

The Role of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in the Prevention and Enforcement of Narcotics Crimes

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Abstract – *The rise of narcotics crimes in Indonesia has become a serious threat to national security and public welfare. Narcotics abuse not only damages individuals physically and mentally, but also triggers a variety of other criminal acts. Efforts to eradicate narcotics have become increasingly complex considering the illicit narcotics trafficking network that is increasingly organized and involves various groups, including teenagers and students. In this context, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) plays an important role as a state institution tasked with prevention, eradication, and rehabilitation for victims of narcotics abuse. This study aims to analyze the role of BNN in the prevention and enforcement of narcotics crimes in Indonesia. Using a qualitative approach, this study collected data through in-depth interviews, policy document studies, and participatory observations. The analysis was carried out to understand BNN's strategy in educating the public, supervising narcotics distribution channels, and handling legal cases related to narcotics. The focus of the research also lies in how BNN collaborates with other law enforcement agencies in strengthening narcotics eradication efforts. The results of the study show that BNN has implemented various prevention programs, such as educational campaigns in schools, rehabilitation for narcotics users, and patrols in areas prone to narcotics trafficking. On the enforcement side, BNN is actively coordinating with the National Police and Customs to uncover narcotics illicit trafficking networks, although challenges such as limited human resources and technology are still faced. The policy implications of this study emphasize the need to strengthen BNN capacity through adequate budget allocation, improvement of monitoring technology, and strengthening cross-sector cooperation to accelerate narcotics eradication in Indonesia.*

Keywords: Keywords: Narcotics prevention, law enforcement, narcotics crimes.

I. INTRODUCTION

An overview of the narcotics problem in Indonesia

Crime is a problem that must be solved by society itself. Indonesia as a developing country that has the goal of advancing the welfare of the general public, of course, there are many obstacles, one of which is crime in national development.¹ Corporations have a very important role in

national development. Narcotics abuse in Indonesia has become a serious problem that threatens the health, security, and future of the nation. Global data shows that in 2023, the number of narcotics abusers will reach 296 million people, an increase of 12 million compared to the previous year. In Indonesia itself, the national survey on the prevalence of narcotics abuse in 2023 shows a prevalence rate of 1.73%, equivalent to 3.3 million people aged 15-64 years². Narcotics abuse not only impacts the health of individuals, but also has significant social and economic consequences. The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) estimates that economic losses due to drug abuse reach Rp74.4 trillion, a figure that is predicted to continue to increase as the number of users increases every year³.

Additionally, drug abuse can lead to personality disorders, such as anxiety and emotions, which negatively impact an individual's productivity and quality of life⁴. Geographically, the DKI Jakarta area is the most vulnerable area related to narcotics cases. As of October 2024, there were 38,786 narcotics cases recorded in Indonesia, with Jakarta as the region with the most cases⁵. The high number of cases in the capital city reflects the complexity of the narcotics problem that requires special attention from various parties. Efforts to prevent and counter narcotics abuse require a comprehensive approach involving government, society, and the private sector. Education about the dangers of narcotics, increased supervision, and rehabilitation for users are important steps in overcoming this problem. Without comprehensive and sustainable action, the negative impact of narcotics abuse will continue to threaten the young generation and the nation's economy⁶.

The latest statistics related to narcotics abuse.

Narcotics abuse remains a serious problem in Indonesia, with recent data showing an alarming prevalence. In 2023, a national survey revealed that 1.73% or around 3.3 million Indonesians aged 15-64 years were involved in narcotics abuse⁷. Globally, the number of narcotics abusers reached 296 million people, an increase of 12 million compared to the previous year. This figure reflects 5.8% of the world's population aged 15-64 years⁸. North Sumatra Province ranks first in the number of drug users in Indonesia.

¹ Ismaidar, T. Riza Zarzani, Yolla Veronica Sembiring (2024), Characteristics of Corporate Crime in Criminal Law, Journal of Legal Dimensions Vol 8 No 4, 44-49.

