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Law Enforcement of Money Laundering Crimes (TPPU) Originating from Drug Crimes

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Abstract: Money laundering (ML) crimes originating from drug crimes pose a serious threat to global economic security and stability. ML allows criminals to conceal and legalize the proceeds of crime, thus complicating law enforcement. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of law enforcement on ML from drug crimes and identify the challenges faced. This study uses legal analysis and literature study methods by collecting data from various sources, including literature, laws and regulations, and reports from law enforcement agencies. This study found that law enforcement on ML from drug crimes requires effective international cooperation, sophisticated surveillance technology, and clear regulations. Effective strategies include increasing the capacity of law enforcement agencies, developing surveillance technology, and increasing international cooperation. However, the implementation of law enforcement still faces challenges, such as the complexity of international criminal networks and limited resources. Law enforcement on ML from drug crimes requires a comprehensive approach and effective international cooperation. Effective strategies can increase the effectiveness of law enforcement and reduce the negative impact of ML on the economy and society. Therefore, it is necessary to increase international cooperation, increase the capacity of law enforcement agencies, and develop surveillance technology to increase the effectiveness of TPPU law enforcement.

Keyword: Law Enforcement, Money Laundering Crimes (TPPU), Narcotics

INTRODUCTION

Global drug trafficking has shown a significant upward trend in recent decades, with serious social, economic, and security implications. (Sulastiana, 2021) In 2022, approximately 292 million people worldwide used drugs, a 20% increase compared to the previous decade, with cannabis remaining the most widely used drug, followed by amphetamines and synthetic opioids such as fentanyl (UNODC, 2024). The trafficking of certain drugs has also seen a dramatic increase; for example, cocaine production in Colombia increased by almost 50% in 2023 from the previous year, producing over 3,700 tons (Reuters, 2025), while methamphetamine trafficking in Southeast Asia reached its highest level with

seizures reaching 236 tons in 2024, a 24% increase compared to the previous year (Peck, 2025). It demonstrates the significant financial incentives for drug traffickers, driving the expansion of global networks. At the national level, Indonesia faces serious challenges due to the massive circulation of narcotics, both in terms of user prevalence and economic and social impacts. In 2025, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) recorded approximately 3.3 million drug users, with an estimated annual turnover of nearly Rp500 trillion (BNN, 2025). A 2023 survey showed a prevalence of drug abuse of 1.73% of the total population aged 15–64 years. (BRIN, 2025). Although the BNN successfully handled 651 cases in 2024 and conducted enforcement operations that arrested 285 individuals and confiscated more than 0.68 tons of narcotics, (Muhamad, 2025), the social impact remains significant. Narcotics circulation triggers increased crime, public health problems, poverty, and social instability. Furthermore, the substantial economic profits obtained by perpetrators encourage the formation of complex criminal networks, increasing the risk of corruption, infiltration of the legal economy, and putting pressure on the national security system. It makes narcotics not only a health problem but also a multidimensional threat to economic and social stability in Indonesia. (Binda, 2024)

Drug crimes are a major source of money laundering (TPPU) because the profits obtained from large-scale drug trafficking are always illegal and must be disguised to be used in legal economic activities. Drug traffickers utilize TPPU to transform the proceeds of crime into assets that appear legitimate, thereby minimizing the risk of detection by law enforcement. Furthermore, the transnational nature of drug trafficking, involving international criminal networks, further complicates monitoring and enforcement. (Afrizal, 2020) In practice, proceeds from drug sales are often transferred through various financial instruments, including large cash transactions, cross-border electronic transfers, investments in property, fictitious businesses, and even crypto assets, creating complex pathways that are difficult to trace and complicate the seizure process by authorities. (Suwitra, 2024)

Money laundering mechanisms related to narcotics generally follow three classic stages: placement, layering, and integration. In the placement stage, cash proceeds from narcotics sales are introduced into the financial system through banks or legal businesses as business capital or seemingly legitimate cash deposits. The layering stage involves a series of complex transactions, such as international transfers, asset purchases, or conversions to other currencies, to cover the origin of the funds. Finally, the integration stage allows the "cleaned" money to be reused in legitimate economic activities, such as purchasing property, stocks, or businesses, allowing perpetrators to enjoy the profits from the proceeds of crime without arousing suspicion. (Hasibuan, 2025)

