

Understanding the Proxy War and Transnational Crimes and Their Impacts on National Stability: An Introduction

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ABSTRACT

This study explains the concepts of proxy war and transnational crime and their impact on national stability, aiming to raise awareness and contribute ideas on anticipating these threats. Utilizing a qualitative descriptive approach, this research draws from the author's experience as a law practitioner and relevant secondary literature. The analysis involves comparing conventional wars and proxy wars, as well as the relationship between transnational crimes and national security, illustrated through case studies of the Russia-Ukraine and Israel-Palestine conflicts. The findings indicate that both proxy wars and transnational crimes significantly impact national stability and require serious responses through military and law enforcement approaches. The study underscores the importance of international cooperation in addressing transnational crime to prevent its exploitation by certain countries as a tool to destabilize others.

Keywords: Proxy War, Trans-national Crimes, National Stability

INTRODUCTION

This short paper tries to explain what proxy wars are and at the same time explain what trans-national crimes are and how they can be used as a means of proxy wars to "paralyze" other countries. Of course, this discussion is not comprehensive but it is enough to spark further discussion and at least can be one of the references that have been written and published (Asiedu et al., 2021). In response to the request to be a resource person in the theme "Indonesia's Strategic Role in Finishing Problems in the Islamic World and Developing World", this paper was entitled "Understanding Proxy Wars and Transnational Crime and Their Impact on National Stability; An Introduction (Understanding the Proxy War and Transnational Crimes and their impacts on national stability; an Introduction)", to be relevant to the aims and objectives of the

organizing committee, namely the International Indonesian Student Association (PPI) at that time in the framework of an international symposium

The purpose of this paper is simply to provide an introduction to what Proxy War is and its examples and Transnational Crimes and examples to simply arouse our awareness so that we understand and then can contribute ideas on how to anticipate or mitigate it, of course at the level of thought concepts.

The method used in writing this paper uses a qualitative descriptive approach, where the subjectivity of the author as a practitioner in law enforcement and has studied law will color the discussion in this paper. The materials used are primary materials from the author's practice in the field of law enforcement as well as some relevant primary materials in the form of journals, papers, or documents both printed and electronic and online (Ellen et al., 2018).

At first glance, there is a difference between proxy wars and conventional wars where the parties to the conflict are clearly visible, with transnational crimes or what is often referred to as trans-national crimes which are serious crimes that are transnational both in the sense of their locus delicti and the impact they cause. The first is considered more dangerous because it is related to national security and the last is related to state security (Baldwin, 2018). The former is considered a foreign power threat that must be faced with a military approach, while the latter must be faced with a law enforcement approach. In fact, both are equally dangerous, because in fact, trans-national crimes or transnational crimes can also be used as proxies that threaten national security, and when they do not get an appropriate response, the estuary is the threat to the existence of a country.

The world is currently faced with two major events. The events that overturned the civilizational order of the international community, namely the war between Russia and Ukraine and the war between Israel and Palestine (read: Hamas). Russia attacked Ukraine after deeming that Ukraine's planned membership to NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organizations) would endanger Russia. The justification for Russia's attack on Ukraine is in the framework of a preemptive strike to neutralize the national threat. Israel, too, attacked the Palestinians after Hamas carried out a surprise attack that claimed the lives of hundreds of Israelis and wounded and held hundreds hostage. Israel retaliated decisively by storming and ravaging Palestine and killing tens of thousands of Palestinian residents consisting of women, the elderly and children in order to eradicate Hamas "terrorists". The latter is also with the same justification, namely destroying Palestine in order to neutralize the threat of Hamas which at any time can threaten Israelis (Baconi, 2018).

The two major conflicts have no signs of abating. Two strong countries against two weak states, namely Russia against Ukraine and Israel against Palestine. The difference is, the weak side, namely Ukraine in the Russia-Ukraine conflict, is supported by strong countries, such as countries that are members of the European Union, and the United States. While in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the strong side is supported by powerful countries. There was neither arms

aid nor war training, other than calling for a ceasefire while being somewhat "timid". There is only food aid and makeshift medicine, because of the difficulty of access to reach victims.