² National Intelligence Agency. <https://bnn.go.id/hani-2024-masyarakat-bergerak-bersama-melawan-narkoba-mewujudkan-indonesia-bersinar/>

³ KKN Universitas Diponegoro https://kkn.undip.ac.id/?p=292108&utm_source=chatgpt.com

⁴ Anton Kadamanta, Effriyanti Effriyanti. (2022. September 22). The Impact of Drug Abuse on Social and Economic Aspects in the DKI Jakarta Province Region

⁵ Rhama Purna Jati (2024, November 11). Drug Cases in Indonesia Increase, Jakarta Most Vulnerable

⁶ Jane, Orpha; Surbakti, Nurhayati (2006). *Analysis of the socio-economic impact of drug abuse.*

https://repository.unpar.ac.id/handle/123456789/6583?utm_source=chatgpt.com

⁷ <https://www.antaranews.com/berita/4274191/>

⁸ National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia (2024, June 24). HANI 2024: Communities Move, Together Against Drugs to Realize a Shining Indonesia



Data shows that about 1 million people in the province are involved in drug abuse, making it the region with the highest rates nationally⁹.

In addition, the turnover of funds related to narcotics crimes in Indonesia reached a significant figure. Within two years, the turnover of funds for money laundering crimes (TPPU) in drug cases reached Rp99 trillion, indicating the large economic impact of illicit narcotics trafficking¹⁰. Prevention and eradication efforts continue to be carried out by various parties. The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) has carried out 3,095 urine test activities in various environments, with 1,268 people indicated positive. In addition, BNN also produced 20,500 activists for the Prevention, Eradication, Abuse, and Illicit Circulation of Narcotics (P4GN) as an extension in the fight against narcotics¹¹.

The importance of BNN's role in tackling the narcotics problem.

The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) plays a crucial role in tackling the narcotics problem in Indonesia. As a non-ministerial government agency, BNN is responsible for the prevention and eradication of abuse and illicit circulation of narcotics and narcotic precursors. BNN's main tasks include the preparation and implementation of national policies in this field, coordination with the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, capacity building of rehabilitation institutions, community empowerment, and the development of narcotics laboratories¹². In an effort to prevent this, BNN initiated the "Shining Village" and "Shining School" programs aimed at building public awareness and encouraging policies that support the prevention of narcotics abuse. By 2024, a total of 344 Shining Villages have been formed, involving 1,040 Shining Families. This program integrates prevention, community empowerment, and rehabilitation as a whole with the active participation of various parties. In addition, 1.135 Shine Schools have been formed, involving 2.073 teachers and 1.873 students trained by BNN.¹³

BNN is also active in law enforcement against narcotics crimes. As an institution that has the authority to investigate and investigate, BNN collaborates with the police to eradicate illicit narcotics trafficking. However, in carrying out its duties, BNN faces several obstacles such as limited operational costs, inadequate facilities and infrastructure, and lack of community participation in helping prevent narcotics¹⁴crimes. Collaboration with various parties is an important strategy for BNN in tackling the narcotics problem. For example, BNN collaborates with the Ministry of Manpower to prevent drug abuse in the work environment, as well as appreciates the initiatives of community organizations in anti-drug campaigns through creative media such as short films¹⁵. With this strategic and collaborative role, BNN is trying hard to overcome the narcotics problem in Indonesia. However, support and active participation from all levels of society are still needed to achieve a narcotics-free Indonesia.

Problem Formulation

1. What is the role of BNN in the prevention of narcotics crimes?
2. What is the role of BNN in cracking down on narcotics crimes?
3. What are the obstacles faced by BNN in carrying out its duties?

Research Objectives

The purpose of this study is to analyze the role of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in the prevention of narcotics crimes, including education strategies, socialization, and other preventive efforts aimed at reducing narcotics abuse in the community. In addition, this study also aims to analyze the role of BNN in the prosecution of narcotics crimes, especially related to repressive measures such as investigation, arrest, and legal process against narcotics crime perpetrators. Not only that, this study seeks to identify various obstacles faced by BNN in carrying out its duties, both in terms of human resources, technology, and regulations, and provide strategic solutions that can support the effectiveness of BNN's role in combating illicit narcotics trafficking more optimally.

