



Indonesia Security Report

1st edition 2014

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The Indonesia Report



Over the summer months Allmode Intelligence will be issuing a number of 'Security Reports' that will cover the regions of Southeast Asia. They will outline security based information on different locations across these regions. The purpose of these reports are to aid vessels and their crews with up to date information that will help them build better knowledge of an area and thus improve their situational awareness.

Situational Awareness (SA) is all about having the information you need to make effective decisions. There will always be occasions when people are required to make critical choices – sometimes at a fast pace – and the vast majority of errors that can occur are as a direct result of failure in situational awareness.

For the majority of vessels and crew visiting Southeast Asia, it will be a very familiar sight, however for some it may be their first time and often, as with many locations across the globe, looks can be deceiving and can lull people into a false sense of security.

Intelligence is more than information and news gathering. It is the process by which information is collated, verified, analysed and used to respond effectively to time critical information. Current, historical and creditable intelligence not only tells you what the risks are but projects possible hot spots of criminal activity.

At Allmode we do not outsource intelligence but gain real time situational awareness and speed of reporting by continually developing our product, and getting the time critical information out to our teams and clients. These reports will look into areas such as crime, corruption and political issues within certain areas and offer advice on how to stay safe and in some cases advice on areas to avoid. It will also offer advice on any relevant health advisories to be aware of and travel information for those wishing to travel and tour certain areas or regions.

Indonesia Overview

Indonesia is very susceptible to natural disasters, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanoes, cyclones, floods, droughts and landslides. In fact, there is little one can do to avoid them, but in the event of a natural disaster, follow the advice of the local authorities and emergency services.

One should not forget that, like in any other region in the world, there are security threats associated with different forms of crime. It has been observed that crime rates tends to increase before the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan. This is when Muslims start looking for presents for their families and money to come back to their homes for Eid Al-Fitr, which is the first day of the Islamic month of Shawwal and marks the end of Ramadan.

Indonesia is a source, transit, and destination country for women, children, and men trafficked for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor. The greatest threat of trafficking facing Indonesian men and women is that posed by conditions of forced labor and debt bondage in more developed Asian countries and the Middle East. The government stopped permitting Indonesian women to travel to Japan and South Korea as "cultural performers," to curtail a practice that led to victims being trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation. In Sep 2009, The Government of Indonesia ratified the 2000 UN Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Protocol has continued efforts to promote awareness and prevent trafficking in persons.

The sex industry is widespread throughout Indonesia and cases of sexual assault are not uncommon. It is extremely important to report such an incident to the local police. Otherwise, they cannot investigate crimes. Victims are advised to immediately seek medical help.

Tourists should also pay attention to where and what they eat and drink as food and drink spiking may occur (especially on Bali and Lombok). It is highly recommended not to accept drinks from strangers or leave drinks unattended. Substances that are used to mix drinks (usually it is methanol) are very dangerous and may cause serious health problems.

Other common crimes are robberies, thefts and pickpocketing so it is better to avoid wearing valuable things. One must also mention bag snatching, which is done by thieves on motorcycles. Try to secure your bag, purse or backpack not to become a victim of such a crime.

The security of ATMs has improved in Indonesia but you are still advised to use these machines in safe places, inspect the area and protect your PIN. The best solution is to use cash instead of credit cards. It is recommended not to carry large sums of money with you and keep it in safe places.

Generally speaking, taxis are relatively safe means of transport but there are some tips that should be taken into consideration. Tourists are advised to choose taxis from reliable and well-known companies (Bluebird, Silver Bird or Express) – it is enough to check the company name on the side of the car. A hotel can also book a taxi for you. Lock the doors of the taxi you are using to avoid strangers jumping into the car and never get into a taxi when another passenger is inside. There have been reports of robberies carried out by taxi drivers, so do not wear eye-catching jewellery and secure your belongings. Unlicensed taxis are not considered safe and it is not advised to use them.

There is also a significant terrorist threat in Indonesia. The Jema'ah Islamiyah (JI) meaning "Islamic Congregation" is a violent terrorist group with links to al Qaeda and the Afghan Taliban. JI is dedicated to the establishment of a Daulah Islamiyah (regional Islamic

caliphate) in Southeast Asia and is known to be active in Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines.