This study does not have to participate in judging or taking sides about who is right and who is wrong. To determine who is at fault in the context of International law let it be the domain of the International Court of Justice or the International Criminal Court. (Nash & Acampora, 2018). Therefore, it is not surprising that both conflicts create "supporters" who face each other. In Indonesia, the Russia-Ukraine conflict has little impact on the emergence of supporters and defenders. Some may condemn Russia, but condemn as necessary the scorching of some Ukrainian territories. But unlike the case with the Israeli-Palestinian conflict which at the grassroot level is interpreted by religious sentiments, there is even a conflict because one supports Israel on the basis of religious factors and the other supports Palestine because it feels one religion. The Indonesian government's stance is clear, condemning Israel for its attacks on Palestinian civilians for humanitarian reasons. Indonesia condemns every form of exploitation and colonization of anyone committed against anyone (Li, 2018).

To provide understanding for the younger generation, especially students and university students, the theme is "Understanding the Proxy War and Transnational Crimes; an Introduction, to Waken the Sleeping Young Generations" is intended as a trigger mechanism for their critical thinking, so that they "wake up from their slumber" and quickly realize that many conflicts seem to be related to religious issues, but are not. Many conflicts are drawn or wrapped up in religious issues in order to attract sympathy in the context of "media warfare". Especially in countries with a certain religious majority, religious sentiment is an attractive means of gaining sympathy or justification. In fact, any religion and ideology can be used as a "proxy" for the extension of outsiders in order to intervene in national problems with the intention of obtaining benefits in whatever form they want, usually in the form of domination, exploitation or other forms of "colonization". Transnational crime can also be used as a proxy for other countries to profit from the loss or destruction of a country (Marekha, 2020).

RESEARCH METHODS

This research employs a literature review method with a qualitative descriptive approach to elucidate the concepts of Proxy War and Transnational Crime and their impact on national stability. The primary data sources include the author's experience as a law practitioner and secondary literature such as journals, papers, and relevant documents. The data collection procedure involves identifying and selecting credible and relevant literature, followed by a conceptual analysis and case studies like the Russia-Ukraine and Israel-Palestine conflicts to illustrate the real-world impact of Proxy Wars and Transnational Crimes. The data analysis focuses on comparing conventional wars and proxy wars, as well as the relationship between transnational crimes and national security. The conclusion emphasizes that Proxy Wars and

Transnational Crimes significantly affect national stability and require serious responses through both military and law enforcement approaches, while also encouraging further research for deeper exploration.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Proxy War

According to Britannica, proxy war is a military conflict in which one or more third parties directly or indirectly support one or more state or non-state combatants in an attempt to influence the outcome of the conflict and thus to advance their own strategic interests or to weaken the interests of their opponents (Diderik, 2024).

Then the third party in the proxy war did not participate in the actual combat to a certain extent, and was not even involved at all. Proxy wars allow great powers to avoid direct confrontation with each other as they compete for influence and resources. The means of direct support by third parties consist of military assistance and training, economic assistance, and also limited military operations with replacement forces. Indirect means of support have included blockades, sanctions, trade embargoes, and other strategies designed to thwart the ambitions and interests of opponents (Diderik, 2024).

According to the Cambridge Dictionary, a proxy war is a war that takes place between small groups or states that each represent the interests of another great power, and may have the help of support from it (Bereketeab, 2024). According to the Oxford Reference, proxy war is a conflict in which a third party intervenes indirectly in a pre-existing war to influence the strategic outcome in favor of the preferred faction. Proxy wars are the product of the relationship between sponsors who are external state or non-state actors with existing conflict dynamics (e.g., civil wars) and selected proxies are channels for weapons, training and funding from sponsors ((Rauta, 2021).

In short, proxy wars are a substitute for states and non-state actors who seek to advance their own strategic interests but at the same time avoid engaging in direct, costly and bloody warfare. Such a response is based on the perception of intrinsic risk, in particular that direct intervention in conflict would be unjustified, too costly (whether politically, financially or materially), unavoidable, illegitimate, or infeasible (Rauta, 2021).