Research Benefits

The benefits of this research are divided into two aspects, namely theoretical and practical. Theoretically, this research is expected to contribute to the development of legal science, especially in enriching studies related to criminal policy in the prevention and enforcement of narcotics crimes. The findings in this study can be a reference for academics and researchers to understand more deeply the role of law in eradicating narcotics crimes. Practically, this research aims to assist the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and related parties in improving prevention and enforcement strategies, both through policy strengthening, resource optimization, and the implementation of effective strategic solutions. Thus, the results of this research are expected to support efforts to minimize the illicit circulation of narcotics and build a more law-conscious society.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Concept of Narcotics Crime

Health is a fundamental human right for every individual, regulated in various regulations both at the national and international levels, Narcotics is a form of physical and mental illhealth, both for the individuals who use it and for society at large.¹⁶ Narcotics abuse damages physical health by damaging vital organs such as the brain, liver, and heart, and causes dependency that is difficult to overcome and The concept of narcotics crime is an important part of criminal law in Indonesia, which aims to regulate, supervise, and crack down on all illegal activities related to narcotics. Narcotics themselves have a significant impact on individuals and society, both in terms of health, social, and security. Therefore, law enforcement against narcotics crimes is a priority to protect the public and break the chain of illicit narcotics trafficking¹⁷. According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics,

⁹ Asian Trade (2024, April 2024). Head of BNN: One Million People in North Sumatra Involved in Drug Abuse

¹⁰ PPATK (2024, December 12). Indonesia Drug Emergency, Money Turnover Reaches IDR 99 Trillion

¹¹ Public Relations of Bnn (2023, December 28) Indiscriminate Actions, Continue to Advance for Indonesia to Shine

¹² Press Release of the National Narcotics Agency (2024, December 23). Year 2024: Strengthening Strategies and Collaborative Actions in P4GN

¹³ Press Release of the National Narcotics Agency (2024, December 23). Year 2024: Strengthening Strategies and Collaborative Actions in P4GN

¹⁴ Ida Bagus Trisnha Setiaawan, Ida Ayu Putu Widiati and Diah Gayatri Sudibya (2020), The Role of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in Efforts to Prevent Narcotics Crimes, Journal of Legal Analogy, Vol. 2 No 3, 361–365.

¹⁵ National Narcotics Agency (2023, September 26). Prevention of Drug Abuse in the Work Environment: The Important Role of the Ministry of Manpower

¹⁶ Gladdays Naurah, Marice Simarmata, Redyanto Sidi Jambak (2024), Rights and Privacy of Hospital Patients in the Era of Digitalization, Comserva Journal of Service and Research Vol. 3 No. 12, 4798-4805

¹⁷ Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics

narcotics are defined as substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semisynthetic, which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce or eliminate pain, and can cause dependence. This definition emphasizes that narcotics have the potential to be dangerous if abused, and therefore, their use is strictly regulated by the state. (Law No. 35 of 2009 Article 1 Paragraph 1)¹⁸. The types of narcotics crimes in Law No. 35 of 2009 include various unlawful acts, such as production, import, export, circulation, and abuse of narcotics. This criminal act includes the act of producing or processing narcotics without a license (Article 113), importing or exporting narcotics illegally (Article 114), and offering, selling, or distributing narcotics (Article 114 Paragraph 2).¹⁹ In addition, every person who without rights or against the law possesses, stores, controls, or provides narcotics is also included in the crime of narcotics (Article 112).²⁰ Furthermore, this law also regulates criminal acts related to narcotics abuse, both for themselves and others. Article 127 of Law No. 35 of 2009 states that any abuser of class I narcotics for himself or herself can be subject to imprisonment or required to undergo rehabilitation. This reflects the government's dual approach, which in addition to cracking down on perpetrators of illicit narcotics trafficking, it also seeks to rehabilitate victims of abuse through rehabilitation programs²¹.

With this strict legal provision, it is hoped that the public can better understand the legal consequences of every action related to narcotics. Law No. 35 of 2009 is the main legal basis in combating narcotics trafficking and abuse, as well as providing protection for those who are victims of dependence. Therefore, legal awareness and public support are very important to prevent the spread of narcotics crimes in Indonesia.

