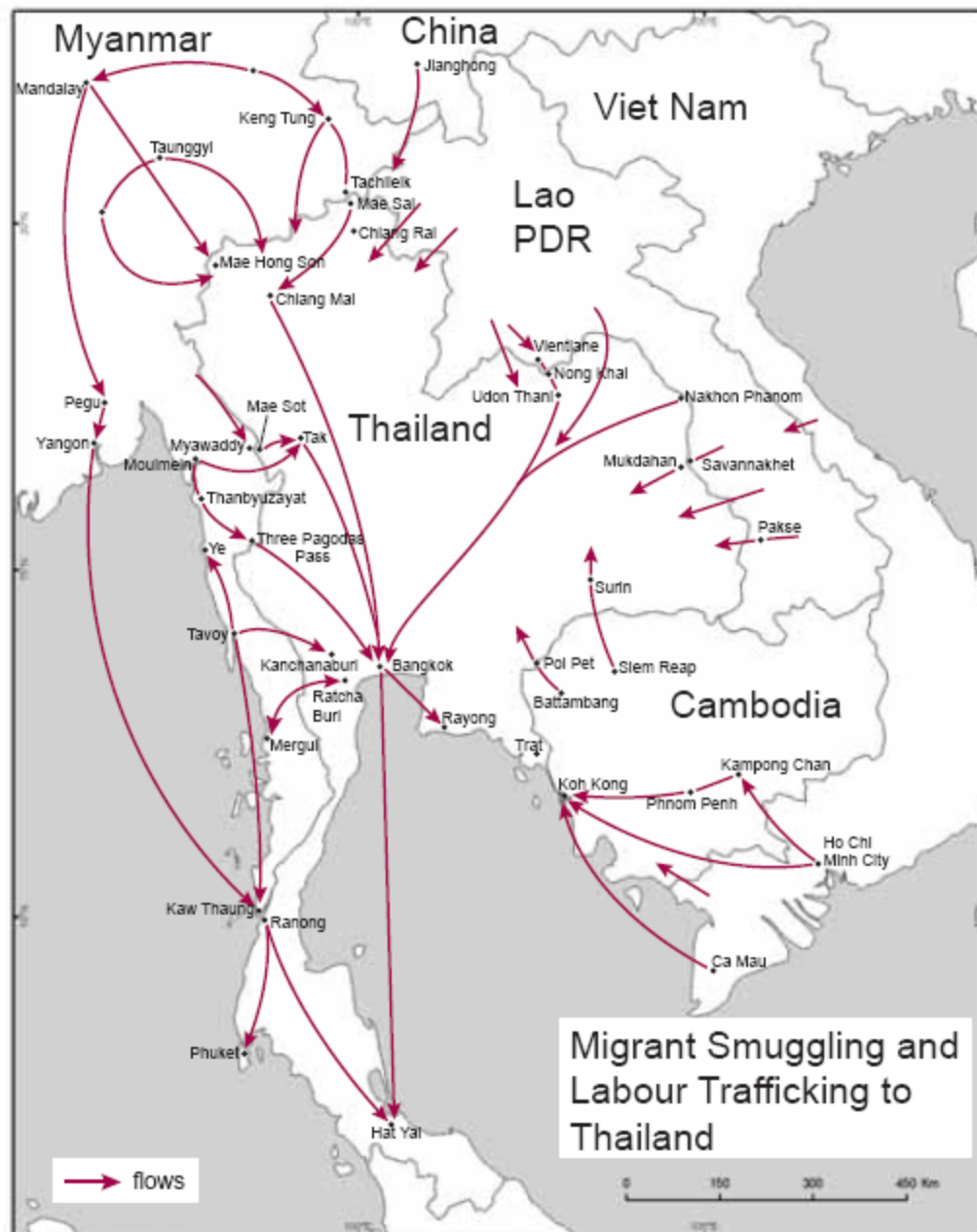


Source: UNODC estimate

Figure 9: Breakdown of income generated by smuggling migrants annually



Source: UNODC estimate



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Source: Wong and Rigg 2011: p.13; UNODC sources