Another explanation of proxy wars is wars waged by other parties (through representatives) or mediated wars. It is very important here to distinguish between proxy wars as wars by representatives and wars run by coalitions composed by partners of different weights and influences (Hanoma & Nautz, 2018). Andrew Mumford defines proxy war as indirect involvement in a conflict by a third party that wants to influence its strategic outcome (Mumford, 2013). Indirect, in this context means the substitution by proxy of other forces or capabilities that the sponsor would otherwise have to perform to achieve the intended interest. It is the indirect

nature of sponsor involvement that distinguishes proxy relationships and from other supportive relationships, such as for example alliances or partnerships (Pfaff, 2017).

A further explanation is given by the RAND Corporation which states that proxy war refers to war (especially civil war) in which external state sponsors provide at least one warring domestic party with support that could be useful for conducting an armed conflict, such as funding, weapons, equipment, advice, training, intelligence and/or troops, for the purpose of achieving some strategic objective (Daub, 2023). Later international relations scholar Karl Deutsch defined proxy war as an international conflict between two foreign powers, fighting on the territory of a third country, masquerading as a conflict over the internal problems of that country and using that country's human power, resources and territory as a means to achieve the goals of foreign state interests and strategies (Deutsch, 1964).

Nour Ghantous, editor of Fair Planet, explains that proxy warfare is a conflict of war by one or more major powers that are not directly involved. This warfare was characterized by the involvement of powerful states that avoided direct military confrontation and organized battles through surrogate forces. These significant forces strategically support local factions to advance their interests without risking open warfare, fighting not on the battlefield but through alliances and covert maneuvers with inevitable casualties (Bermudez Jr, 2021).

Ghantous went on to explain that proxy wars are a common global phenomenon and often occur in non-Western or developing regions with ties to richer and stronger countries. Perhaps the most famous proxy war in history occurred during the Cold War period between 1945 and 1991, where a dispute between the United States and the Soviet Union that did not lead to direct bloodshed between the two but occurred between two regions stretching from Cuba to Korea (Bermudez Jr, 2021).

Ghantous further mentions that as many as 20 million people died in warfare during that period. Only 1 percent of them lost their lives in Europe, the area from which the Cold War confrontation originated. Where 99 percent of other victims died on the battlefields of developing countries. The most significant death toll during the Dngiin War was in Vietnam during the Indochina War period which claimed 3.8 million lives between 1955 and 1984. With the United States supporting South Vietnam against northern communist forces backed by the Soviet Union and China, this conflict encapsulates the broader clash between capitalism and communism (Bermudez Jr, 2021).

In the context of this proxy war, conflicts that occur do not have to involve two or more countries, but can also occur by utilizing conflict situations within a country, for example between rebels and the mother country or with the central government. For example, during the PKI rebellion in 1965, many parties considered that the event could not be separated from the role of the United States in order to take advantage of the political situation in Indonesia to destroy the power of communism which began to expand its influence to the Southeast Asian region. The fall of Sukarno's Old Order government was the victory of the influence of Western capital

sponsored by America over Communism. So is terrorism. In the context of proxy warfare, the issue of terrorism can also be used as a proxy for one country to destroy another.

Narcotics as "proxies"

The smuggling of large quantities of narcotics or narcotic materials from a country, for example, at some stage may be an attempt at "mental destruction" of the younger generation of a country where drugs are massively distributed. Therefore, it should be suspected or suspected that these narcotics have directly or indirectly been used as proxies, namely transnational crimes committed by crime groups that may be known by certain state authorities to destroy other countries through the circulation of narcotics to weaken the resilience of a nation or a country.

The above statement does seem exaggerated, but does not the purpose of third parties who carry out proxy operations with various means and mechanisms at first glance seem to be just getting benefits, but have an impact on the (long-term) destruction of a country or nation or at least take advantage of a country's downturn to its economic system or to the country's political system.