Criminology Theory Related to Narcotics

Criminology theory has an important role in understanding the causes and prevention of narcotics crimes. By understanding these theories, we can analyze why someone engages in narcotics abuse and how effective strategies are to prevent such behaviors. The two main theories that are relevant in this context are the theory of deviant behavior and the theory of crime prevention. Deviant behavior theory explains that a person commits an act of violating social norms, including drug abuse, due to the influence of the social environment, peer group pressure, and weak social control. According to Edwin H. Sutherland in differential association theory, a person studies distorted behavior through social interactions with people who have distorted values or habits. The more often a person associates with individuals or groups who use narcotics, the more likely he or she is to fall into narcotics abuse. (Sutherland, 1947)²²

On the other hand, crime prevention theory focuses on how crime, including narcotics crimes, can be minimized by creating conditions that make perpetrators think twice before committing unlawful acts. One of the important concepts is the opportunity theory put forward by Marcus Felson and Lawrence E. Cohen. They argue that crime occurs

when there are potential perpetrators, appropriate targets, and the absence of adequate supervision. In the context of narcotics, tightening surveillance in places prone to narcotics trafficking, strengthening the law, and increasing patrols by law enforcement officials are tangible forms of this theory. (Felson & Cohen, 1979)²³

The application of deviant behavior theory and crime prevention are complementary in combating narcotics crimes. On the one hand, understanding the social and psychological factors that drive a person to use narcotics helps in crafting anti-drug rehabilitation and education programs. On the other hand, strengthening supervision, tightening laws, and improving security systems helps minimize opportunities for perpetrators to commit narcotics-related crimes. Therefore, a comprehensive approach in eradicating narcotics requires a combination of preventive and curative strategies. This strategy includes public education, rehabilitation of victims of abuse, and strict supervision of narcotics trafficking routes. By understanding these criminological theories, it is hoped that government and community policies can go hand in hand in creating a safe and drug-free environment.

Role and Function of BNN

The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) is a non-ministerial government agency that has an important role in the prevention and eradication of narcotics abuse and illicit circulation in Indonesia. BNN is directly responsible to the President and has a strategic task in coordinating national policies related to narcotics. This institution also plays a leading role in efforts to create a society that is clean from drugs (Bersinar). The legal basis for the establishment of BNN is contained in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. In Article 64, it is stated that BNN is tasked with carrying out state duties in the field of prevention, eradication of abuse, and illicit circulation of narcotics and narcotics precursors. In addition, the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2010 concerning the National Narcotics Agency also strengthens the position and function of BNN in carrying out its legal mandate²⁴.

The duties and authorities of BNN according to Article 70 of Law No. 35 of 2009 include the preparation of national policies in the field of prevention and eradication of narcotics abuse, the implementation of narcotics intelligence operations, and national and international cooperation in combating drug trafficking. BNN is also authorized to conduct investigations and investigations into narcotics crimes, including proposing rehabilitation for victims of drug abuse. As an optimization effort, BNN runs various prevention programs, such as socializing the dangers of drugs in schools, campuses, and the work environment, as well as building a Shining Village (Drug Clean Village). On the other hand, BNN also has a Rehabilitation Center to help victims of narcotics abuse to recover and return to being productive in their social life²⁵.

Criminal Policy in Handling Narcotics

¹⁸ Law No. 35 of 2009 Article 1 Paragraph 1

¹⁹ Law No. 35 of 2009 Article 114.

²⁰ Law No. 35 of 2009 Article 112.

²¹ Law No. 35 of 2009 Article 127.

²² Sutherland, E. H. (1947). *Principles of Criminology*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company

²³ Felson, M., & Cohen, L. E. (1979). Social Change and Crime Rate Trends: A Routine Activity Approach. *American Sociological Review*, 44(4), 588-608.

²⁴ Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, Article 64 and Article 70.

²⁵ Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2010 concerning the National Narcotics Agency.