JI has been responsible for a number of serious bomb attacks across Indonesia over the last 15 years :

- 17 July 2009 bombs exploded at the JW Marriott Hotel and the Ritz Carlton Hotel in Jakarta, killing 9 people and injuring 50.
- On 1 Oct 2005, there were a series of co-ordinated terrorist suicide bomb and car bombs attacks at the Jimbaran Beach Resort and the town of Kuta in Bali that left 20 people dead and over 100 injured.
- 30 Oct 2005, three Christian teenaged schoolgirls(15,17,17) were beheaded by JI militants in the Poso region on the Indonesian island of Sulawesi, an area plagued by sectarian violence since 2001
- 9 Sep 2004, a car bomb exploded near the Australian Embassy in Jakarta killing at least 11 people and injuring over 150.
- 5 Aug 2003, a JI suicide bomber detonated a car bomb outside the lobby of the JW Marriott Hotel in Mega Kuningan, South Jakarta, killing 12 people and injuring 150.
- On 12 Oct 2002, JI members detonated three bombs: a backpack-mounted device carried by a suicide bomber; a large car bomb, both of which were detonated in or near popular nightclubs in the tourist district of Kuta on Bali and a smaller device detonated outside the United States consulate in Denpasar. The Kuta bombs detonated near Paddy's Pub and the Sari Club. The victims were mainly Western tourists and holiday-makers in their 20s and 30s who, but also including many Balinese Indonesians working or living nearby. The bombs killed 202 people (including 88 Australians, 38 Indonesians, 27 Britons, 7 Americans, 6 Swedish citizens and 3 Danish citizens) and a further 240 people were injured. JI claimed that the Bali bombings were in retaliation for support of the United States' war on terror and Australia's role in the liberation of East Timor. It later emerged that al Qaeda funded the Bali bombings to the tune of \$30,000 USD.
- On 25 Dec 2000, bombs exploded at 11 churches across Indonesia – 19 people were killed.

According to a recent report (2013) by the Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict, Indonesian government data reported 75 terrorist attacks between 2010 and 2013, equating to a significant increase in activity but they have also been largely ineffective and the last three suicide bomb attacks killed only the bombers.

The international connections and skill sets of terror network Jemaah Islamiyah have been dispersed as counter-terrorism authorities successfully dismantled the group. This is mainly thanks to the efforts of the Special Detachment 88 (Detasemen Khusus 88), the counter-terrorism department part of the Indonesian National Police established after the Bali bombing.

The report also expresses concern about the potential for a JI resurgence as their fighters return from Syria with new skills and connections. At present, attacks on the police have become more frequent, with several shootings and stabbings of officers in Jakarta's satellite cities this year. The report indicates that militants may be targeting police out of vengeance for the high number of terrorists that have been killed during police operations.

Most recently, In June 2014, a group of terrorists, probably belonging Mujahidin Indonesia Timur (Mujahidin of Eastern Indonesia or MIT) – fired shots at the Pesisir Utara police station in Poso. One officer was injured. MIT is regarded as the most dangerous terrorist group in Indonesia, being responsible for a series of attacks against police, robbing banks, gold shops, mobile phone shops, post offices, money changers, internet cafes, grocery stores, and construction material shops.

According to the Terrorism Research and Analysis Consortium (TRAC), MIT has become the new umbrella group for Indonesian Islamic militants. While terrorism experts said MIT is still some time away from becoming a more organized group, its connections and extremist aspirations are troubling to the authorities. Although the group has evaded an intense crackdown by the authorities, it has been linked to lethal attacks on policemen, and produced homemade bombs. Authorities believe the group has recruited skilled members, such as those with IT knowledge, to hack into websites, and the group has tried making connections to Al-Qaeda.

With this in mind it is highly recommended to avoid or stay alert in places that could be potential targets, such as bars, restaurants, hotels, airports etc.