The important point is that when there is a systematic attack of organized crime against a country, it is possible that the criminal organization is driven by a third party in order to benefit or in order to paralyze, without having to be directly involved in carrying out the attack through military operations. If it is possible to destroy a nation without having to be directly involved in conducting armed conflict or conducting wars that may be more expensive or risky, why not, choices using means and infrastructure as a method of destroying any opponent will be made in order to achieve a goal of dominating or subduing a country. This can be done for the short-term or long-term strategic objectives of a country that uses a particular issue or a particular issue as a means of proxy warfare. In other words, narcotics or other crimes including terrorism are a proxy of another country in order to destroy a country without being directly involved.

Religious-based terrorism as a proxy

Terrorism that uses jargon or in the name of certain religious teachings can also be used as a proxy to destroy countries, especially those that still apply religious teachings rigidly or are "black and white". The phenomenon seen recently, especially since the emergence of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria preceded by the Arabs Springs, is the fact how terrorism can destroy a state and nation.

When a terrorism event occurs, people will immediately focus on how the role of religion in coloring an activity or act of terrorism in a country. In other words, people will associate with the role of religion in influencing someone to behave or become a terrorist. It is an undeniable fact that there is an element of the use of harsh religious interpretations that influence a believer to commit a criminal act of terrorism, because they certainly do not feel they are committing a criminal act of terrorism, but rather carry out worship as they believe. The problem is that the concept of religion is so exclusive that it always or often sees other groups outside its group or faith as different, as "infidels" as worthy of enmity or combat.

That there is a statement that my group or our group is a group of believers, certainly believers in whatever religious context the person or group of people behind which the person or group of people views other groups of different religions as "infidels" or as "enemies".

Almost all of us are focused on how to use counter-narrative and counter-radicalism approaches by exposing one to narrative concepts about different religions to moderate the harsh and radical religious interpretation of a particular group or stream within a religion. In fact, even until the end of time, religion always justifies itself and blames others. It is undeniable, therefore, that rigid and violent and exclusive religious interpretations are prone to be used by interested groups both in the context of the state and non-state actors to provoke and use religious jargon as a proxy to mobilize people in the name of religion to commit violence and crimes that can be categorized as criminal acts of terrorism, which at a certain time can weaken the system in a state and threaten the resilience of a country. In this situation, outsiders who use the issue of terrorism by utilizing the situation of religious radicalism as a proxy have been able to paralyze a country without having to be directly involved in physical conflicts.

Even terrorist groups will have supporters who feel that the terrorist act represents their dissatisfaction or when the enemy of the victim is also their enemy. Especially when terrorists show identity or succeed in using religious jargon that is embraced by the majority, it is certain that the actions of the terrorists will get support from the community who agree with the actions of the terrorists.

Terrorism as a proxy is certainly not as simple as we imagine. There are a series of role divisions, whether realized or unconscious by all parties, especially those at the outermost layer, namely the implementers in the field or followers and supporters. There are those who play a role in providing interpretations of certain religious teachings so as to make motives or motives for actors in the field who act as executors, so as to believe that what they do is in the name of religion or to defend religion. The role of providing interpretation can be as a moving ideologist so that the executor in the field as an executor is only a proxy or means to carry out the ideologue's big plan. Likewise, the ideologue may or may not realize that they are proxies of certain parties who want to destroy a country or want to dominate a country for certain reasons. These parties may be associated with the same religious ideology as the perpetrators of terrorism on the ground or simply use religion as a proxy or means to pit religious believers against each other and eventually they will destroy each other or there will be certain formal forces that will destroy them in the name of law enforcement or in the name of anything that is lawful, For example, with the term "war on terrorism".

So the point is that the actors in this field are just proxies, just puppets driven by ideologues and it is possible that behind all that there is a force behind all these events either in the form of states or non-state actors as the main invisible actors who aim to destroy a country or make a country dependent on other countries. It is certain that all perpetrators, both executors, supporters, followers and ideologues who have been identified during the identification process,

investigations and investigations by the police are just proxies driven by invisible hands of power. They are proxies who move or are moved or exploited by behind-the-scenes masterminds who cannot be identified through the process of investigation and investigation by the police. They can be perceived but cannot or are very difficult to prove.