Criminal policy in handling narcotics in Indonesia includes two main aspects: prevention and enforcement. The prevention aspect includes campaigning, education, and rehabilitation, while the enforcement aspect includes investigation, investigation, and prosecution. In an effort to prevent this, the government and various related institutions carry out campaigns and education to increase public awareness about the dangers of narcotics. Promotive and preventive methods are considered the most effective and fundamental approaches in preventing drug abuse. These efforts include dissemination of information through mass media, counseling in schools, and community programs aimed at providing a comprehensive understanding of the risks and consequences of narcotics abuse²⁶.

In addition, rehabilitation programs are also an important part of prevention policies. The government provides rehabilitation services for narcotics users as a curative and rehabilitative effort. This approach aims not only to restore the health condition of users, but also to reduce recidivism rates and facilitate their reintegration into society. Thus, rehabilitation plays a role as a preventive measure to prevent future narcotics abuse²⁷. On the enforcement side, law enforcement officials carry out the functions of investigating, investigating, and prosecuting perpetrators of narcotics crimes. Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics provides a legal basis for strict law enforcement against narcotics crimes. This law enforcement includes repressive efforts such as cracking down on perpetrators of narcotics crimes after a criminal act has occurred²⁸. However, even though law enforcement has been carried out intensively, challenges such as narcotics trafficking in correctional institutions are still obstacles in efforts to counter narcotics as a whole²⁹.

III. METHOD

The research method used in this study is a qualitative approach with normative and descriptive legal analysis methods. The normative approach is used to examine the role of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in the prevention and enforcement of narcotics crimes based on applicable laws and regulations, especially Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. Through normative legal analysis, this study aims to understand how the rule of law is applied by BNN in carrying out its duties, both in preventing narcotics abuse and cracking down on narcotics crime perpetrators. The descriptive method is used to provide a factual and systematic picture of the strategies and obstacles faced by BNN in the field.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Role of BNN in the Prevention of Narcotics Crimes

The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) plays a crucial role in preventing narcotics crimes through various

strategic programs that are integrated with each other. One of the main efforts is an aggressive anti-drug campaign to raise public awareness about the dangers of narcotics abuse. This campaign is not only conveyed through mass media and social media, but also through seminars in schools, so that students can understand the risks and negative impacts of narcotics³⁰. In addition to campaigns, BNN also focuses on educational programs in the educational environment. By collaborating with the Ministry of Education and related agencies, BNN holds counseling and socialization aimed at forming students' self-resilience to the influence of narcotics. The program is designed to provide young people with an in-depth understanding of the dangers of narcotics, so they can avoid abuse early on³¹.

In the aspect of rehabilitation, BNN provides services for narcotics addicts as part of continuous prevention efforts. These rehabilitation programs include medical and social care designed to restore the physical and psychological condition of addicts, as well as help them return to society productively. With this approach, BNN seeks to reduce recidivism rates and break the chain of narcotics abuse³². Collaboration with other agencies, such as the National Police and the Ministry of Education, is the key to the effectiveness of BNN's prevention program. Through synergy with the National Police, BNN strengthens law enforcement efforts and eradicates narcotics networks. This cooperation includes information exchange, joint operations, and joint training to increase capacity in handling narcotics cases³³. With a comprehensive and collaborative approach, BNN plays a significant role in efforts to prevent narcotics crimes. Through campaigns, education, rehabilitation, and cross-sectoral cooperation, BNN seeks to create a society that is aware of the dangers of narcotics and has resilience to its abuse. This effort is expected to reduce the number of narcotics abuse and create a healthy and productive young generation.