Money laundering (ML) has a significant impact on economic and financial stability, as it allows illicit funds to flow into the formal economic system without adequate oversight mechanisms. (Cumbrandika, 2024) Proceeds of crime disguised as legal assets can trigger market distortions, for example, through property price inflation, stock price manipulation, and unfair business competition. It not only harms legitimate economic actors but also reduces the effectiveness of monetary and fiscal policies, as economic data becomes inaccurate due to the difficult-to-trace presence of illicit funds. (Apriliansah, 2024) Furthermore, large-scale ML can pose systemic risks to the banking sector and other financial institutions, as these institutions have the potential to be used as unwitting money laundering conduits, ultimately threatening the stability and reputation of the national and international financial system. (Puanandini, 2023)

The social impact of money laundering is also very real, as the legalization of proceeds of crime strengthens criminal networks and increases the perpetrators' ability to commit other crimes, including drug trafficking, corruption, and fraud. The influx of illicit funds into the legal economy can lead to social injustice, as criminals gain financial benefits

disproportionate to those of law-abiding citizens. Furthermore, money laundering (TPPU) threatens the integrity of financial institutions and the legal system, as institutions that should act as oversight bodies can be influenced or infiltrated by structured criminal practices. (Afrillo, 2024) This impact creates a negative cycle that complicates law enforcement efforts, undermines public trust in the economic system, and ultimately creates vulnerabilities to social stability and long-term economic development.

Narcotics crimes in Indonesia are identified as a predicate crime and a primary source of Money Laundering (TPPU). The legal basis for this is Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, specifically Articles 111 to 132, which regulate various types of narcotics crimes, from planting, producing, importing, possessing, to distributing Class I, II, and III narcotics. These articles serve as the legal basis for tracing assets obtained illegally from narcotics activities. Furthermore, Article 133 of the Narcotics Law authorizes investigators to confiscate assets suspected of being the proceeds of narcotics crimes, thus becoming the first step in linking predicate crimes to efforts to eradicate money laundering. (Siregar, 2021) Thus, narcotics crimes not only impact public health and security but also serve as a gateway for money laundering activities that undermine economic stability.

Once the predicate crime is proven, the perpetrator can then be prosecuted under Law Number 8 of 2010 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering (UU TPPU). This law establishes narcotics as one of 25 types of predicate crimes whose proceeds can be categorized as money laundering (Article 2, Paragraph 1). Articles 3 and 4 regulate active and passive money laundering offenses, encompassing a range of acts, from placing, transferring, diverting, spending, to concealing or disguising the origin of assets suspected of being the proceeds of crime. Article 5, Paragraph 1 provides specific provisions for financial service providers, while Article 74 authorizes predicate crime investigators, such as the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) and the Indonesian National Police (Polri), to take action against money laundering (TPPU) if sufficient preliminary evidence is available. (Yusmar, 2021)

Law enforcement against drug-based money laundering (TPPU) involves the integrated role of various law enforcement agencies, each with specific functions and authorities. The Criminal Investigation Agency (Bareskrim Polri) acts as the spearhead in investigating predicate crimes, including narcotics, and tracing the flow of proceeds of crime to support the handling of TPPU cases. The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) focuses on eradicating narcotics trafficking through investigations, seizures, and the prosecution of drug networks that are the source of TPPU, while also coordinating with other authorities in cross-regional operations. The Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK) plays a crucial role in detecting and analyzing suspicious fund flows, mapping illegal financial networks, and providing intelligence information to law enforcement agencies to follow up on TPPU cases. Meanwhile, the Prosecutor's Office plays a strategic role in prosecution, asset recovery, and executing sentences for TPPU perpetrators. (Winata, 2024) This inter-agency synergy is key to effective law enforcement, as money laundering (TPPU) often involves complex, cross-regional criminal networks and utilizes various financial instruments. Therefore, coordination, information exchange, and the use of surveillance technology are crucial for comprehensively prosecuting and resolving cases.