The above explanation requires further research to find out whether in the context of proxy warfare, terrorism is really used as a technique of destruction of the opponent or is an intelligence technique to create certain conditions in the ranks of intelligence operations. This is very possible where the process of creating conditions and the process of destroying opponents by means of raising or by creating a situation moves, so that parties who do have the potential to contradict each other open conflict and destroy each other. Thus, the party behind the scenes benefits either in the form of domination or colonization of new forms whatever the name. When a country becomes dependent and under the domination of another country, either directly or indirectly, has not the process of destruction taken place? Indeed, the proof process is very difficult, especially if it involves a large country or involves actors who are difficult to track or invisible hands, powerful actors and untouchable.

According to critical thinkers (theorists of the Frankfurt School), religion is actually used to dissuade defeated and marginalized people from rebellion because they will assume that their defeat or decline is due to God's destiny. But it turns out that religion also has another side, which is able to be an excuse for someone in the name of his religion to resist rebellion. This requires the role of other parties, namely groups or actors who are able to "wrap" injustice or wrap crime with religious issues or jargon. When these defeated and marginalized people are broken up or frustrated, when actors emerge who will use them as proxies, then these actors will exploit religion as a basis or justification for them to fight and violence in the name of defending their religion. That is what we then know as acts of terrorism. Where terrorism is actually an act of desperation from a group of people who because of the injustice he feels do not find a way. These desperate people will be easily dictated and controlled by invisible parties (invisible) to move in the name of religion to commit violence which then among the violence results in the emergence of criminal acts that we know as criminal acts of terrorism.

Proxies as "tools" to carry out colonization in a new form (Neo-colonialism)

Physical colonization is considered an obsolete way that has been abandoned by powerful or developed countries. Apart from being high-cost, the possibility of political risk from an international perspective is not desirable. Indeed, the fact that Russia recklessly invaded Ukraine and Israel massacred Palestine is proof that the physical occupation is not or has not been completely abandoned. But both countries are targets of swearing in their respective countries or by the international community. Therefore, colonizing using proxies is an alternative to at least save face from the international community or borrow the Javanese term "nabok nyilih tangan" (literally, hitting with someone else's hand). Means or issues other than religion and terrorism that can be used as proxies to colonize other countries are economic, cultural and other issues or

problems including technological, trade and industrial problems. Anyway, whatever when manifested in relations between countries with an unbalanced position and exert some kind of pressure or control over a country, it should be suspected that the relationship is an exploitative power relationship resulting from the use of any proxy to exploit or colonize a country by a stronger or more developed country.

Unequal power relations as described above may be seen or viewed as a form of international cooperation both bilateral and multilateral, but all forms of cooperation where the position between country A and country B is unbalanced and tends to be exploitative is actually a form of "colonization". If a particular cooperative relationship is balanced and there is a situation that only benefits one of the parties, it is not cooperation but an exploitation. Especially if there is an element of fear with force or the threat of weapons, for example by showing off the latest weapons, then it is definitely a form of colonization.

Basic Human Character and Capitalism

The state is composed of a set of humans with basic characters according to Hobbes as homo hominilupus, humans are wolves to other humans. This apparently also affects the character of the state as a building that binds humans as citizens. As a human being, the state also has a human-like character and considers other countries as threats, certainly not overtly. But some secret events that come to light, for example when a country secretly steals data and wiretaps other countries, this is a form of hidden hostility because the country considers other countries as "wolves" for its country.

When a country feels threatened by another country both in the sense of physical threats and in the context of a country's economic development that has an impact on the expansion or influence felt by other countries so that the position is considered a threat because it may be related to resource problems that have been the control or dominance of a particular country can change and shift to the control or dominance of other countries, So that there is trade competition, for example, between one country and another. This competition is not infrequently a competition that is not mutually beneficial because each party is competing to increase innovation, but can also have an impact on trade politics that harm or destroy other countries.

An example is the trade war between the United States and China, which began in 2018 when Donald Trump took office as President of the United States. Trump vowed to take strong action against China, which has hurt the United States economically and politically. The US and China are the two largest economies in the world. Trade between the two countries is unbalanced, given that China has a large trade surplus with the US. The US trade deficit with China is a major problem for the US government where in 2017, the US trade deficit with China reached 419.5 billion USD (Sundrijo, 2023)).