MARITIME PIRACY

Earnings of pirates

Southeast Asia	Somalia-Horn of Africa
Harbour and anchorage attacks: USD 5,000–10,000	Average ransom payment: USD 500,000 – 2 million (2008)
Attacks against vessels at sea (robbery): USD 10,000–20,000	Earnings per pirate (for a USD 1 million ransom): USD 6,000–10,000
Attacks against vessels at sea (hijacking): NA	Annual earning: USD 30 million (2008)
Kidnap-for-ransom: USD 100,000– 200,000	

Locations of pirate attacks in Southeast Asia since 2003

Locations	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Indonesia	121	94	79	50	43	28	15
Malacca Strait	28	38	12	11	7	2	2
Malaysia	5	9	3	10	9	10	16
Myanmar	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
The Philippines	12	4	0	6	6	7	1
Singapore Strait	2	8	7	5	3	6	9
Thailand	2	4	1	1	2	0	1
Southeast Asia total	170	158	102	83	70	54	45
World total	445	329	276	239	263	293	406

FINANCIAL CRIME

Illicit financial flows from selected countries of Southeast Asia, 2002–2006

Country	Illicit financial flows (US\$ million)
Malaysia	19,027
Philippines	12,154
Indonesia	10,361
Thailand	6,302
Brunei Darussalam	3,299
Vietnam	876
Myanmar	624
Cambodia	382

TRADE MISPRICING

Tax revenue loss as a percent of government revenue, 2002–2006

Country	Average tax revenue loss (US\$ million)	Average government revenue minus grants (US\$ million)	Loss of tax revenue (as a per cent of government revenue)
Brunei Darussalam	0.00	689.00	0.0%
Cambodia	76.39	550.93	13.9%
Indonesia	3,108.40	40,657.30	7.6%
Malaysia	4,947.11	32,130.18	15.4%
Myanmar	0.00	-	-
Philippines	4,253.88	13,859.11	30.7%
Thailand	1,382.01	34,578.05	4.0%

ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

Illegal trade in wildlife



Freshwater turtles seized in Vietnam.

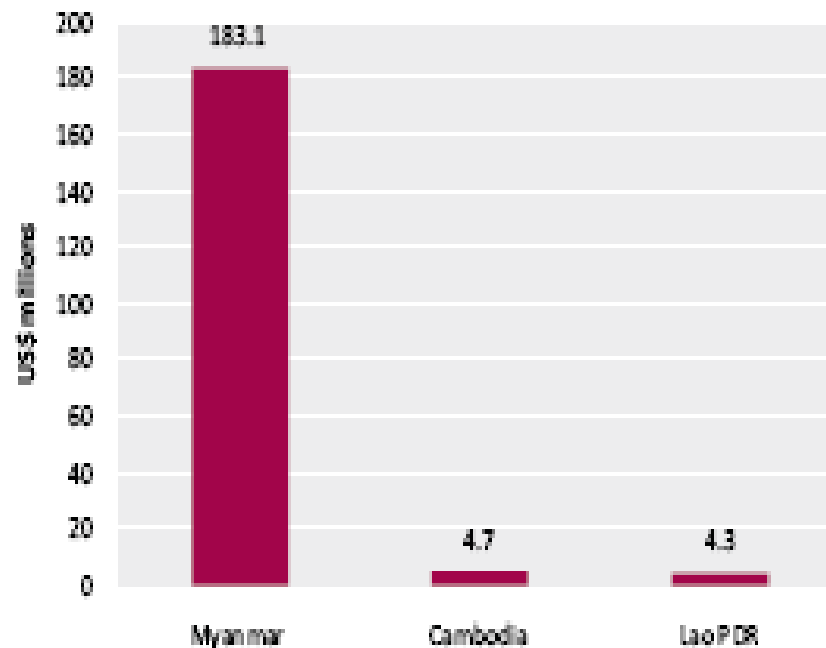
Credit: TRAFFIC

Market value of selected wildlife products from Africa and Southeast Asia to Asia

Products	Black market price	Source
Elephant ivory	USD 850 per kilogram Annual value at SEA and Asian markets: USD 100 million	Africa
Rhino horn	Asian-rhino horn: USD 20,000–30,000 per kilo Annual value at SEA and Asian markets: USD 8 million	Africa and India
Tiger	Skin: USD 20,000 (China) Raw bones: USD 1,200 per kg (China) Bone wine: USD 88 per bottle (China-Myanmar border) Annual value at SEA and Asian markets: USD 8 million	Southeast Asia
Pangolin	Malaysia: USD 15 Indonesia: USD 5–10 Guangdong: USD 100	Southeast Asia

