



Effectiveness of Law Enforcement on Narcotics Crimes through Synchronization of Authority Between the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and the Indonesian National Police

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history

Received: 09 December 2024

Revised: 21 December 2024

Accepted: 24 December 2024

Keyword

Synchronization of authority;

Law enforcement;

Narcotics crimes

ABSTRACT

Drug trafficking in Indonesia represents a critical challenge that demands urgent attention from the government and law enforcement agencies. The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and the Indonesian National Police (Polri) play central roles in combating narcotics crimes. However, overlapping authority between these institutions has caused inefficiencies and institutional conflicts, weakening the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts. This study explores the synchronization of authority between BNN and Polri to enhance their collaboration in addressing narcotics crimes. Using a normative juridical approach, this research analyzes legal frameworks, operational dynamics, and existing coordination mechanisms. The findings highlight the need for clearer boundaries of authority and improved cooperation between the two agencies. This synchronization aims to eliminate redundancies, reduce potential conflicts, and strengthen public trust in law enforcement institutions. The study concludes with actionable recommendations for creating a more efficient and cohesive system to effectively combat Indonesia's narcotics crisis.

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1. Introduction

The drug problem becoming increasingly complex, with the number of users continuing to rise significantly. Drug cases in Indonesia have now spread across all regions, especially in major cities, to the point where it is said that no urban area is truly safe from the threat of drugs. The circulation of drugs has now reached even the village, neighborhood,

and even the smallest local community levels.¹ Drug abuse now affects all layers of society and is no longer limited to certain groups. It is well known that drug use has serious negative impacts, even threatening the lives of users. The issue of narcotics and its effects has become an international concern due to its massive spread worldwide, requiring special attention from governments and international cooperation.

Currently, Indonesia is in a state of drug emergency, which indicates a critical situation regarding drug abuse cases. This condition requires the attention and vigilance of all levels of society, so that the illicit drug trade can be prevented and addressed before it spreads further. One of the main factors driving the rapid spread of drugs in Indonesia is the rapid advancement in information technology and transportation.² Unfortunately, these developments have also provided greater opportunities for the entry of illicit and dangerous goods into the Republic of Indonesia. This presents a major challenge, especially for law enforcement agencies³.

To address the increasingly concerning drug problem, the President of the Republic of Indonesia issued Presidential Instruction No. 6 of 1971, which laid the foundation for the establishment of a coordinating body called BAKOLAK⁴. This agency handles various threats to national security, including smuggling, juvenile delinquency, narcotics, surveillance of foreign nationals, and juvenile delinquency. In response, the Indonesian government formed legislation. The laws regulating illegal smuggling also include specific provisions regarding the roles of doctors and hospitals based on directives from the Ministry of Health. The rising number of illegal drug users in Indonesia led to revisions of the Narcotics Law, with the enactment of the Narcotics Law No. 22 of 1997, followed by the Psychotropic Substances Law No. 5 of 1997. These regulations impose the death penalty on those involved in drug crimes.

In 1999, the government established the National Narcotics Coordinating Agency (BKNN), based on Presidential Decree No. 116 of 1999, which was later amended by Presidential Decree No. 17 of 2002 regarding the National Narcotics Agency (BNN). In 2009, the Indonesian government enacted Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, which is the latest regulation governing drug control in Indonesia. This regulation also grants BNN the authority to conduct investigations and inquiries into narcotics crimes and precursor substances, as stipulated in Article 70 of Law No. 35 of 2009.

The urgency currently facing Indonesia is the overlap of authority between the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and the Indonesian National Police (Indonesian National Police). This is evident in Article 81 of Law No. 35 of 2009, which explicitly states that investigators from both Indonesian National Police and National Narcotics Agency have the

¹ Ardana, M. Zidan, et al., "Residivis Kejahatan Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Perspektif Teori Kontrol Sosial" *liansi: Jurnal Hukum, Pendidikan dan Sosial Humaniora*, 01, No. 03. (2024): 01-19

² Lukman, Gilza Azzahra, et al., "Kasus narkoba di Indonesia dan upaya pencegahannya di kalangan remaja." *Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (JPPM)*, 02. No. 03. (2021): 405-417

³ Amanda, M.P., Sahadi, H. & Meilanny, B. S., "Penyalahgunaan Narkoba Di Kalangan Remaja (Adolescent Substance Abuse)", *Jurnal Penelitian & PPM*, 04, No. 02. (2017): 129-389.