President Trump decided to impose import tariffs on Chinese products that are considered detrimental to the US. China then retaliated by imposing import tariffs on U.S. products. The two countries continue to impose import tariffs on U.S. products such as soybeans, corn and pork.

The trade war has also been triggered by intellectual property issues and forced technology transfers. The U.S. accuses China of stealing U.S. technology and trade secrets, while China denies the allegations. In 2020, the U.S. and China finally reached a trade deal that included China's commitment to buy more goods from the U.S. and address issues related to intellectual property rights and forced technology transfer (Sundrijo, 2023).

China then lobbied countries to release the US dollar and use the yuan as an international currency. China has joined Russia, Brazil, India, Kazakhstan, Pakistan and Laos to abandon the US dollar. They agreed to use Yuan or the local currency of their respective countries in international trade transactions. China is also approaching international companies to conduct export-import transactions using Yuan, such as Total and Aramco. One of China's biggest deals to eliminate the U.S. dollar is trade with Brazil. In March 2023, China and Brazil agreed to use the yuan in bilateral trade. The trade value of the two countries will exceed 150.5 billion USD in 2023. The change in the use of the US Dollar to Chinese Yuan causes Yuan transactions and demand to increase and the US Dollar to decline globally (Sundrijo, 2023).

This derivative of human character that tends to exploit other humans a la Hobbes is the possibility that gave birth to capitalism. Capitalism as an economic system is based on private ownership of the factors of production for profit. The main characteristics of capitalism include capital accumulation, market competition, the price system, private ownership, recognition of property rights, voluntary exchange, and labor based on wages. In a market economy, decision-making and investment are determined by the owners of wealth, property, or the ability to rotate capital for the benefit of producing or placing money in the capital market, whereas the price and distribution of goods and services are primarily determined by competition in the goods and services market. In a market economy, decision-making and investment are determined by the owner of wealth, property, or the ability to rotate capital for profit purposes (Reveron & Mahoney-Norris, 2018).

The problem with capitalism is that the owners of capital and the rich are always at an advantage, while workers are in the weakest position which is often at a disadvantage. The communist ideology that emerged in Western Europe was one of the responses to the living situation of the people there, especially the fate of the workers. The cause was the negative perception of the workers and the inequality and social class differences in Western society at that time, giving rise to a movement for the liberation of the proletariat from the bourgeoisie. The idea was born from Karl Marx, better known as the "Father of Communism" and later gave rise to the Communist Party as an antithesis to capitalism. As for social science terminology, communism is a Marxist doctrine that is a critique of capitalism and liberalism by seeking revolution from the proletariat which aims to create a new concept of society called communist society where the factors of production are controlled by the working class so that it will create a life of society independent of poverty and without class.

As the initiators of communism, Marx and Frederich Engels (1888: 20) offered concepts and theories and supported the scientific socialism movement they created as a comparison between theories and movements of utopian or imaginary socialism. If the analogy of the term socialism is the movement of the petty bourgeoisie, then the term communism is the official socialism movement for the workers. The communism that Marx described is a condition after capitalism collapses, because the capitalist system will experience its point of destruction through the resolution of the history of the proletariat class that continues to develop until the social revolution, namely the process of transition of capitalist society to communist society (Borchet, 2006: 361-363).

While Engels (1925: 6) interprets communism more as a doctrine for the liberation or liberation of the proletariat for the mission of realizing a communist society with the principle of socio-economic life based on the ownership of common property that negates social class and state. But in contrast to Lenin (1973: 122-188) as the founder of the first communist state to describe communism with revolutionary action and the authority of state leadership by the communist party. The members of the communist party are professional revolutionaries, skilled and tightly organized elites of the proletariat with high loyalties and a hierarchical structure or rank that is constantly monitored (Hill & Frank, 2024).