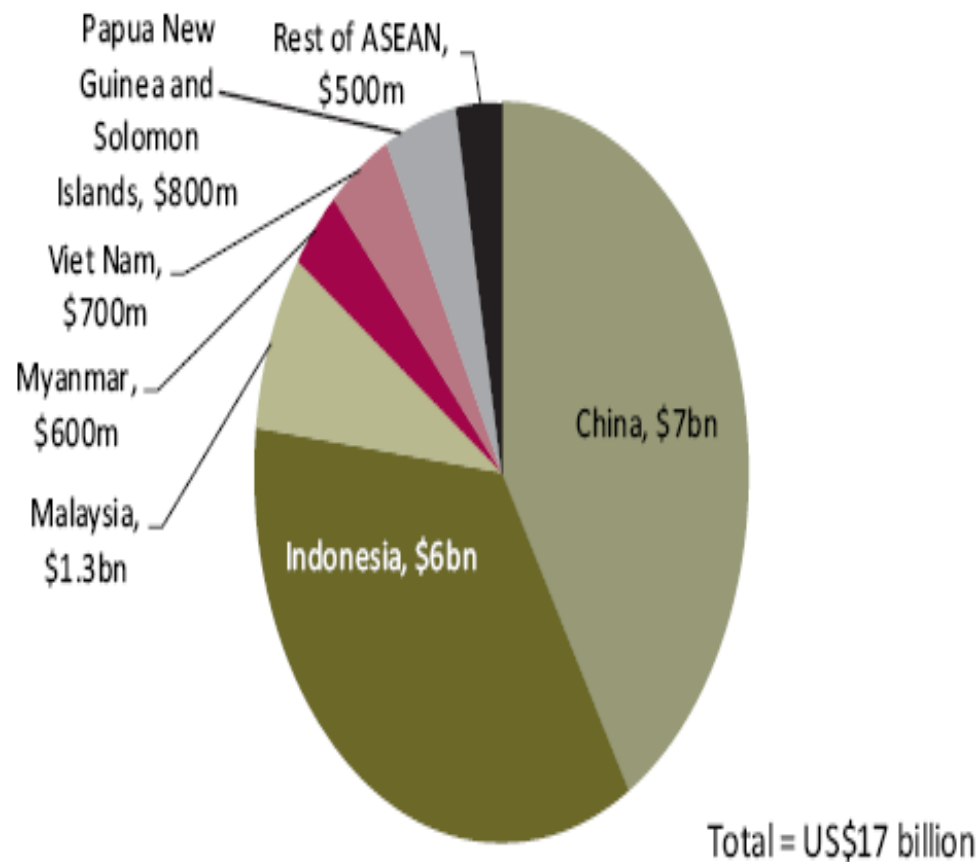
Exports of illegal wood-based products within and from East Asia and the Pacific

Breakdown of income generated by smuggling migrants into Thailand annually



Source: UNODC estimate

Exports of illegal wood-based products within and from East Asia and the Pacific



Source: UNODC estimates

Illegal logging



- 8 and 10 per cent of global wood products stems from illegal logging, with annual global market value of losses estimated at over USD 10 billion (UNODC, June 2010).
- Southeast Asia is a major supplier of illicit timber with an estimated annual turnover of USD 3.5 billion.
- 40 per cent of wood-based products imported into the EU in 2008 and half of China's imports in 2007 (worth USD 900 million) originated from illegal logging.
- 80 per cent of timber logged in Indonesia is suspected to be illegally sourced with annual losses in government revenue estimated at USD 2 billion (Human Rights Watch, 2009).
- The Indonesian Ministry of Forestry estimates that in recent years, the country lost between 1.6 and 2.8 million ha of forest annually (between 3 and 5 ha a minute) to illegal logging and land conversion (UNODC, June 2010).