According to Transparency International, Indonesia is considered to be a corrupt country. The most common forms of corruption are the abuse of office, money laundering and bribery. Indonesia has a semi-independent anti-corruption commission known as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) that has been struggling to reduce corruption in businesses and government. Tourists also may be asked for bribes, tips or extra money in return for some service or special treatment.

In 2014, it been reported that Indonesia has a growing number of maritime disputes with their neighbours, set against a larger strategic backdrop that focuses primarily on China's actions in the region:

- There is a long-brewing row with Australia over the latter's naval operations (Operation Sovereign Borders) to stem illegal immigrants arriving by boat but this has been escalated after alleged Australian naval incursions into Indonesian Territorial Waters (TTW).
- With Papua New Guinea (PNG) following ten fishermen from the Indonesian city of Merauke, Papua province, who were en route to Kadawa village in PNG. They were reportedly intercepted by three speed boats manned by the PNG military, forced at gunpoint to anchor, robbed, and then made to swim ashore as the patrol burned the vessel. Five of the fishermen did not make it to shore alive.
- With Singapore following Indonesia's renaming of naval frigates after pair of Indonesian marines who conducted the 1965 bombing of MacDonald House in Singapore, killing 3 and wounding another 33, part of then-President Sukarno's *Konfrontasi*—a violent effort to destabilize the formation of Malaysia, of which Singapore was then a part.

Jakarta



Jakarta is the capital of Indonesia, a luxurious and busy city situated on the northern coast of West Java. It is the most populous city in Indonesia (about ten million people) and the 13th most populated city on earth. It has previously been called Sunda Kelapa, Jayakarta, Batavia and Djakarta. It is an important centre of culture, economy, politics, industry and commerce. Land, air and sea transport to the rest of the country and beyond is well developed. Its main areas of economy include finance, trade and manufacturing.

Since Jakarta lies close to the equator, the climate is humid and tropical with high humidity and lots of rainfall. Jakarta weather really only has two seasons, with a rainy season (November to June) and a dry season (July to October). Even during the dry season there are some rainy days. Due to Jakarta's proximity to the equator, temperatures do not vary much. Daytime temperatures rise to about 35°C in the dry season and drop to night-time lows of about 25°C in January. The monsoon season begins December and runs through to March when there is heavy rainfall and it is not the best time to travel there.

To avoid dehydration, drink lots of fluids, but it is important not to drink tap water. Only bottled mineral water from reliable sources is recommended. It is also better to eat at hotels or good restaurants so not to suffer from food poisoning, diarrhoea or other stomach disorders.

One of Jakarta's major problems is traffic. The number of car owners is growing and the situation is going to be even worse. Travelling during peak hours (6.30 AM-12 PM and 4 PM-8 PM) is a real nuisance and to be avoided if at all possible. If not, it is advisable to leave earlier to get to your destination on time.

Do be extra careful when your car stops at various intersections in Jakarta. Jakarta's intersections are filled with sellers (selling everything from cigarettes to toys) and buskers. While many of these are good, honest people earning their living, some buskers/sellers are criminals. These buskers/sellers will scratch your car, take or break your rear view mirrors, or do worse things if you don't give them money.

When driving make sure you keep your mobile phones, money, spare change, etc out of view.

The Port of Jakarta (Tanjung Priok) is one of the biggest and busiest seaports in Indonesia. It gives jobs to over 18,000 people and has 20 terminals, e.g. passenger terminal, oil terminal or liquid bulk terminal. Owing to its comprehensive facilities, it connects to all cities in Indonesia. It is going to be modernised and equipped with specialised machinery.

Jakarta has three marinas:

Pantai Mutiara Marina has 35 berths with electricity and water available. There is also Jakarta Offshore Sailing Club. It is recommended to enter this marina by navigating in the middle of the channel. Maximum depth at low tide is 1.5 meters. There are some obstructions located on the left and right sides of the channel are not visible at high tides and represent a serious danger for boats. Navigating at no more than 5 knots is not only a courtesy to the other boats but could significantly reduce the damage to your boat if you accidentally hit something.

Ancol Marina – This marina located inside the amusement park of Ancol is mainly used for commercial boats leaving towards the Thousand islands. Not only is it a pier for ferries, but also a recreational and historic place with a café, dockyard and sports centre. It is possible for bigger groups to charter a boat to go fishing, diving or exploring the nearby areas. Unfortunately the water is often very dirty in this marina.