Therefore, Lenin (1973: 20-25) in his work *The State and Revolution*, believes that social revolution will only occur if the oppressed proletariat undertakes a revolutionary path or coups the state by force so that the process of transmission of a new communist society can be realized through the abolition of the bourgeoisie and opposition groups. Then the resulting definition of the figures above is a new wind for the term communism, which is a combination of Marx's theory of communism with Lenin's revolutionary theory and practice better known as Marxism-Leninism.

Transnational Crimes

(Albanese, 2012) in Oxford Bibliographies, defines transnational crime as a violation of law that involves more than one state in its planning, execution or impact. These offences are distinguished from other crimes in their multinational nature, which pose unique problems in understanding their causes, developing prevention strategies, and in the effective handling of adjudication procedures (Rauta, 2021).

Transnational crime can be grouped into three broad categories involving the provision of illicit goods (drug trafficking, trafficking in stolen property, arms trafficking and counterfeiting), illegal services (commercial sex and human trafficking), and infiltration against businesses and governments (fraud, extortion, money laundering and corruption) affecting many countries. Transnational crimes are different from international crimes, which involve crimes against humanity that may or may not involve multiple states. Examples of international crimes are genocide and terrorism (Chen, 2017).

While the explanation from Stanford Law School states that transnational crime is a crime that occurs, crosses, transcends or passes through many countries. For example, when criminals illegally move drugs across state borders, their actions may be referred to as transnational crimes (Gopal, 2022). The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crimes states that transnational crimes include: 1) Crimes committed in more than one country, 2) Crimes committed in one country but planned in another, 3) Crimes committed in one country by groups operating in many countries, 4) Crimes committed in one country that have a substantial effect on another (Gopal, 2022).

Unlike domestic crimes, transnational crimes are planned or committed in many countries, or committed by groups operating in many countries, or have substantial effects on many countries. For this reason, crimes such as nakoba smuggling may be transnational crimes, but they may also be purely domestic crimes. It all depends on where the crime is planned and committed, who orchestrates it and what the impact is. There is an important distinction between transnational crime and international crime. In international law, international crimes primarily concern genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. These crimes have a very broad scope, are very serious and are generally committed by government actors. Therefore, international crimes are considered part of the doctrine of international law. In contrast, transnational crimes, which are more limited in scope and committed by non-state actors do not fall under the doctrine (Gopal, 2022).

According to the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, a crime is called a transnational crime if: 1) The crime was committed in more than one country, 2) The crime was committed in one country but a substantial part of its preparation, planning, direction or control took place in another, 3) The crime was committed in one country but involved an organized criminal group engaged in criminal activity in more than one country. one country and, 4) The crime is committed in one country but has substantial effect in another (UNTOC Convention, 2000).

The UN has identified 18 different categories of transnational crime. Among them are: 1) Money laundering, 2) Terrorist activities, 3) Theft of artworks and cultural objects, 4) Theft of intellectual property, 5) Illegal traffic in weapons, 6) Piracy at sea, 7) Top piracy on land, 8) Insurance fraud, 9) Computer crime, 10) Environmental crime, 11) Human trafficking, 12) Human organ trafficking, 13) Drug trafficking, 14) Bankruptcy fraud, 15) Infiltration of legal business, 16) Corruption, 17) Bribery of public officials, and 18) Other offences committed by organised criminal groups (Chr&tien & Dupaquier, 2007).

Harniati in his article on the website of the Indonesian Ministry of Law and Human Rights states that transnational crimes are crimes that occur in more than one country's jurisdiction, but the consequences significantly affect other countries. Transnational crimes also occur against more than one country's domestic law, but need not be based on international law. Although both international and customary treaties can be relevant to issues concerning jurisdiction, law

enforcement, due process, judicial cooperation and execution of punishments. For example, related to human smuggling, piracy at sea, money laundering, terrorism, arms and drug trafficking (Novianti et al., 2020).

In March 2023, a Nigerian politician, his wife and a medical middleman were found guilty of an organ trafficking plot after they brought a man to the UK from Lagos to sell his kidney. A few months later in Kenya, following the arrest of a televangelist on charges of mass murder of his followers, autopsies on corpses revealed the presence of missing organs, raising suspicions of forced organ harvesting. Then in 2020, researcher Sean Columb revealed how many African migrants sell their kidneys in Cairo, Egypt, in hopes of using the proceeds to pay smugglers to take them across the Mediterranean to Europe (Ambagtsheer, 2021).

