

Abstrak

Penelitian ini menganalisis kerjasama bilateral antara Direktorat Interdiksi Narkoba (DIN) Indonesia dan *Australian Border Force* (ABF) dalam penanganan peredaran narkoba periode 2020–2024. Melalui pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif, penelitian ini mengidentifikasi bentuk kerjasama, efektivitas, serta hambatan yang dihadapi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kerjasama ini mencakup pertukaran informasi intelijen, pelatihan anjing pelacak (K-9), operasi gabungan, dan peningkatan kapasitas sumber daya manusia. Kerjasama ini terbukti efektif dalam menggagalkan sejumlah kasus penyelundupan narkoba di pintu masuk Indonesia, terutama di Bandara Ngurah Rai dan Soekarno-Hatta. Namun, tantangan seperti luasnya wilayah geografis Indonesia, modus operandi sindikat yang semakin canggih, serta keterbatasan sumber daya internal turut memengaruhi kinerja kerjasama. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa kolaborasi DIN-ABF merupakan contoh nyata penerapan teori kerjasama bilateral dan penanganan *transnational organized crime* (TOC), dengan rekomendasi untuk memperkuat kapasitas teknologi, koordinasi lintas instansi, dan edukasi masyarakat.

Kata kunci: Kerjasama bilateral, Direktorat Interdiksi Narkoba, *Australian Border Force*, narkoba, kejahatan transnasional, penegakan hukum

Abstract

This research analyzes bilateral cooperation between the Indonesian Drug Interdiction Directorate (DIN) and the Australian Border Force (ABF) in handling drug trafficking for the 2020–2024 period. Through a descriptive qualitative approach, this research identifies forms of collaboration, effectiveness, and obstacles faced. The research results show that this collaboration includes the exchange of intelligence information, training of sniffer dogs (K-9), joint operations, and increasing human resource capacity. This collaboration has proven effective in thwarting a number of drug smuggling cases at points of entry to Indonesia, especially at Ngurah Rai and Soekarno-Hatta Airports. However, challenges such as Indonesia's vast geographical area, increasingly sophisticated syndicate modus operandi, and limited internal resources also influence cooperation performance. This research concludes that the DIN-ABF collaboration is a concrete example of the application of bilateral cooperation theory and handling transnational organized crime (TOC), with recommendations for strengthening technological capacity, cross-agency coordination, and public education.

Keywords: *Bilateral cooperation, Drug Interdiction Directorate, Australian Border Force, drugs, transnational crime, law enforcement.*