Law enforcement against drug-based money laundering (TPPU) faces significant challenges due to the complexity of international criminal networks. Drug trafficking and the flow of proceeds often cross national borders, involving various actors, from producers and dealers to financial service providers facilitating illegal transactions. These networks typically employ sophisticated methods to disguise the flow of funds, including cross-border electronic transfers, fictitious companies, and crypto assets. This complexity makes it difficult for law enforcement officials to trace and prove the link between drug crimes and

TPPU, resulting in slower enforcement and the risk of not targeting the entire network of perpetrators. (Erwanto, 2019) This situation demands strong international cooperation and information exchange across law enforcement agencies to close the operational gaps in increasingly structured and organized criminal networks.

Furthermore, limited technology and human resources within law enforcement agencies pose significant obstacles to handling money laundering (ML) cases. Although law enforcement has the authority to seize assets and trace the flow of funds, the use of surveillance technology, financial data analysis, and financial intelligence systems remains limited, particularly when dealing with cross-border transactions using modern instruments such as digital currencies and international banking systems. The limited human resources specifically trained in forensic accounting, financial investigations, and crypto asset handling also pose a challenge, as law enforcement against money laundering requires technical expertise and a deep understanding of money laundering mechanisms. This has the potential to delay investigations and prosecutions and reduce the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts against perpetrators of drug money laundering. (Dasrianto, 2021)

Regulatory barriers and interagency coordination are also major challenges in eradicating money laundering. Differences in regulations, procedures, and authority between institutions such as the Criminal Investigation Agency (Bareskrim), the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK), and the Prosecutor's Office (Kejaksaan Jaksa) can lead to overlapping duties or even legal loopholes exploited by perpetrators. The lack of an integrated coordination mechanism, slow information exchange, and minimal synergy between institutions often hinder swift and effective enforcement. Furthermore, limited harmonization of laws with other countries complicates the enforcement of cross-border money laundering (TPPU) crimes, as asset confiscation and prosecution of perpetrators abroad require different legal procedures. (Akhyaruddin, 2023)

Research on the effectiveness of law enforcement against drug-related money laundering (TPPU) is crucial given the significant social, economic, and security impacts of drug trafficking and the complex flow of proceeds of crime. Effective law enforcement still faces various obstacles, ranging from the complexity of international criminal networks, limited technology and resources of law enforcement officials, to regulatory and inter-agency coordination barriers. Therefore, this research is necessary to analyze current strategies, practices, and policies. The research findings are expected to provide constructive input for policymakers in formulating more comprehensive and adaptive regulations to address the dynamics of narcotics and money laundering crimes, strengthening the capacity of law enforcement agencies through recommendations for improved coordination, technology, and investigative procedures, and providing a broader understanding for the public regarding the social and economic consequences of money laundering. Thus, this research not only contributes to the development of legal science but also serves as a strategic foundation for effective, comprehensive, and sustainable efforts to eradicate narcotics and money laundering.

METHOD

This study uses a normative juridical research method, focusing on the analysis of applicable legal norms relevant to the enforcement of Money Laundering Crimes (TPPU) originating from narcotics in Indonesia. The approach used includes a legislative approach, namely reviewing the legal provisions contained in the Narcotics Law, the TPPU Law, implementing regulations, and related international regulations, and a conceptual approach, namely reviewing the concepts, principles, and legal theories underlying the enforcement of TPPU and necessary legal reforms. The data sources for this study consist of primary data, in

the form of laws and regulations, court decisions, and official documents of law enforcement agencies, as well as secondary data, in literature, scientific journals, research reports, and publications related to TPPU and narcotics. Data collection techniques are carried out through library studies and legal documentation, while data analysis techniques use descriptive analytical methods, namely describing, comparing, and evaluating existing regulations and law enforcement practices, to then formulate conclusions and recommendations relevant to legal reform and increasing the effectiveness of TPPU enforcement of narcotics.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Problematisa dan Kendala yang Dihadapi dalam Penegakan Hukum TPPU dari Narkotika di Indonesia

Drug crime networks are highly complex because they operate across borders and regions, posing significant challenges for law enforcement officials in investigating and tracing the flow of criminal funds. Drug trafficking involves not only local producers and dealers but also international networks that utilize global distribution channels, including sea, air, and land transportation. This cross-regional complexity complicates coordination between agencies and countries, as legal procedures, regulations, and jurisdictions vary across countries, requiring law enforcement to adapt to a variety of national and international regulations. (Batkorbawa, 2025) This situation increases the risk of failure to confiscate illegal assets and delays prosecution of perpetrators.