The WHO estimated in 2008 that 5% of all transplants performed worldwide are illegal. Living donor kidneys are the most commonly reported form of organ trafficking. WHO further estimates that the total number of transplants performed worldwide is less than 10% of global demand. Of all organs, kidneys are the highest in demand. About 10% of the world's population suffers from chronic kidney disease. Around two to seven million of these kidney failure patients are estimated to die annually because they do not have access to proper treatment (Ambagtsheer, 2021).

Meanwhile, another example of a transnational crime case is drug trafficking. Indonesian police have uncovered a large narcotics ring operating in Southeast Asia and have seized more than 10 tons of methamphetamine and assets equivalent to Rp 273.43 billion in a joint operation with Thai and Malaysian authorities. The drug syndicate is led by Fredy Pratama alias Miming who is still at large and is believed to have managed his narcotics business from Thailand. The Fredy syndicate is a large, even the largest syndicate because from the disclosure of drug cases from 2020 to 2023, there are 408 case reports with a total evidence of 10.2 tons of methamphetamine affiliated with Fredy's group network. Fredy's network of drug products have been distributed in Indonesia, Thailand, and East Malaysia (Seth & Seah, 2021).

The disclosure of narcotics cases from January 2020 to September 2023 related to Fredy's network, more than 800 people from various provinces in Indonesia have been arrested and determined as suspects. Police have not specified the estimated monetary value of the 10.2 tonnes of methamphetamine seized from Fredy's group over nearly four years. But when combined with the overall value of assets seized in Indonesia and Thailand, such as cash, hotels, land, houses, hundreds of savings accounts, the value reaches Rp10.5 trillion. Meanwhile, more than 800 people in Indonesia have been arrested in 408 drug cases linked to Fredy's network since 2020. The total value of drugs and assets seized in Indonesia and Thailand, including cash, buildings and land, is estimated at US\$683 million. Indonesia has the harshest anti-narcotics laws in the world, and courts often impose the death penalty on drug smugglers (Seth & Seah, 2021). However, the harsh threat of punishment for illegal drug businesses has not deterred the perpetrators and criminal groups that usually have cross-border networks from their activities.

Material losses as described above are certainly very detrimental to the country's economy. But the potential harm caused by drug trafficking for this nation's generation is certainly priceless, because young people of productive age who should be able to prepare themselves to take control of this country in the future, have poisoned their brains with addictive substances from drugs that affect their mindset. They forget their focus and duty as the next generation of the nation who should prepare themselves by learning and equipping themselves with various skills so that they can become productive and innovative resources that are beneficial for the continuity of the existence of this country (Schleicher, 2018).

CONCLUSION

A proxy war is a conflict in which two opposing countries support combatants who serve their interests instead of waging war directly. These countries provide military, financial, and logistical support to various factions or groups in third countries, which then fight on behalf of their supporting countries. Usually, the supporting state denies its involvement. Proxy wars allow countries to support their strategic interests without risking direct conflict with other major powers. These conflicts can have devastating consequences for the country in which the conflict occurred, including widespread destruction, loss of life, and enduring instability. Transnational crime is criminal activity that crosses national borders or involves individuals or groups operating in more than one country. These crimes often involve organized criminal groups that exploit differences in legal systems, law enforcement capabilities, and international cooperation to facilitate their illegal activities. Transnational crime results in economic losses and can be used as a proxy to destroy or weaken a country by others. Examples of transnational crimes include drug trafficking, which involves the production, transportation, and sale of illegal narcotics across national borders. Terrorism can also destroy or paralyze a country. Transnational crime poses a major challenge to law enforcement and national security agencies due to its complex, cross-border nature. Tackling these crimes requires international cooperation, information exchange, and coordinated efforts between countries to stop criminal networks and bring perpetrators to justice. Without these efforts, transnational crime can be exploited by certain countries as proxies to destroy other countries.

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