TERRORISM

Table 2

Four Class Divisions of Terrorism in Southeast Asia

Category	Groups	Country
1. Separatist Insurgencies	Fretilin, Organisasi Papua Merdeka, Gerakan Aceh Merdeka	Indonesia
	Hmong rebels	Laos
	Karen National Union, Kachin Independence Organization, China National Front, Shan State Army, Rohingya Solidarity Organization	Myanmar
	Moro Islamic Liberation Front, Abu Sayyaf Group, Rajah Solaiman Islamic Movement	Philippines
	Pattani United Liberation Organization, Barisan Revolusi Nasional	Thailand
2. Armed Anti-Government Political Opposition	Burma Student Democratic Front, National Council Union of Burma	Myanmar

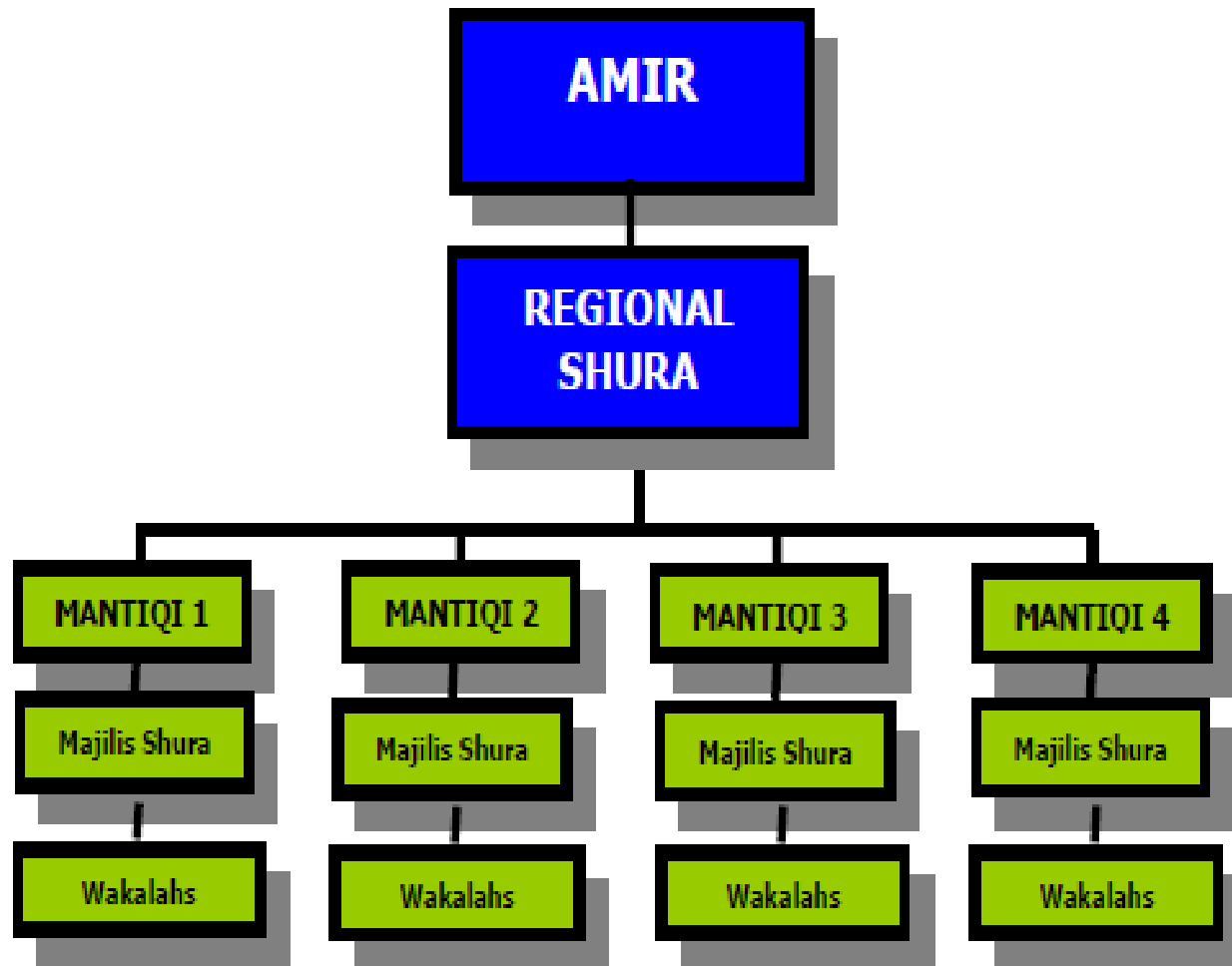
Groups	Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army/National Democratic Front	Philippines
	Communist Party of Thailand	Thailand
3. Radical Islamist Groups	Jemaah Islamiyah	Indonesia
	Kumpulan Majahideen Malaysia	Malaysia
	Rohingya Solidarity Organization	Myanmar
	Moro Islamic Liberation Front, Abu Sayyaf Group, Rajah Solaiman Islamic Movement	Philippines
4. Overt Radical Organizations	Gerakan Majahideen Islam Pattani	Thailand
	Majelis Muhajideen Indonesia (Laskar Jundullah, Laska Jihad, Front Permbella Islam and Komite Solidaritas Islam)	Indonesia
	Islamic Studies, Call and Guidance (ISCAG), Darul Hijra Foundation, Fi-Sabilillah Da'wah and Media Foundation (FSDMF)	Philippines