Furthermore, drug criminals employ various strategies to disguise the flow of funds, including cross-border transfers, the use of fictitious companies, investments in legitimate assets, and conversions to digital currencies or other international assets. These strategies aim to disrupt the flow of funds, making them difficult for law enforcement officials to trace, both in terms of physical and financial evidence. The impact of this network's complexity is evident in the slow investigation process, high rate of failed prosecutions, and the difficulty in linking recovered assets to the narcotics crimes from which they originated. (Fhatnur, 2024)

The Narcotics Law (Law No. 35 of 2009) serves as the primary basis for law enforcement against narcotics crimes, which serve as predicate crimes for money laundering. Articles 111 to 132 regulate various types of crimes, including planting, producing, importing, storing, possessing, and distributing Class I, II, and III narcotics. These articles serve as the primary source of illicit assets, which can then be laundered through money laundering mechanisms. Furthermore, Article 133 authorizes investigators to confiscate assets suspected of being the proceeds of narcotics crimes. (Rahayu, 2021) This provision provides law enforcement with a legal basis to trace, confiscate, and prosecute narcotics perpetrators, which is the initial step in enforcing the anti-money laundering law.

The Anti-Money Laundering Law (Law No. 8 of 2010) is the primary legal instrument for prosecuting perpetrators who use the proceeds of narcotics crimes to launder them into legal assets. Article 2, paragraph (1) states that narcotics crimes are one of the 25 predicate crimes whose proceeds can be used for money laundering. Article 3 regulates the active offense of money laundering, namely any person who places, transfers, diverts, spends, pays, grants, deposits, takes abroad, or changes the form of assets known or reasonably suspected to originate from criminal acts to conceal their origin. Meanwhile, Article 4 regulates the passive offense, namely the act of concealing or disguising the origin, source, location, purpose, or ownership of assets suspected to be the proceeds of crime. (Siregar D.C., 2025)

Article 5, paragraph (1) of the Anti-Money Laundering Law provides specific provisions for financial service providers to prevent the misuse of financial institutions in money laundering. Financial service providers are obliged to report suspicious transactions to the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK) and maintain transparency

of fund flows. Meanwhile, Article 74 authorizes investigators of predicate crimes, such as the Criminal Investigation Agency (Bareskrim) and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), to take action against money laundering (TPPU) if sufficient preliminary evidence is found. This provision allows law enforcement to conduct comprehensive investigations, from the predicate crime to money laundering, and facilitates the confiscation of related assets.

The role of law enforcement agencies is key in implementing the legal framework for money laundering related to narcotics. The National Police's Criminal Investigation Agency (Bareskrim) is responsible for investigating predicate crimes, including tracing the flow of funds and assets resulting from crime. The BNN focuses on eradicating narcotics through the prosecution of distribution and production networks, as well as coordination with other institutions. The Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK) acts as an analysis and reporting agency for suspicious financial transactions, providing intelligence information that investigators can follow up on. The Prosecutor's Office (AGO) plays a strategic role in prosecution, asset recovery, and legal enforcement against perpetrators of money laundering. This inter-institutional synergy is crucial given the complexity of money laundering cases and transnational narcotics networks.

In addition to core laws and institutional roles, other supporting legal instruments strengthen the legal framework for money laundering. Government regulations, technical regulations, and operational guidelines serve as references for law enforcement officials in carrying out their duties, from confiscation procedures to inter-agency coordination. Furthermore, international cooperation through mutual legal assistance, extradition treaties, and the exchange of financial information between countries helps close loopholes that transnational criminal networks can exploit for money laundering.