Batavia Marina – is a new marina situated near Sunda Kelapa Port of Jakarta, at the Bay of Jakarta. Depth is in general more than 3 meters however the area before the entrance has parts with 2 meters depth. The Marina offers comprehensive services and facilities, such as 24 hours water and electricity supplies, shower facilities, floating-berths, etc. It is guarded day and night by security guards so security is good.

There has been some political unrest in Jakarta connected with presidential elections. Jakarta Governor Joko Widodo, known as Jokowi, defeated his opponent, retired Lieutenant General Prabowo Subianto, who is going to challenge election result in court. Similarly, the workers on behalf of the Indonesian Trade Union Confederation (KSPI) started a protest at HI roundabout, Central Jakarta, on the rejection of the election results and want a re-election in a few districts. It is advised to avoid crowds as even a small incident may result in violent actions.

On 19 July 2014, there was a bomb threat at the Jakarta Governor's office just before announcing the Indonesia's presidential election result.

Every year there is a mass exodus of people from Jakarta at the end of Ramadhan known as *mudik* or Idul Fitri. Public transport, bus and train terminals are overcrowded and there can be as many as four on a motorcycle. According to the National Police Chief there were 163 fatalities this year (2014), down from 232 fatalities the previous year. He also quoted 270 suffering from serious injuries, and many others suffer from minor injuries. It is advised to avoid travelling round Jakarta during Idul Fitri and the days leading up to it.

Surabaya



Surabaya is a big, modern and industrial city on East Java, known as the City of Heroes as it played an important role in the fight for independence. This second largest city in Indonesia after Jakarta is regarded as the centre of economy and trade, home to the nation's navy and the main seaport of the province. Its major areas of industry concentrate around shipbuilding, heavy equipment, food processing and electronics. The goods imported include handicrafts, furniture, coffee, tobacco, sugar, teakwood and rubber.

As far as the weather is concerned, two seasons are distinguished: a humid rainy season (November to June) and a dry one (July to October).

Surabaya is a melting pot of different cultures, ethnic groups and nationalities – Malaysian, Chinese, Indian, Arab and European. Most people use a dialect called Suroboyan and the national language, Bahasa Indonesia. Nevertheless, English is also commonly spoken, so tourists do not have any problems to communicate.

Surabaya is considered safer than Jakarta and but still has a mid-high crime rate, one must not forget that crime, even violent one, does occurs. It is better not to wear too much jewellery as it draws criminals' attention. You should be particularly careful when using public transport, which is usually crowded and a good place for snatch crimes. Visiting quiet places at night is also dangerous.

People not used to crossing very busy roads may find it a bit confusing in Surabaya. The advice is to raise your hand and walk in a predictable speed. Be careful because there is never 100% certainty that vehicles will always stop. Due to heavy traffic, air pollution is really bad so it is advised to wear a face mask while walking through the city, particularly during rush hour, i.e. between 4.30 PM and 6.30 PM.

Always follow the principle of limited confidence when meeting new people. Remember that you are a foreigner in a foreign country and you never know who the person you are talking to is and what his/her intentions are.

Since alcohol is very accessible in Surabaya, many crimes are committed under the influence of alcohol and it has a bad influence on young people. in February, Blegur Prijanggono, chairman of the council's special committee for the bill, announced introducing a law on alcohol.

Undoubtedly, there are safer and more dangerous areas in Surabaya, which should be avoided. For example, the Dolly area with its bars and night clubs is one where drugs and criminals are not uncommon.

No matter whether you travel for pleasure or business, there is always a risk that something may go wrong. Therefore, the next thing travellers need to remember about is travel insurance. It gives you protection in the event of unpleasant accidents.

The port of Tanjung Perak is the major port of the City and one of the busiest ports in the country. It is also the starting point for ferries heading for Madura. Ocean currents are strong in Tanjung Perak. In April 2014, after weighing anchor, a cargo ship MV Journey sank after colliding with a passenger vessel (the Lambelu) which was berthed alongside. There were no casualties reported following the accident and the 17 crewmen on the Journey were rescued by other ships but 133 containers were lost in the sinking and not recovered.