⁴ Badan Narkotika Nasional. (2019, 5 Desember). *Perjalanan Narkoba di Dunia dan Indonesia*, <https://blitarkab.bnn.go.id/perjalanan-narkoba-di-dunia-dan-indonesia/> accessed 27 Desember 2023.

authority to investigate illegal drug use and trafficking⁵. In practice, National Narcotics Agency also has the right to carry out arrests, temporary detention, searches, and seizures of evidence. This responsibility is on par with the responsibilities of Indonesian National Police investigators. The equal authority between these two institutions creates the potential for institutional conflict and the emergence of sectoral egos among law enforcement agencies.⁶ The law does not clearly define the boundaries of authority between National Narcotics Agency and Indonesian National Police in the investigation and inquiry processes. Both institutions are only required to coordinate when conducting investigations or inquiries into narcotics crimes⁷.

This issue of authority could lead to institutional conflicts that require serious attention. It is related to the integrity of these institutions, where there are always efforts to prevent and enforce actions against narcotics crimes.⁸ If there is a reduction in authority, it could lead to the perception that the institution with reduced powers is incapable or incompetent in carrying out its mandated tasks, and is seen as failing to meet the accountability standards expected by the public, especially regarding its power. A reduction in power, in this case, could be seen as "the elimination of power is a show of power," which ultimately leads to arrogance and structural ego within the institution. This could hinder the enforcement of the law in narcotics-related crimes.

Law No. 35 of 2009 and Law No. 2 of 2002 reveal weaknesses due to the lack of clear boundaries regarding investigative authority between the Indonesian National Police and the National Narcotics Agency. This ambiguity leads to confusion within the institutions responsible and authorized to handle narcotics crimes. There is no distinction in the responsibilities of investigators related to the object of the investigation.⁹ The laws do not clearly differentiate between narcotics cases that should be handled by these two institutions.¹⁰

This situation creates the potential for overlapping investigations in narcotics cases. A clear division of duties between the Indonesian National Police and the National Narcotics Agency is needed, so that the public is not confused and can see the differences in the

⁵ Badan Narkotika Nasional, *Perkembangan Ancaman Bahaya Narkoba di Indonesia Tahun 2008-2012*, (Jakarta: Puslitdatin BNN, Jakarta, 2012), 2.

⁶ Iswardhana, Muhammad Ridha, Wibawa Adi, and Hidayat Chusnul Chotimah. "Strategi keamanan laut pemerintah Indonesia untuk menjaga keamanan maritim." *NUSANTARA: Jurnal Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial* 8.6 (2021): 1406-1428.

⁷ Indriyanto Seno Adji, "Dwang Middelen dan Ide Arah Hakim Komisaris", *Media Hukum*, 1 No. 5, (2003), Persatuan Jaksa Republik Indonesia, Jakarta, (2003): 77-78.

⁸ Endrassanto, Dony. "Studi Analisis Hukum Kewenangan dan Tugas Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi dalam Mencegah Tindak Pidana Korupsi Berdasarkan Ketentuan Undang-Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2019." *Jurnal Indonesia Sosial Teknologi* 2.10 (2021): 1769-1787.

⁹ Helmi, Muhammad. "Penemuan Hukum oleh Hakim Berdasarkan Paradigma Konstruktivisme." *Kanun Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 22.1 (2020): 111-132.

¹⁰ Widiastuti, Restu, and Subhan Zein. "Analisis Yuridis Hambatan Penyidikan Tindak Pidana Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 Tentang Narkotika." *Iblam Law Review* 4.3 (2024): 126-136.

performance quality of both institutions.¹¹ As stated by Adrianus Meliala, a criminologist at the University of Indonesia, both parties need to create differentiation, whether in arrest methods, target types, or the specialization of narcotics seized, or other aspects¹².