Limited capacity and resources among law enforcement officials are a major obstacle in handling money laundering crimes stemming from narcotics. The limited number of personnel, particularly those with specialized competencies in forensic accounting, financial analysis, and asset investigation, often results in slow and incomplete investigations. The technical expertise required to trace the flow of funds from narcotics crimes, including the ability to understand cross-border transactions and digital assets, remains unequally distributed across law enforcement agencies, thus reducing the effectiveness of enforcement efforts.

In addition to limited human resources, surveillance technology and financial intelligence systems are also limited. Law enforcement officials often face difficulties accessing real-time financial data, tracing international transactions, and analyzing complex cash flow patterns. These shortcomings complicate investigations and tracing illegal assets, allowing perpetrators to exploit these gaps to conceal or divert their assets. The impact of these technological limitations directly reduces the effectiveness of law enforcement against money laundering related to narcotics.

Regulatory barriers and inter-agency coordination also pose significant obstacles. Overlapping authority between institutions such as the Criminal Investigation Agency (Bareskrim), the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK), and the Attorney General's Office (Kejaksaan Jaksa) often leads to operational confusion and suboptimal resource utilization. Differences in procedures, priorities, and working mechanisms between institutions also slow down the exchange of information, often delaying or even stalling investigations into complex money laundering cases.

Suboptimal coordination also poses a challenge to cross-border law enforcement. Differences in regulations, jurisdictions, and legal procedures between Indonesia and other countries complicate the process of confiscating assets or prosecuting international money

launderers. This further empowers drug criminal networks, which exploit weak international coordination and differing legal systems to launder money effectively.

Money laundering strategies employed by drug traffickers are increasingly sophisticated and complex. Mechanisms such as layering and integration are employed to disrupt the source of funds, while the use of modern instruments like digital currencies, international assets, and fictitious companies complicates the link between assets and drug crimes. This complexity requires law enforcement officers to possess advanced analytical skills and the latest technology to trace illicit fund flows.

Difficulties in tracing fund flows and proving links to narcotics crimes result in low success rates in investigations and prosecutions. Many money laundering (AML) cases are stopped at the initial stage due to incomplete evidence or difficulties in proving it in court. This allows perpetrators to continue to enjoy the proceeds of their crimes, while weakening the deterrent effect of existing law enforcement.

Obstacles to law enforcement regarding money laundering (AML) related to narcotics also have significant social and economic impacts. Ineffective enforcement creates room for increased criminal activity, infiltration into the legal economic sector, and the potential for corruption at various levels. Furthermore, public trust in the legal system and law enforcement institutions declines, as the public perceives that perpetrators of major crimes can continue to carry out their illegal activities without significant consequences.

The economic impact of law enforcement obstacles is also significant. Uncontrolled illicit fund flows can trigger market distortions, asset price inflation, and unfair business competition. In the long term, this threatens national economic stability and the integrity of the financial system. Therefore, the problems of apparatus capacity, inter-agency coordination, suboptimal regulations, and complex money laundering strategies must be the focus of attention in efforts to improve the law enforcement system for TPPU from narcotics.

The Form of Legal Reform Required to Address These Problems to Make Money Laundering Enforcement More Effective

Legal reform is a vital step in addressing the diverse challenges confronting the enforcement of drug-based money laundering (TPPU). The complexity of criminal networks, limited enforcement capacity, regulatory loopholes, and increasingly sophisticated money laundering strategies demand improvements to the existing legal framework. Legal reform extends beyond revising articles or laws, but also encompasses increasing the capacity and competence of law enforcement officials, utilizing modern surveillance technology, strengthening inter-agency coordination, and developing international cooperation. Comprehensive legal reform is expected to make TPPU enforcement more effective, close operational loopholes for criminals, and provide a more significant deterrent effect, thereby minimizing the negative impact of money laundering on the economy and society.