Table 3
JI Regional Partners and Linkages in Southeast Asia

Country	Terrorism Cells
Indonesia	<i>Majilis Mujahidin Indonesia, Laskar Jihad, Laskar Jundulla, GAM, FPI, DI, Jammah NIII, Laskar Mujahidin, Mujahidin KOMPAK, ABB, AMIN and RP11</i>
Malaysia	<i>Kumpulan Mujahidin Malaysia, Al-Muanah</i>
Myanmar	Arakan Rohingya National Organization
Philippines	Abu Sayyaf Group, Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), Misuari Breakaway Group (MBG), Balik Islam/Rajah Solaiman Islamic Movement (BI/RSIM)
Thailand	<i>Gerakan Mujahidin Pattani Islam</i>

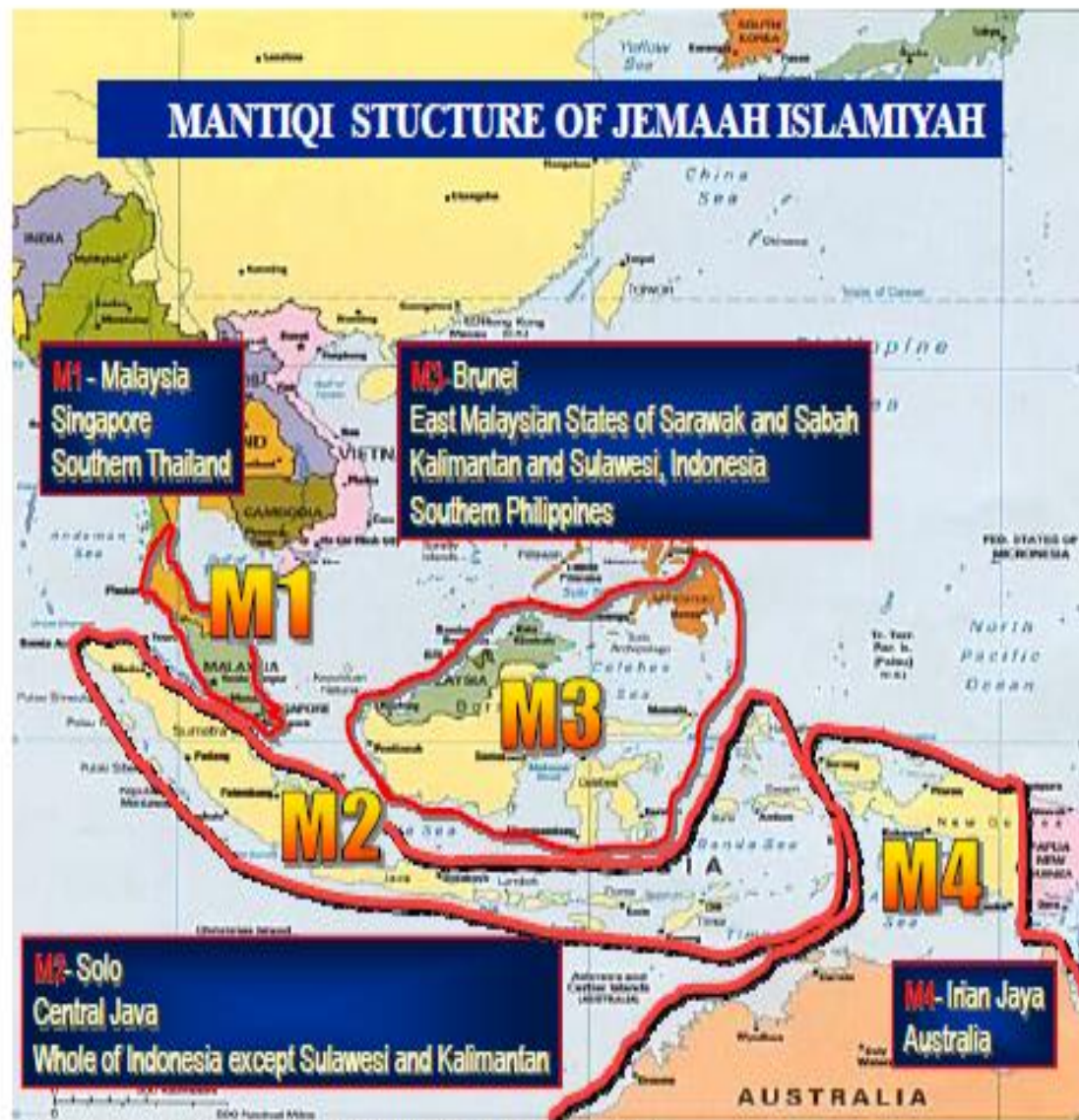
Source: Bilveer Singh, The Talibanization of Southeast Asia: Losing the War on Terror to Islamist Extremists (Connecticut and London: Praeger Security International, 2007), p. 86.