Narcotics crime investigators have the authority to uncover illegal drug trafficking and abuse, which positively impacts the efforts to combat narcotics crimes, given that these cases continue to increase in both quantity and quality. This is evidenced by the growing number of victims from various backgrounds, especially among teenagers or minors. However, this could lead to a duality in the process of resolving narcotics crimes, as both parties have the right to carry out investigations. This situation would result in losses and slow down efforts to eliminate illegal drug use and trafficking.

The police play a vital role as the initial gateway in the law enforcement process in Indonesia. The police are of significant importance as the gatekeepers of the criminal justice system. This is because criminal justice proceedings start within this institution. The police are the law enforcement institution responsible for maintaining public order, ensuring safety and comfort, enforcing the law, and providing services to protect and serve the public, ensuring security is maintained.

In the criminal justice system, the police play a role during the investigation phase. This system is a mechanism for preventing criminal acts that involves several institutions: the prosecutor's office, the judiciary, the police, and corrections for convicted criminals. The police serve as one of the crucial subsystems, playing a significant role in the overall success and effectiveness of the system in serving the public. This is because the police interact directly with the public and criminal offenders, and thus, the responsibilities and tasks assigned to the police are greater compared to other subsystems.

Based on this phenomenon, an efficient and effective mechanism is needed to reduce the potential for disputes between these two institutions. The Indonesian National Police, the National Narcotics Agency, and other investigators must cooperate as required by Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. During investigations related to illegal drug use and trafficking, both investigators must provide written notification regarding their investigations.

2. Legal Material and Methods

This study employs a normative juridical approach, focusing on the analysis of theories, concepts, legal principles, and regulations relevant to the issues discussed. This approach involves reviewing legal literature, official documents, and other secondary data related to the synchronization of authority between the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and the Indonesian National Police (Polri). The data collected includes primary legal

¹¹ Rahman, Kholilur. "Problem Pengaturan Upaya Paksa Penangkapan Terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Narkotika." *Jurnal Hukum Ius Quia Iustum* 27.3 (2020): 481-500.

¹² Krisman Purwoko, (14 Maret, 2011). Polri dan BNN Perlu Pembagian Kerja Jelas, *Republika*. <<http://www.republika.co.id/polri-dan-bnn-perlu-pembagian-kerja-jelas>> accessed 11 August 2023 11.00 WIB.

materials, such as Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics and Law No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police, as well as secondary legal materials in the form of journals, books, and related scholarly articles. Data analysis is conducted qualitatively to identify key issues, evaluate the effectiveness of existing policies, and formulate recommendations based on research findings. This study also adopts a conceptual approach to understand and explore the fundamental legal principles related to investigative authority within Indonesia's criminal justice system. By combining juridical and conceptual analyses, this research aims to provide comprehensive solutions to the overlapping authority issues between the BNN and Polri in handling narcotics crimes.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. *Legal Framework for the Authority of Narcotics Crime Investigations*

Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics legitimizes broad authority for the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in combating and preventing narcotics crimes at regional, national, and even international levels. Therefore, the authority of BNN in this legislation includes efforts related to prevention, enforcement against illegal narcotics trafficking, and rehabilitation.

The authority of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in conducting investigations is outlined in Articles 74 and 80 of Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics. Article 75 states that: The powers granted to investigators from the National Narcotics Agency include the following:

1. To conduct investigations to verify the validity of complaints and information related to suspected illegal use and trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors.
2. To examine individuals or organizations suspected of being involved in the illegal use and trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors.
3. To summon individuals to provide testimony as witnesses.
4. To detain individuals suspected of being involved in the abuse and illegal trafficking of narcotics and verify their identity.
5. To examine, search, and seize evidence related to narcotics abuse and the illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors.
6. To examine documents or other papers related to the illegal use and trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors.
7. To arrest and detain parties suspected of engaging in the illegal use and trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors.
8. To implement measures to prevent the illegal distribution of narcotics and narcotic precursors within the national jurisdiction.
9. To intercept communications related to the illegal use and trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors after obtaining sufficient preliminary evidence.
10. To conduct undercover operations and surveillance on narcotics deliveries.
11. To destroy seized narcotics and narcotic precursor evidence.