Regulatory reform is a crucial step in addressing obstacles to law enforcement related to drug-based TPPU. Revisions to the Money Laundering Law (Law No. 8 of 2010) and the Narcotics Law (Law No. 35 of 2009) are necessary to close legal loopholes exploited by criminals, particularly those related to the use of digital assets, cross-border transactions, and various modern financial instruments. These loopholes allow perpetrators to disguise the flow of funds and reduce the risk of detection by law enforcement. With these revisions, regulations can adapt to developments in financial technology, clarify the definition of assets derived from crime, and emphasize the obligations and responsibilities of financial service providers in detecting and reporting suspicious transactions.

Furthermore, harmonization of confiscation articles between the Narcotics Law and the Money Laundering Law is crucial to ensure clearer, faster, and less overlapping asset confiscation procedures between institutions. This includes aligning investigators' authorities,

inter-institutional coordination mechanisms, and procedures for reporting and securing assets derived from crime. To support the implementation of this harmonization, the development of technical guidelines is a strategic step. The guideline serves as an operational reference for law enforcement officials, guiding interpreting the Money Laundering (TPPU) articles, confiscation procedures, and procedures for managing seized assets, so that law enforcement can be more consistent, effective, and measurable. With a combination of regulatory revisions, article harmonization, and technical guidelines, authorities have a stronger legal basis and operational guidance to comprehensively address money laundering (TPPU).

Reinforcing the capacity and competence of law enforcement officials is a strategic step that cannot be ignored in efforts to increase the effectiveness of enforcing the Money Laundering (TPPU) crime of narcotics. One effort that can be implemented is through specialized training in forensic accounting and financial investigation for personnel from the Criminal Investigation Agency (Bareskrim), the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), and the Prosecutor's Office. This exercise includes skills in tracing the flow of criminal proceeds, analyzing complex financial reports, and dismantling criminal networks involving cross-border transactions. Such expertise is crucial given that money laundering practices are increasingly sophisticated and utilize various methods to disguise illicit assets.

In addition to training, increasing the number of specially trained personnel is also an urgent need. The availability of sufficient human resources allows for more comprehensive investigations, including tracing assets spread across various regions or even overseas. With sufficient personnel in both quantity and quality, law enforcement agencies can divide tasks more efficiently, ensuring that each TPPU case is handled with the utmost attention and reducing the possibility of loopholes that perpetrators can exploit to escape investigation.

The use of modern technology is another crucial supporting element in strengthening the capacity of law enforcement agencies. Financial transaction analysis software, cross-border asset tracking systems, and data mining enable authorities to map the flow of funds quickly and accurately. This technology not only speeds up the investigation process but also helps prove the link between assets and narcotics crimes, thus facilitating prosecution in court. The implementation of modern technology makes the investigation process more systematic, transparent, and legally accountable.

Furthermore, optimizing the role of law enforcement agencies and inter-agency coordination is also crucial. The formation of a special integrated task force for narcotics money laundering with members from the Criminal Investigation Agency (Bareskrim), the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK), and the Prosecutor's Office allows for comprehensive case handling. This task force serves as a coordination center, focusing on investigations and integrating inter-agency efforts to trace, seize, and prosecute assets derived from narcotics crimes.

Standardizing inter-agency information exchange procedures is another crucial aspect. With clear standards, data exchange and suspicious transaction reports can be conducted more quickly and accurately. This minimizes the risk of misinformation, expedites investigations, and ensures timely asset seizures. Standardization also helps avoid duplication of tasks and ensures that each agency understands its role and responsibilities in handling TPPU cases.

Cross-border coordination mechanisms are equally important, given that the flow of narcotics often crosses jurisdictional boundaries. This mechanism can be implemented through mutual legal assistance (MLA), extradition treaties, and the exchange of financial intelligence data between countries. With effective cross-border coordination, Indonesian law enforcement officials can seize assets held abroad, prosecute international perpetrators, and prevent legal loopholes exploited by international narcotics networks. This combination of strengthened officer capacity, technology utilization, and interagency and international

coordination forms the foundation for increasing the effectiveness of comprehensive drug money laundering (AML) law enforcement.