Figure 3
Organizational Structure of Jemaah Islamiyah



Source: Ministry of Home Affairs, The Jemaah Islamiyah Arrests and the Threat of Terrorism, p. 10.

Figure 2
Mantiqi Structure of Jemaah Islamiyah



1. First Mantiqi (M1) based in Malaysia, Singapore and Southern Thailand;
2. Second Mantiqi (M2) based in the whole of Indonesia (except Sulawesi and Kalimantan) particularly in Solo and Central Java;
3. Third Mantiqi (M3) based in Southern Philippines (particularly in Maguindanao), Brunei, Indonesia (particularly Sulawesi and Kalimantan) and Malaysia (particularly in Borneo, Sabah); and
4. Fourth Mantiqi (M4) based in Irian Jaya and Australia.

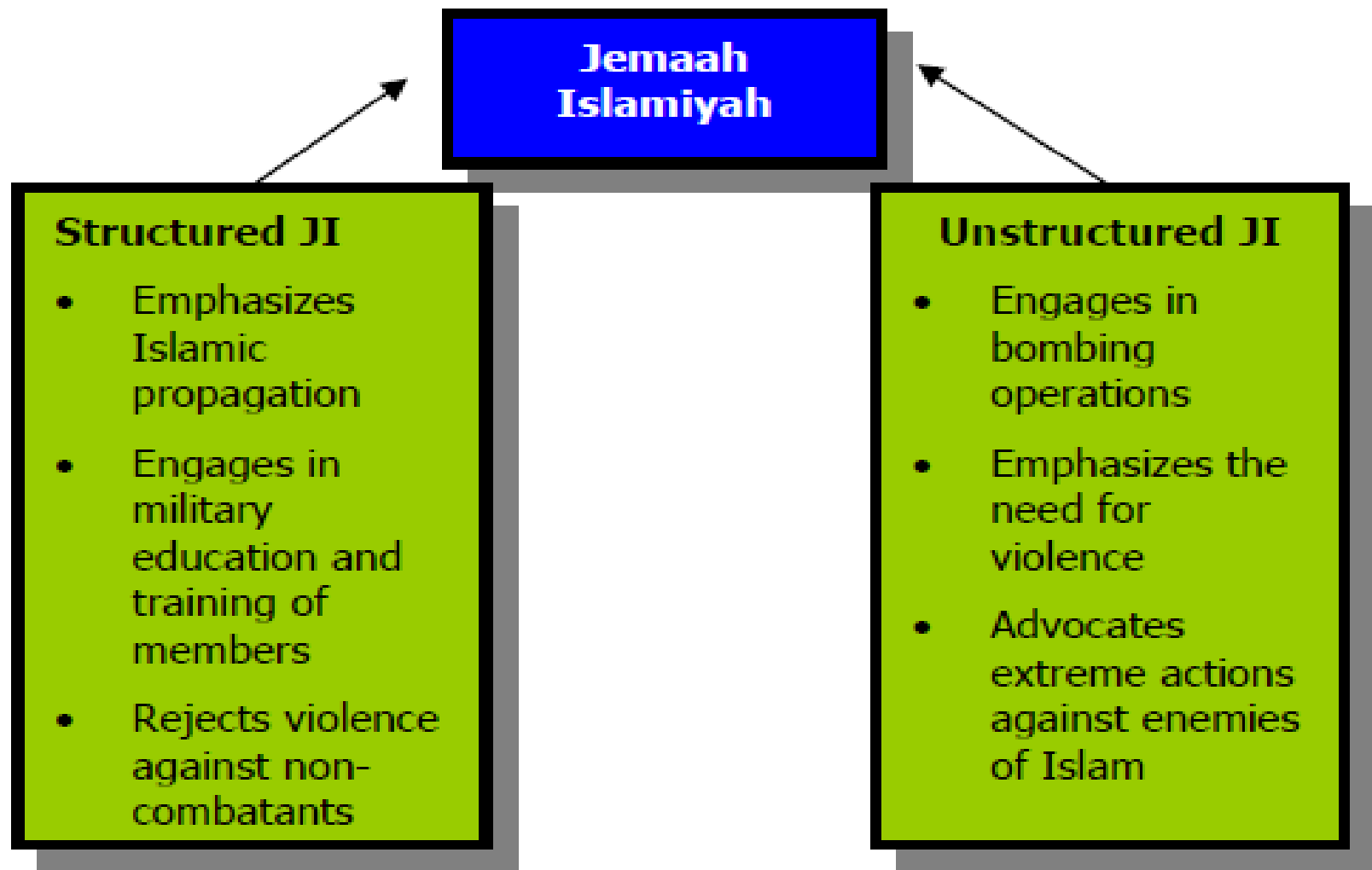
Sources: Various police and intelligence briefings, 2009.