12. To conduct urine, blood, hair, DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), and/or other body part tests.
13. To take and record fingerprints and photograph suspects.
14. To examine people, goods, animals, and plants.
15. To examine and open packages sent from mail or other communication channels suspected to be related to the illegal use and trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors.
16. To seal narcotics and narcotic precursor evidence that has been seized.
17. To conduct laboratory tests on samples or evidence of narcotics and narcotic precursors.
18. To seek cooperation or guidance from experts necessary for conducting investigations into the abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors.
19. To discontinue investigations if there is insufficient evidence for suspected illegal use and trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors.

Article 75 of Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics grants the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) the authority to conduct investigations until the investigation process is completed. Meanwhile, Article 81 stipulates that investigators from both the Indonesian National Police (Polri) and National Narcotics Agency have the authority to investigate cases of illegal use and trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors in accordance with the provisions of this law.

From the perspective of the criminal justice system, the authority in investigations between the Indonesian National Police and National Narcotics Agency should be clearly defined to avoid overlapping jurisdiction. Although each subsystem has different powers and functions, the criminal justice system must have aligned goals, attitudes, and perceptions. Based on Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics, the investigators authorized to handle narcotics crimes are those from both the National Narcotics Agency and the Indonesian National Police.

The law does not distinguish between types of narcotics and narcotic precursor crimes that fall under the responsibility of Indonesian National Police and National Narcotics Agency investigators. This situation may lead to overlapping jurisdiction in handling narcotics cases. Therefore, there is a need for clear task division between the Police and National Narcotics Agency to avoid public confusion and to highlight the differences in the performance quality of each institution. In the future, differentiation between the two institutions can be made, whether in terms of methods of arrest, the types of items seized, the specialization in types of narcotics confiscated, and so on¹³.

If this situation is allowed to persist, potential conflicts between the two institutions may arise, especially because the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) has a structure that

¹³ *Ibid.*,

includes regional BNN offices at the provincial and district/city levels, which also have the authority to carry out investigations within their regions. Furthermore, the existence of BNN may lead to budgetary waste, as both BNN and the Indonesian National Police need to allocate funds for intelligence activities and case investigations. Lack of clear coordination between the two agencies can disrupt the effectiveness of their work. However, with good coordination, both parties can exchange information to uncover narcotics trafficking networks more efficiently.

The National Narcotics Agency (BNN), with its extensive powers, plays a central role in combating and addressing illegal narcotics use. These powers may cause jealousy among other investigative agencies. Articles 75 and 80 of Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics outline the authority of BNN but raise ambiguities regarding whether this authority also applies to investigators from the Indonesian National Police, who also have the right to investigate narcotics abuse and illicit trafficking. The provision explicitly states that this authority belongs to BNN investigators, who are appointed by the Head of National Narcotics Agency. According to Article 41(2) of Presidential Regulation No. 23 of 2010 on National Narcotics Agency, National Narcotics Agency investigators are from the Indonesian National Police.

Therefore, it is crucial to update and strengthen regulations that specifically and clearly define the authority of the Indonesian National Police and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in narcotics crime investigations. This step aims to ensure both agencies have clear boundaries in their respective roles during narcotics investigations.

3.2.Synchronization of Investigative Authority

The duties of the Indonesian National Police are outlined in various laws in Indonesia. Law No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police serves as the primary foundation for the implementation of police duties and authority. Several important powers are included in this law, including:

1. **Maintaining Public Security and Order (Kamtibmas):** Indonesian National Police has the authority to maintain public security and order, including preventing and addressing disturbances to public order as described in Articles 2 and 5;
2. **Law Enforcement:** The Indonesian National Police has the authority to investigate criminal offenses, arrest and detain suspects, as well as conduct searches and seizures as detailed in Article 15;
3. **Protecting, Serving, and Safeguarding the Public:** The Indonesian National Police is obligated to provide services, protect human rights, and safeguard the public to create a sense of security as regulated in Articles 13 and 14;
4. **Coordination with Other Agencies:** The Indonesian National Police also has the authority to coordinate with other government agencies in the execution of its duties as stipulated in Article 15.