Optimizing the role of law enforcement agencies and inter-agency coordination is crucial in efforts to crack down on drug-based money laundering. One strategic step is the establishment of a dedicated task force for narcotics money laundering involving the Criminal Investigation Agency (Bareskrim), the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK), and the Attorney General's Office. This task force serves as a command center that integrates the entire investigative process, from investigating predicate crimes and tracing the flow of funds to asset confiscation. With an integrated structure, relevant institutions can work more effectively, reduce overlapping authority, and expedite decision-making in handling money laundering cases.

Furthermore, standardizing inter-agency information exchange procedures is a key aspect in increasing the effectiveness of coordination. These standard procedures include mechanisms for reporting suspicious transactions, exchanging intelligence data, and documenting investigative findings, ensuring that each agency has equal access to relevant information. This standardization not only expedites the investigation and seizure process but also ensures consistency in legal action, minimizes the risk of errors, and optimizes the efficient use of law enforcement resources.

Coordination is not limited to the national level but also encompasses cross-border mechanisms, given that drug proceeds often flow across international jurisdictions. This cooperation can be achieved through mutual legal assistance (MLA), extradition treaties, and the exchange of financial intelligence between countries. These mechanisms enable law enforcement officials to seize assets abroad, prosecute international perpetrators, and prevent criminal networks from exploiting loopholes in international law, thus ensuring more comprehensive and effective enforcement of the Money Laundering (AML) law.

In the area of supervision and prevention, stricter obligations for financial service providers are an important preventive measure. Financial institutions are required to report any suspicious transactions related to narcotics, including cross-border transactions and the use of modern financial instruments. This step helps law enforcement officials identify illicit fund flows early, minimizes the risk of money laundering, and increases the transparency of the national financial system.

The implementation of a technology-based early detection system is also a crucial part of strengthening oversight. By using transaction analysis software, artificial intelligence, and data mining, financial institutions can automatically detect suspicious fund flow patterns and report them to the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK) or relevant authorities. Furthermore, imposing strict sanctions on financial institutions that fail to report suspicious transactions or facilitate money laundering creates a deterrent effect, forcing all parties to take their oversight obligations seriously.

More effective law enforcement and asset recovery are integral parts of the anti-money laundering (ML) eradication strategy. Cross-border asset confiscation procedures need to be accelerated and integrated with international institutions to ensure that assets derived from criminal activity are secured. The ML prosecution process can be expedited through special courts or through priority handling of ML cases, so that perpetrators face legal consequences quickly. Furthermore, asset recovery programs are crucial for returning money-laundered assets to the state or victims, while simultaneously providing a deterrent effect for perpetrators and strengthening the integrity of the legal system.

CONCLUSION

Law enforcement against drug-related money laundering (TPPU) in Indonesia faces various complex challenges, ranging from transnational criminal networks, limited capacity and competence of law enforcement, to gaps in regulations and inter-agency coordination. This complexity is exacerbated by increasingly sophisticated money laundering strategies, including the use of digital assets, international transactions, and modern financial instruments, which complicate tracing and proving links to drug crimes. The impact of these obstacles not only reduces the effectiveness of investigations and prosecutions but also creates social and economic risks, such as increased crime, infiltration of the legal economy, and declining public trust in the legal system. Therefore, law enforcement against drug-related money laundering requires a comprehensive, integrated, and adaptive approach to the dynamics of modern crime.

Based on these findings, several legal reforms and practical strategies are needed to improve the effectiveness of TPPU enforcement. First, regulations need to be refined and harmonized, including revising the Money Laundering Law and the Narcotics Law, harmonizing confiscation provisions, and developing clear technical guidelines for law enforcement officials. Second, the capacity and competence of law enforcement officials must be strengthened through forensic accounting training, increasing the number of trained personnel, and utilizing modern technology for asset tracking and financial transaction analysis. Third, inter-agency and cross-border coordination must be optimized through integrated task forces, standardized information exchange, and mutual legal assistance and extradition mechanisms. Finally, supervision and prevention in the financial sector, as well as asset recovery programs, must be strengthened to prevent the flow of narcotics proceeds early and ensure the return of confiscated assets to the state or victims. With these steps, law enforcement against money laundering in narcotics is expected to be more effective, comprehensive, and sustainable.

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