The Role of BNN in Cracking Down on Narcotics Crimes

The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) has an important role in the enforcement of narcotics crimes in Indonesia, which includes operations to arrest narcotics dealers as well as the investigation and prosecution process. As a non-ministerial government agency, BNN is tasked with implementing national policies in the prevention and eradication of abuse and illicit circulation of narcotics, psychotropics, precursors, and other addictive substances, except tobacco and alcohol³⁴. In carrying out its duties, BNN often conducts arrest operations against narcotics dealers operating in various regions of Indonesia. These operations are usually based on accurate investigation results and intelligence information, thus allowing the BNN to effectively target narcotics syndicate networks. For example, in its year-end 2024 report, BNN emphasized its focus on the comprehensive disclosure of narcotics syndicate networks,

²⁶ Supreme Court of the Republic of Karang Anyar District Court, (2022, March 5) Prevention of Narcotics Abuse

²⁷ Supreme Court of the Republic of Karang Anyar District Court, (2022, March 5) Prevention of Narcotics Abuse

²⁸ Trian Hardiansyah, Wreda Danang Widoyoko (2024), Law Enforcement of Narcotics Trafficking That Occurs in Correctional Institutions, JUDICIARY (Journal of Law and Justice), Vol 3 No. 1, 1-14

²⁹ Yonna Beatrix Salamor, Erwin Ubwarin (2017), Policy to Counter Narcotics Crimes in the Maluku Region, Journal of Muara Social, Humanities, and Arts, Vol 1. No 1, 58-64

³⁰ <https://bnn.go.id/hindari-narkotika-cerdaskan-generasi-muda-bangsa/>

³¹ Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology (2025, March 4). Deputy Minister Fauzan: Campus Plays a Role in the Prevention of Narcotics Abuse

³² <https://bnn.go.id/kolaborasi-bnn-ri-dan-bareskrim-polri-untuk-indonesia-bersinar/>

³³ <https://bnn.go.id/kolaborasi-bnn-ri-dan-bareskrim-polri-untuk-indonesia-bersinar/>

³⁴ <https://bnn.go.id/profil/>

without making arrests of narcotics abusers³⁵. After the arrest, BNN proceeded to the investigation stage to collect the necessary evidence in the prosecution process. BNN investigators have the authority to conduct investigations and investigations into the abuse and illicit circulation of narcotics and narcotics precursors, as stipulated in Article 81 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics³⁶.

In this process, BNN investigators play a role in uncovering the network of perpetrators, collecting and analyzing information, and tracing and confiscating assets related to narcotics crimes³⁷. Furthermore, the results of the investigation were submitted to the public prosecutor for the prosecution process in court. Cooperation between BNN and the prosecutor's office is very important to ensure that narcotics cases can be processed effectively and efficiently. In some cases, BNN also cooperates with the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Polri) in the investigation and prosecution process, especially when dealing with complex and organized narcotics networks.³⁸ Through its active role in arrest, investigation, and prosecution operations, BNN seeks to break the chain of narcotics trafficking in Indonesia. This effort not only targets the main perpetrators in the narcotics network, but also aims to uncover and destroy the entire syndicate network involved. Thus, BNN contributes significantly to maintaining public safety and health from the threat of narcotics abuse.

Obstacles Faced by BNN

The way to implement inmate coaching in Correctional Institution is through the stages of Correctional Institution coaching in inmate development activities, as well as facilities and infrastructure in supporting the coaching carried out in the Lubuk Pakam Correctional Institution and efforts to prevent an obstacle so that recidivism can be suppressed is to overcome ethnic or cultural diversity by using a humanistic approach method (human).³⁹ The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) faces various obstacles in efforts to eradicate narcotics in Indonesia, especially related to limited human resources (HR) and technology. Limited number and quality of human resources, as well as limited budgets and facilities, are significant obstacles in the implementation of narcotics prevention and eradication programs.⁴⁰ In addition, the lack of medical personnel and rehabilitation facilities also hinders the handling of drug users who need treatment.⁴¹ On the other hand, international narcotics networks continue to grow with increasingly sophisticated modus operandi, utilizing digital technology and cryptocurrency transactions to avoid detection by law enforcement officials. In December 2023, it was revealed that a drug network used Bitcoin for payments, involving transactions worth billions of rupiah.⁴²