Next, the Indonesian Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) provides authority to the Indonesian National Police in the investigation and inquiry of criminal offenses. Some of the key powers under KUHAP include:

1. **Investigators:** Any police officer of the Indonesian National Police as outlined in Article 4;
2. **Investigation:** Indonesian National Police has the authority to conduct investigations into criminal offenses, including arresting, detaining, searching, and seizing as stated in Article 1, clause 1 and Article 7;
3. **Arrest and Detention:** KUHAP outlines the procedures and time limits for arrests and detentions made by KaIndonesian National Police (Chief of Police) as specified in Articles 17–31;
4. **Search and Seizure:** The Indonesian National Police is also authorized to conduct searches and seizures of evidence following the procedures set forth in Articles 32 to 46.

Based on Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics, from the perspective of narcotics enforcement, this law grants special authority to Indonesian National Police including:

1. **Investigation:** Article 75 of the Narcotics Law states that investigations into narcotics offenses are carried out by investigators from both the Indonesian National Police and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN). This provides the legal basis for the Indonesian National Police to conduct investigations into narcotics cases;
2. **Arrest and Detention:** Article 77 grants the Indonesian National Police the authority to arrest and detain suspects of narcotics offenses in accordance with the provisions in KUHAP;
3. **Search and Seizure:** Article 79 regulates that the Indonesian National Police has the authority to conduct searches and seizures of narcotics evidence, following the procedures laid out in KUHAP.

In addition to the laws, there are various regulations from the Chief of Indonesia National Police that govern more detailed procedures and powers of the Indonesian National Police in carrying out its duties. These regulations provide technical guidance for the police officers in executing their tasks in the field. Some important regulations include:

1. **Indonesian National Police Regulation No. 6 of 2019 on Criminal Investigations:** This regulation provides detailed guidance on the procedures for criminal investigations carried out by the Indonesian National Police, including narcotics offenses;
2. **Indonesian National Police Regulation No. 14 of 2012 on Investigation Management:** This regulation governs the management of investigations, including the standard operating procedures that investigators must follow in handling narcotics cases.

In addition to independent authority, the Indonesian National Police also collaborates with the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in investigating narcotics offenses as stipulated in Law No. 35 of 2009. This collaboration involves:

1. **Joint Operations:** The Indonesian National Police and the National Narcotics Agency frequently carry out joint operations to uncover major narcotics networks;
2. **Information Exchange:** Both institutions share relevant intelligence information to maximize the effectiveness of their investigations.

In general, authority is a form of power, but not all power is considered legitimate authority. Authority refers to power that is legal or officially recognized (legitimate power), while power itself may not always be legally recognized¹⁴. Investigative authority plays a crucial role in criminal law, as it is part of the operationalization of criminal law. In essence, the implementation of criminal law involves three stages: the policy stage (formulative-legislative), the judicial-application stage, and the executive-administrative stage. This policy process operationalizes criminal law, including the establishment of policies or authority in the investigation process¹⁵.

The application of criminal law to someone suspected of violating legal provisions includes an investigative stage, which is a crucial aspect of criminal law. Criminal law, as part of the legal framework for handling narcotics crimes, provides the basis and provisions for addressing violations of legal norms.¹⁶ The importance of clear investigative authority in handling criminal offenses, including narcotics cases, cannot be overstated. If the boundaries of investigative functions are unclear and lead to overlapping or shifting authority, this will hinder efforts to combat narcotics¹⁷.

A legal analysis of Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics indicates that the authority of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in investigating narcotics cases is much broader than that of the Indonesian National Police. While narcotics investigations involving both Indonesian National Police and National Narcotics Agency are crucial, there is often an overlap in authority that can impede the effectiveness of the investigation process. Therefore, synchronizing the authority between National Narcotics Agency and Indonesian National Police is critical to creating a more efficient and effective law enforcement system.

Overlapping authority between Indonesian National Police and National Narcotics Agency often leads to confusion during investigations. For example, in some cases, both institutions might take similar actions without clear coordination, leading to delays in law enforcement, reduced speed, and accuracy in handling narcotics cases. Uncertainty about

¹⁴ Ramlan S, *Memahami Ilmu Politik*, (Jakarta: Grasindo, 2002), 85.

¹⁵ Esmil Anwar dan Adang, *Pembaruan Hukum Pidana: Reformasi Hukum Pidana*, (Jakarta: Grasindo, 2022), 339.