Another seaport is in Gresik, about 22 kilometres away from Surabaya. It is a part of the Tanjung Perak port complex. In May 2014, new facilities were opened – two Ship to Shore Crane (STS) units, five Automated Stacking Crane (ASC) units and one Automotive Terminal Tractor (ATT) unit. They will improve international shipping by an additional 7 ships a week.

Bandung



Bandung, sometimes called '*the Paris of Java*', is Indonesia's third largest city as far as population is concerned. It is the capital of West Java, lying about 800 metres above sea level. It is a very lively and busy city. Its climate is definitely cooler than for example in Jakarta (about 150 km away), which is why it is visited by many foreign tourists and Indonesians, particularly at weekends. Bandung boasts about wonderful landscape and views, volcanoes, hot springs and tea plantations. Bandung, especially Cihampelas street, is famous for shopping. You can buy anything you want there for a good price.

Beautiful as it is, visitors of Bandung should not forget about safety. Street crime is a common case in Bandung. There have been found many victims. Popular offences include thefts, motorcycle theft cases, violence cases, assaults and oppression.

Never forget to protect what you carry with you, i.e. your camera, mobile phone, wallet, money, bag, backpack, ID, passport, etc. Pickpockets and thieves are waiting for you, particularly near Alun-alun – the main mosque in Bandung, Jalan Braga and Pasar Baru.

Unfortunately, there are also more serious crimes. In March 2014, a man and his nephew were sentenced to life imprisonment. According to the Jakarta Globe "They were found guilty of dragging 34-year-old Fransisca Yofie by her hair for 500 meters before stabbing her with a machete and leaving her to bleed to death ..."

Crimes committed in Bandung are often drug related. This was the case in January 2014, when officers from the Bandung Customs and Excise Office stopped an attempt of smuggling crystal methamphetamine at Husein Sastranegara International Airport in Bandung by a Cambodian woman (25).

Travelling around in Bandung is quite complex and frustrating, especially to newcomers. There is no mass rapid transit system, metro nor tram in Bandung. Locals travel using small public minibuses, known as angkot which are modified so a 10 seater minibus becomes 18 seats. This is possible by lining passengers side by side. It is advised to ask the driver or kernet (driver assistance) about the price to go to a location. To ask for an angkot to stop and pick you up, just raise your hand and they will stop. Do be aware that some pickpockets operate on angkots and be careful if you see someone acting sick or odd.

Officially, taxis use meters, but some taxi drivers may refuse to use meters and will charge you a fixed price instead. Don't be afraid to refuse and walk away, even local Indonesians are annoyed by this behaviour. Metered cabbies may also take you the long way to get more money. So be careful when traveling by taxi. The most reliable taxi company in Bandung is Blue Bird. Bluebird drivers will almost always use the most appropriate route and will always use the meter. Competing directly in the premium range with Blue Bird, Cipaganti Taxi has

started their operation with a red coloured car. Gemah Ripah is a third ranking taxi service that seems to be improving their service.

Sumatra



Sumatra is the largest island in Indonesia and the 6th largest in the world. Its population amounts to about 50 million people, about 22% of Indonesia's population. The biggest city and capital of Sumatra is Medan which is the marketing, commercial and transportation centre. The city's port, Belawan, is the busiest port outside of Java.

The Malacca Strait separates it from Malaysia and Singapore. Sumatra is a popular tourist destination due to its beautiful landscape: beaches, rivers, wildlife, rainforests. Sumatra has a huge range of plant and animal species but has lost almost 50% of its tropical rainforest in the last 35 years. Many species are critically endangered such as the Sumatran Ground-cuckoo, Sumatran tiger, Sumatran elephant, Sumatran rhinoceros, and Sumatran orangutan. Deforestation on the island has also resulted in serious haze over neighbouring countries, such as the 2013 Southeast Asian haze causing considerable tensions with affected countries such as Singapore and Malaysia.