Jl diatur dalam beberapa kelompok

Fungsi :

- DAKWAH (ISLAMIC PROSELYTIZATION OUTREACH)
- EDUCATION
- LOGISTICS & OR ECONOMICS
- INFORMATION & MEDIA
- MILITARY

Figure 4
Two Major Factions of Jemaah Islamiyah



Sources: Present JI Structure and Activities (Intelligence Briefing, National Counter Terrorism Action Group, Philippines, 2008) and Terrorism in Southeast Asia: Threat and Response (Report of an international conference organized by the Institute for Defence and Strategic Studies and the US Department of Defense Office of the Coordinator for Counter Terrorism, 12-13 April, 2006).

Figure 5
Dream Map of Daulah Islamiya Nusantara

DREAM STATE

Hambali and fellow Jemaah Islamiyah leader Abubakar Ba'asyir, right, claim to be fighting for an Islamic superstate, an idea first articulated in 1949 by Sekarmaji Marijan Kartosuwiryo, one of Indonesia's founding fathers. Daulah Islamiyah Raya—literally Pan-Islamic State—incorporates Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei, plus parts of southern Thailand, Cambodia, and the southern Philippines



Source: Central Intelligence Agency Fact Book, 2004.

Table 5.2

High-Profile Attacks Attributed to JI, 2002–2005

Attack	Deaths	Injuries
Bali bombings, October 12, 2002	202	209
Bombing of JW Marriott Hotel, Jakarta, August 5, 2003	12	150
Bombing of Australian Embassy, Jakarta, September 9, 2004	11	>200
Bombing of Philippine <i>SuperFerry 14</i> , February 27, 2004 ^a	116	—
Bali II bombings, October 1, 2005	25	129

^a As noted in Chapter Four, the attack on *SuperFerry 14* was actually a joint operation undertaken in conjunction with the ASG.

Table 4
**Major ASEAN Declarations and Conventions Against
Terrorism After 9/11**

Title	Year
ASEAN Declaration on Joint Action to Counter Terrorism	5 November, 2001
Joint Communiqué of the Special ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Terrorism	21 May, 2002
Declaration on Terrorism by the 8th ASEAN Summit	3 November, 2002
Bali Regional Ministerial Meeting on Counter Terrorism	5 February, 2004
ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism	13 January, 2007

Source: ASEAN Secretariat, 2009.