¹⁶ Muliani, S., et al. "Reformulasi Syarat Pelaksanaan Diversi dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak di Indonesia." *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia* 5.2 (2023): 358-373.

¹⁷ Didik Endro Purwoleksono, *Hukum Pidana*, (Surabaya: Airlangga University, 2019), 3.

which institution has the authority to take certain actions can impede the overall effort to combat narcotics.

Given this, it is essential to align the investigative authority between Indonesian National Police and BNN. By providing a structured division of tasks, efforts to combat narcotics crime in Indonesia will be more effective.¹⁸ This synchronization will also improve transparency in the law enforcement process, allowing the public to better understand the role of each institution in narcotics eradication, which will ultimately increase public trust in both institutions.¹⁹ When the public witnesses strong cooperation between these agencies, their confidence in a fair and effective legal system will strengthen. Synchronizing investigative authority will streamline narcotics investigations, making them faster and more efficient. A clear division of tasks between the Indonesian National Police and the National Narcotics Agency enables both agencies to collaborate more effectively.²⁰ In doing so, they can optimize their use of resources and time, ensuring that investigations proceed smoothly without confusion or overlapping authority.

The primary benefit of this synchronization is the reduction of conflicts or misunderstandings that often arise between Indonesian National Police and BNN. When authority is not clearly defined, both institutions may feel competitive or mistrustful of each other. However, with a clear framework in place, each institution understands its role and responsibilities, reducing the risk of conflict and strengthening collaboration. The improvement in the effectiveness of law enforcement will also have positive benefits for the public. When Indonesian National Police and National Narcotics Agency conduct narcotics investigations optimally, the public will feel more protected. Success in arresting narcotics offenders demonstrates the firmness of law enforcement, which can ultimately enhance public trust in the legal system²¹. It is crucial to synchronize the investigative authority between Indonesian National Police and National Narcotics Agency in narcotics cases in Indonesia. Without good synergy, unclear division of duties can hinder efforts to eradicate narcotics. If authority is properly regulated, both institutions can focus on their respective roles and responsibilities, making the investigation process more effective and efficient.

4. Conclusion

The lack of clear regulation regarding the synchronization of investigative authority between the Indonesian National Police (Polri) and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in narcotics crime investigations, along with the unclear distribution of authority in the

¹⁸ Harap, Arsangela Putri, and Frans Simangunsong. "Sinergi Kewenangan Bea Cukai Dan Bnn Dalam Penindakan Tindak Pidana Narkotika Di Pelabuhan." *Court Review: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum* (e-ISSN: 2776-1916) 5.02 (2025): 63-70.

¹⁹ Wijayanti, Anis, and Azhar Kasim. "Collaborative governance strategi nasional pencegahan korupsi (Stranas-PK) di Indonesia: Sebuah studi literatur." *Integritas: Jurnal Antikorupsi* 7.2 (2021): 291-310.

²⁰ Saragih, Resky Anggi. "Peranan Polri Dalam Mencegah Dan Memberantas Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Di Provinsi Sulawesi Utara." *Lex Privatum* 6.6 (2018).

²¹ Riza Alifianto Kurniawan, "Pencegahan Penyalahgunaan Kewenangan Penyidik dalam Penegakkan Hukum Tindak Pidana Narkotika", *Jurnal Masalah - Masalah Hukum*, Vol. 47 No. 2, (April 2018), 11.

investigation process, has led to a lack of clear jurisdiction for BNN. The overlapping authority between Indonesian National Police and BNN often causes confusion in the investigation process. For example, in certain cases, both agencies may take similar actions without clear coordination. This can result in delays in law enforcement, reducing the speed and accuracy in handling narcotics cases. The uncertainty about which agency is authorized to take specific actions can hinder the overall efforts to combat narcotics, preventing the realization of legal certainty. Synchronizing narcotics crime investigations between BNN and Indonesian National Police, in terms of legal certainty in Indonesia, is a strategic approach aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement against narcotics crimes. Synchronization of authority will reduce the potential for conflicts between Indonesian National Police and BNN. When both agencies do not have a clear division of tasks, misunderstandings and disputes often arise about who is entitled to conduct investigations or arrests. This not only hinders the law enforcement process but also creates confusion among the public seeking justice.

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