Sumatra is a region prone to natural disasters. In February 2014, lava and gas of Mount Sinabung in North Sumatra killed 17 people. In May 2014, the earthquake hit parts of Sumatra. Luckily, there were no casualties. There is also a risk of floods and landslides, which was the case in January 2014 when several provinces including South Sumatra, West Sumatra, and Jambi, suffered from heavy rainfall.

The Malacca Strait separates Sumatra from Malaysia and Singapore. From an economic and strategic perspective, the Strait of Malacca is one of the most important shipping lanes in the world. The strait is the main shipping channel between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, linking major Asian economies such as India, China, Japan and South Korea. About a quarter of all oil carried by sea passes through the strait, mainly from Persian Gulf suppliers. Over 94,000 vessels pass through the straits every year.

Piracy in the Malacca Strait has historically been an unresolved threat to ship owners and the mariners who ply the 900 km-long (550 miles) sea lane. The Straits are narrow, contains

thousands of islets, and is an outlet for many rivers, making it ideal for pirates to hide in to evade capture. In recent years, coordinated naval patrols by Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore along with increased security on vessels has reduced the number of incidents however the International Maritime Bureau (IMB) still reported 106 hijacking or attempted hijackings in Indonesia.

Piracy in the Malacca Strait is mainly about armed robbery, rather than the taking of vessels for ransom, and most of the pirates are of Indonesian origin. Most recently on 25 July 2014, one boat approached an anchored Product Tanker at Belawan. The Duty Bosun noticed that a robber was attempting to climb on to the vessel and raised the alarm. Seeing the alerted crew, the robber moved away. Later the duty officer noticed another robber on board the vessel and raised the alarm and the crew were mustered. Seeing the crew alertness, the robber escaped. Upon investigation it was noticed that the pad lock to the paint store was broken.

The province of Aceh at the north of Sumatra is the only province in Indonesia authorised to introduce sharia Islamic law as part of the “special autonomy” aimed at ending its long-running separatist war. The provincial parliament recently (2013) passed laws against drinking, gambling and “seclusion”—being alone with someone from the other sex. An Islamic police force modelled on Iran’s “*vice and virtue*” patrols started to round up women for not covering their heads. The first public caning took place there in 2005. It is now reported that sharia law is being applied to Muslims and non-Muslims in Aceh alike.

Bali



Bali is part of Indonesia, located two kilometres east of Java, between 8-9 degrees south of the equator. Its population is about 3 million people. Languages used on Bali include Balinese (and its dialects), Indonesian and a kind of old Javanese called Kawi. It is also possible to communicate in English.

The Capital of Bali is Denpasar and is known worldwide as a major tourist destination, and the main gateway to Bali. The city is also a hub for other cities in the Lesser Sunda Islands. Denpasar has encouraged and promoted business activities and ventures, contributing to it having the highest growth rate in Bali Province. The population of Denpasar was 834,881 in 2012 while the surrounding metropolitan area has roughly 2 million residents.

Natural disasters are not uncommon on Bali. In January 2014, torrential rain and strong winds caused landslides and floods – minimum five people died. They are very frequent on the island and result in damaged buildings and homes, injuries and deaths. Moreover, Bali is located in the volcanic line, so the possibility of a tsunami is significant.

When on Bali, tourists need to bear in mind that this is not a totally safe place. There are cases of violence and crime. In May 2014, a South Korean woman (18) died as a result of a mugging. Thieves on motorcycles wanted to steal her bag; she fell off her bike and was hit by another bike. Another recent example is a British woman (40) who was murdered in Ubud. She rented a villa and was found by the husband of the villa's owner.

There are also reports of robberies, rapes, purse/bag snatches, etc. Benny assured the police were doing their best to reduce crime rates, for example, they arrested a recidivist 'specialising' in car breaking. He committed 20 robberies, but fortunately, were finally caught.

Increasing crime statistics are not good for tourist industry and experts advise the map of areas prone to crimes should be created. Otherwise, travellers are going to choose other places to spend their free time.

Most offences take place in Denpasar and Badung as they are most urbanised areas of Bali, populated by lots of people.