This complex mode of drug trafficking requires BNN to increase its capacity in dealing with these threats.⁴³ To overcome these obstacles, BNN seeks to utilize artificial intelligence (AI) technology in the fight against narcotics crimes. This technology is expected to increase efficiency in the surveillance, detection, and prevention of increasingly complex narcotics trafficking. In addition, BNN also emphasized the importance of synergy and collaboration with various parties, including the community, to jointly face narcotics crimes that continue to develop with advanced technology.⁴⁴ BNN's collaboration with other law enforcement institutions, such as the TNI, the National Police, the Ministry of Law, the Ministry of Immigration and Corrections, the Supreme Court, the Attorney General's Office, and the Directorate General of Customs and Excise, has succeeded in thwarting efforts to illicit narcotics trafficking involving organized national and international narcotics syndicate networks.⁴⁵ However, increasingly complex and widespread challenges demand more effective policies and strategies to ensure success in dealing with the threat of narcotics crime.⁴⁶

Solution Efforts

The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) continues to strive to increase the capacity of its personnel to face challenges in narcotics eradication. One of the concrete steps is training in the preparation of regulations in the legal field for BNN employees, which aims to improve the ability to design effective regulations according to the latest developments. The Head of the BNN Human Resource Development Center (PPSDM) stated that this training is expected to result in better regulations and support the implementation of BNN's duties.

In addition, BNN also focuses on increasing the capacity of rehabilitation officers to face comorbidity challenges. Law Number 35 of 2009 mandates BNN to improve the capabilities of rehabilitation institutions, and the issuance of Indonesian National Standard (SNI) 8807:2022 concerning Rehabilitation Service Providers strengthens BNN's commitment to realizing quality services.⁴⁷ At the international level, BNN collaborates with various countries and organizations to eradicate cross-border narcotics trafficking. For example, BNN and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) discussed increasing cooperation in countering narcotics crimes, including the exchange of intelligence information related to the dynamics of illicit narcotics trafficking in Indonesia.⁴⁸ Cooperation with other countries was also strengthened, such as an audience between the Head of the Indonesian National Guard and the Russian Ambassador who discussed drug cases

³⁵ <https://bnn.go.id/konten/unggahan/2024/12/>

³⁶ repository.unair.ac.id

³⁷ Saut Maruli Tua Silalahi, Alvi Syahrin, Mohammad Ekaputr, Sutiarnoto (2024), The Role of Investigators of the National Narcotics Agency of North Sumatra Province in Law Enforcement of Money Laundering Crimes Originating from Narcotics Crimes, *Locus Journal of Academic Literature Review*, Vol. No. 3, 283-296.

³⁸ Mukhsalmina, Mukhlis, Yusrizal (2021), The Role of the Police, BNNP and the Community in Narcotics Prevention in East Aceh, *Journal of the Faculty of Law, Malikussaleh University*, Vol. 9 No. 2, 99-110

³⁹ Joshua Alberto Silalahi, T Riza Zarzani (2023), Implementation of Prisoner Development in an Effort to Prevent Recidivism in Lubuk Pakam Correctional Institution, *Journal Of Social Science Research*, Vol. 3 No 4, 7731-7743

⁴⁰ <https://berkas.dpr.go.id/akd/dokumen/>

⁴¹ Ira Helviza, Zulihar Mukmin, Amirullah (2016), Obstacles of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in Overcoming Narcotics Abuse in Banda Aceh City, *Scientific Journal of Unsyiah Civic Education Students* Vol 1, No. 1, 128-146

⁴² Muhammad Natsir, Muh. Akbar Fhad Syahril, Ardiyanti Aris, A. Dzulkarnain (2024), The Urgency of Reform of the Narcotics Law and the ITE Law Facing the Threat of Drugs in the Digital Era, *Amsir Journal of Litigation*, Vol. 11, No. 4, 441-447.