The capital of Bali is Denpasar. It is a famous tourist destination, which is very hot. Therefore, remember about mosquitoes that can be a real nuisance. Always have a mosquito and insect repellent with you and in the evening wear long-sleeved shirts and long

trousers. Another issue you should be careful of are drug dealers. It is not possible not to meet them. It is highly recommended not to even talk to them as it may result in serious troubles.

Nevertheless, Bali is generally regarded as a safe and peaceful place. The most important is to stay alert and take precautions to avoid becoming a victim.

Cruise ships usually use two ports: Benoa Harbour or Padang Bay. Benoa Harbour is the entrance to Denpasar by sea and is managed by PT Pelindo III. The port is situated about 10 km from the city centre.

Padang Bay, in turn, is the port for ferry terminal to Lombok. It is a quiet fishing village, a daily departure point for passenger and cargo vessels. It is managed by the Karangasem Regency. There are good diving and snorkelling conditions.

Allmode Summary and Advice

The 1st edition of the Indonesian Report concentrates on the news on the regions of Southeast Asia. Its aim is to help create better Situational Awareness (SA) and highlight the risk of visiting a particular location.

Tourism in Indonesia is an important part of the Indonesian economy and a significant source of its foreign exchange revenues. Without doubt, making people aware of possible dangers they may face while travelling to Indonesia can result in a smaller number of potential visitors, which will also affect the region's economy. Nevertheless, people's safety is a top priority and they must be informed about any threats that may occur during their travelling.

Despite predictions that violence surrounding this year's presidential elections could restrain tourists from choosing Indonesia as their holiday destination, it has turned out they proved groundless as the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) recorded 752,300 visits in May 2014.

When planning to visit any region in the world, it is advised to do some research and find out about possible dangers or threats. The more you know about your destination, the safer you are. There is a lot of generally available information, advice, recommendations and tips for travellers that will prevent you from being in a troublesome situation.

Tourists should always bear in mind that their security may be endangered and do everything to avoid becoming a victim. Keep your eyes peeled, stay alert (particularly in large crowds), try to predict possible danger, beware of any suspected people or strangers, pay attention to your belongings, etc. Assess your risk, consult anybody that can provide reliable and necessary information and be aware of what is going on in the region you are going to visit.

As seen in the report, members and passengers of ships, yachts and other vessels should also be careful while at sea and when anchoring as there are cases of robberies, thefts and violent assaults.

Health Advisory

People planning to travel to Indonesia are advised to learn about possible health risks.

As far as diseases transmitted by insects or animals are concerned, the most popular one is malaria, which is present in the entire country, but limited to rural areas. Malaria risk is present below the altitude of 1200 metres. High risk months for malaria are January-December.

Another health risk is dengue fever, transmitted by the bite of an Aedes mosquito infected with a dengue virus. The mosquito becomes infected when it bites a person with dengue virus in their blood. It can't be spread directly from one person to another person. Symptoms usually begin four to six days after infection and last up to ten days. They include high fever, severe headaches, pain behind the eyes, joint and muscle pain, nausea, vomiting, skin rash and bleeding. The disease is particularly common in Jakarta. According to West Jakarta head of Sub-dept. of Health, Widyastuti, since January to end of March 2014, 603 cases of dengue fever were reported.

Canine rabies is a continuous problem in Bali. The Animal Health Service recorded 36 confirmed cases of rabies in dogs in Bali between January and May 2014.

The rabies virus is present in the saliva of infected animals. It is a viral disease caught when bitten or scratched by an infected (rabid) animal, often a dog. Once it enters the body, the virus travels along nerves and causes paralysis. It may result in coma and death. There were no confirmed cases of this disease for Denpasar and Badung. Travellers should avoid contact with animals and report any bites.

Avian influenza – also known as bird flu or H5N1 – is a highly contagious infectious disease among poultry and other birds. The virus is transmitted by the movement of birds and people (with contaminated shoes or clothing), and from birds to unsuspecting people who touch them, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). According to specialists, the number of deaths from avian flu in Indonesia is the highest in the world. It was first noticed in central Java in 2003.