⁴³ Gazali Ahmad (2024), Policies and Strategies of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia in Facing Non-Military Threats of Transnational Organized Crime of Illicit Narcotics Trafficking in Indonesia, *Indonesian Scientific Journal*, Vol.9 No. 4

⁴⁴ Story facebook <https://www.facebook.com/humasBNNRI/>

⁴⁵ BNN Press Release (2024, December 23) Press Release 2024: Strengthening Strategies and Collaborative Actions in P4gn, <https://bnn.go.id/konten/unggahan/2024/12/>

⁴⁶ Gazali Ahmad (2024), Policies and Strategies of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia in Facing Non-Military Threats of Transnational Organized Crime of Illicit Narcotics Trafficking in Indonesia, *Indonesian Scientific Journal*, Vol.9 No. 4

⁴⁷ National Narcotics Agency (2024, November 18) BNN Increases Employee Capacity in the Legal Sector through Regulatory Drafting Training, <https://bnn.go.id/bnn-tingkatkan-kapasitas-pegawai-di-bidang-hukum-melalui-pelatihan-penyusunan-peraturan/>

⁴⁸ National Narcotics Agency (2024, March 18) Indonesia and UNODC Discuss Increasing Cooperation in Countering Narcotics Crimes, <https://bnn.go.id/indonesia-dan-unodc-bahas-peningkatan-kerja-sama-dalam-penanggulangan-kejahatan-narkotika/>

involving Russian networks. The Russian government is willing to share information and knowledge in dealing with narcotics problems, it is expected to strengthen preventive and repressive measures in tackling narcotics abuse and narrow the space for international networks involved in cross-border drug trafficking.⁴⁹

V. CONCLUSION

Conclusion

The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) plays a crucial role in the prevention and enforcement of narcotics crimes in Indonesia. In the aspect of prevention, BNN is actively implementing various programs such as anti-drug campaigns, education in schools, and rehabilitation for addicts. These preventive measures aim not only to raise public awareness of the dangers of narcotics, but also to help victims of narcotics abuse to recover and return to a healthy social life. Collaboration with related agencies such as the National Police, the Ministry of Education, and non-governmental organizations has also strengthened this prevention effort. On the other hand, in terms of enforcement, BNN focuses on the operation to arrest narcotics dealers as well as the investigation, investigation, and prosecution process in accordance with applicable legal provisions. BNN actively conducts raids on narcotics syndicates both domestically and related to international networks. A transparent and professional legal process is a priority for BNN so that perpetrators get appropriate sanctions and provide a deterrent effect for other parties who intend to commit similar crimes.

This study found that BNN faces various serious challenges, including limited human resources and technology that has not been fully able to keep up with the increasingly sophisticated modus operandi of international narcotics networks. This limitation is an obstacle in both the process of supervision, enforcement, and rehabilitation. In addition, cross-border collaboration still needs further strengthening, considering that narcotics trafficking often involves international syndicates that have complex distribution channels and are difficult to trace. As a solution, BNN continues to strive to increase the capacity of its personnel through continuous training and education, especially in the fields of law and information technology. International cooperation is also strengthened, both through the exchange of intelligence information, collaboration with global organizations such as UNODC, and bilateral dialogue with relevant countries. By strengthening preventive and repressive measures in a balanced manner, BNN is expected to be more effective in eradicating narcotics crimes, protecting the community, and realizing a cleaner Indonesia from the threat of narcotics.

Suggestion

There are several suggestions that can be considered for various parties in strengthening efforts to eradicate narcotics crimes. For the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), it is recommended to further strengthen international cooperation, especially in the exchange of intelligence information and cross-border joint operations. Given that

international narcotics networks are increasingly sophisticated, BNN also needs to increase the use of modern information technology, such as digital monitoring systems and data analysis software, to speed up the investigation and tracking process of narcotics trafficking. For the government, full support for BNN is crucial to strengthen the effectiveness of its performance. One form of concrete support is to increase the budget allocation for BNN, both for the procurement of technology, the recruitment of additional personnel, and the implementation of rehabilitation and education programs. In addition, the government is also expected to encourage policies that strengthen collaboration between agencies, such as between BNN, the National Police, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Education, so that prevention and enforcement efforts run in harmony and comprehensively.

No less important, active participation of the community is the main key in breaking the chain of narcotics trafficking. The community is expected to participate in prevention programs organized by BNN, such as anti-drug campaigns and education in schools and communities. In addition, the role of the family as the first bastion in building awareness of the dangers of narcotics is also very important. With the strong synergy between BNN, the government, and the community, it is hoped that efforts to eradicate narcotics in Indonesia will be more effective and sustainable.

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