Moreover, travellers should be aware of disease transmitted by food, water or via the environment, such as diarrhoea, which is very frequent, hepatitis A or typhoid fever.

Stomach problems and dehydration are also common problems. In such cases you should drink a lot of bottled water, rather avoid tap water. Contaminated food is not uncommon and in general you should pay attention to what and where you eat.

Sun exposure can cause sunburn. Do not spend too much time in the sun, particularly between 12 PM and 2 PM. Do not forget to protect your skin with good sun cream and your eyes with sunglasses. Remember that overexposure to the sun may lead to dehydration – try to limit physical effort during the hottest time, drink lots of fluids and wear suitable clothes.

Many medicines at pharmacies (apotik) are sold without prescription. Major cities and towns have public hospitals. Most medical staff do not speak English or French. Doctors and hospitals may expect immediate cash payment for health services. Remember about health insurance that covers medical expenses..

Yachting News

22 July 2014, the IMB Piracy Reporting Centre (PRC) released a half yearly report, which states that within the first six months of 2014, 116 incidents of piracy and armed robbery against ships were reported all over the world. In comparison, there were 138 similar incidents in the corresponding period of 2013. 47 of these incidents occurred in Indonesia. Most of them were thefts against vessels. 18 cases were reported at Pulau Bintan – an island in the Riau archipelago of Indonesia. As a result, the Indonesian Marine Police added this port to the list of 10 areas where patrols need to increase.

18 July 2014, the Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore (MPA) reported a Singapore-registered barge POSH Mogami sank 2 nautical miles northeast of Sekupang. 6 persons were rescued and 3 people killed.

In June 2014, Gresik Port, Indonesia a fire broke out on Indonesia-flagged general cargo ship Caraka Jaya Niaga III-7. It happened when the ship was anchored near Gresik Port, Indonesia. The fire probably started during some welding work in the engine room. Fortunately, no member of the crew consisting of 24 people was injured in the accident.

Around 44nm NE of Pulau Bintan, Indonesia a product tanker sailing from Singapore to Sandakan, Malaysia was hijacked. Pirates stole part of the fuel cargo and crew properties. Besides, they damaged the vessel's communication equipment and main engines. Three crew members were injured.

Belawan Anchorage, Indonesia. Four robbers in a speed boat approached an anchored product tanker. One of the robbers tried to board the tanker but escaped when he saw the duty Bosun. Later, D/O noticed one robber who boarded the tanker and headed towards the paint store. On hearing alarm, the robber escaped with his fellows in their boat. They managed to break into but did not steal anything.

Muara Berau Anchorage, Indonesia. Three armed robbers in a wooden boat boarded an anchored bulk carrier. They took hostage duty AB and tied him up. The duty AB escaped and informed the OOW. The robbers stole ship's properties and escaped.

Security Awareness Training

Are your crew compliant with the mandatory STCW 95 modules?

STCW Regulation VI/6 became mandatory on 1st January 2014. This regulation requires all seafarers on ships subject to the ISPS Code to have received security related training and instruction relevant to their assigned duties on-board.

• Proficiency in Security Awareness

ALL seafarers who **do not** have specific security-related duties on board are required to hold a Proficiency in Security Awareness Certificate ([PSA](#)) and will need to take an approved course approx. 4 hours in length.

• Proficiency in Designated Security Duties

All seafarers with **designated** security duties stipulated in the ship security plan will be required to hold a certificate of Proficiency in Designated Security Duties ([PDSD](#)) and will need to take an approved course approximately 10 hours in length.



Are your Crew prepared?

New STCW 95 – proficiency in security awareness & for seafarers with designated security duties.

Course Topics:

- Reporting a security incident
- Security threat procedures
- Enhancement of maritime security through heightened awareness
- Recognition of security risks and threats
- Maintaining security awareness and vigilance
- Maintaining conditions set out in a Ship Security Plan.
- Vessel Security Inspections
- Security equipment and systems.

On 1st January 2014, security training required for seafarers will change.

STCW Regulation VI/6 will enter into force. This regulation requires all seafarers on ships subject to the ISPS Code to have received security related training and instruction relevant to their assigned duties on-board.

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- Vessel Security Training
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