



Legal Protection for Whistleblowers in Efforts to Disclose Drug Distribution

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Abstract: Knowing and explaining the legal status of whistleblowers in Indonesia. Identifying and explaining the role of informants in resolving drug trafficking crimes in Indonesia. Exploring and explaining legal protection for drug crime reporters in Indonesia. The type of research used in this article uses regulatory research based on legal provisions related to the Narcotics Law No. 35 of 2009. Using a legislative approach. This approach is carried out by examining all existing legal provisions related to the problem (legal issue). In Indonesian law, a whistleblower or crime reporter is a person who reveals corruption cases or other crimes that occur in the workplace or community. They play an important role in preventing and exposing corruption and ensuring a fair and transparent legal system. The role of informants in resolving drug trafficking cases in Indonesia is very important to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement and reduce the negative impact of these crimes on society. Reporters can act as witnesses who provide information about drug crimes to law enforcement officers, allowing these crimes to be traced and eradicated. In some cases, informants have helped find and resolve drug crimes that were previously unknown to the authorities, thereby helping to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement in addressing the problem.

Keywords: *Whistleblower*, Crime, Narcotics

1. Introduction

Drug abuse in Indonesia is increasing and becoming a complex problem. Drug-related crimes are considered transnational crimes and are classified as extraordinary crimes in Indonesia. (Muhammad Hatta, 2022), (Ratulangi, Nugrahani, & Tangkudung, 2021). Drugs are defined as substances or preparations that can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of feeling, reduce or eliminate pain, or cause dependence. (Mukti, Septiana, & Khusna, 2021), (Galenso, 2022). Drug abuse has serious negative impacts, including changes in relationships, temperament and personality, and increased criminal behavior, such as theft to buy drugs. (Munajat & Hum, 2023), (Munim, 2022). The number of victims of drug abuse in Indonesia is increasing and is not only limited to the wealthy because of the high price of drugs. (Rusdiyanto, Siwi, Siratama, Renaldy, & Hasan, 2024), (Silalahi, 2020).

Law enforcement against drug-related crimes in Indonesia is carried out based on the Narcotics Law No. 35 of 2009 which provides severe penalties for violators. However, drug trafficking in Indonesia is still widespread and difficult to eradicate because it can be made independently and distributed illegally. (RAHADIAN, n.d.), (Primary, 2023). Drug factories are also widely found in Indonesia, and not only rich people, children

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under the age of 21 are also victims of drug abuse. (Harimusti, Mokorimban, & Gerungan, 2023). (Mansir, 2022).

Drug abuse in Indonesia also has a serious impact on the security and sovereignty of the country. (Mayang, Wani, & Ambia, 2021). Many cases are caused by drug abuse, where drug trafficking in Indonesia is mostly carried out by foreign nationals. (Rahman, n.d.). Drug addicts need to be rehabilitated, and efforts to prevent and control drug trafficking in Indonesia continue to be a challenge for law enforcement officers. (Gunawan, 2019), (Simanungkalit, 2012).

The problem of drug law enforcement in Indonesia involves several complex and ongoing issues. One of the main problems is the low level of public awareness and knowledge about the dangers of drugs, which has led to increasing drug abuse. (Saragih, Saragi, & Sianipar, 2024), (Ardiansyah, 2024). In addition, weak law enforcement in Indonesia is also an important factor in the increase in drug abuse. Limited resources and infrastructure, as well as lack of coordination between related agencies, are also obstacles to effective drug law enforcement efforts. (Saputra, Harahap, & Triana, 2024), (Waluyo, 2022).

In some cases, law enforcement for eradicating narcotics in Indonesia still prioritizes the punishment or revenge approach, which has implications for focusing on criminalization based on incapacity or imprisonment. This can be said to be problematic because this approach does not provide a permanent solution to the drug problem and does not pay attention to the rehabilitative aspects of victims. (Sudanto, 2017), (Nurhaeni, nd).

To address the problem of drug law enforcement in Indonesia, several efforts have been made. One way is to develop a restorative justice approach, which focuses on victim recovery and case resolution through mediation. (Andriyanti, 2020). By prioritizing this principle, law enforcement officers in drug cases will focus more on rehabilitation or recovery efforts. This can help reduce cases of overcapacity in correctional institutions (prisons) that have occurred so far in Indonesia. (Rahaditya, Venessa, Paulina, Hiumawan, & Jovian, 2023).

In addition, it is also necessary to increase public awareness and knowledge about the dangers of drugs through more effective campaigns and education. In order to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement for eradicating narcotics in Indonesia, it is also necessary to increase coordination between related agencies, as well as increase resources and infrastructure. (Amalia & Pasa, 2024).

In drug crimes, informants play a very important role in the law enforcement process. They can be key witnesses in solving drug crimes and assist law enforcement in gathering the evidence needed to convict the perpetrators of the crime. In some cases, this may be a reporter who provides information about illegal drug activities, such as the production, distribution and sale of drugs. (Milzam & Sutrisno, 2023).

Informant Drug-related crimes also receive special legal protection. They are guaranteed safety and security from the government and law enforcement officers, and are protected from threats that endanger them. This protection includes confidentiality of identity, safe shelter, psychological services or assistance, guaranteed access to communication, coverage of living expenses during the protection period, leniency for

whistleblowers, protection against unfair dismissal, demotion or promotion, and harassment or discrimination in any form. (Dharma, 2020).

In the context of drug crimes, advocacy is essential to assist law enforcement in solving crimes and punishing those responsible. In this way, it can act as an agent of change to help prevent and stop drug abuse in Indonesia. (Asliani & Koto, 2022).

The first case is a case involving HA (an Indonesian lawyer and intellectual who worked at KontraS in 2010–2016). He revealed that there were BNN, Polri, TNI, and Customs officials who were involved in the drug trade to the point of suspecting Freddy Budiman was the one who ultimately received pressure in the form of a statement because he was considered to have violated paragraph (3) of Article 27 of Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning ITE. Due to the lack of evidence, HA's statement was considered to have tarnished the good name of the related institution. This happened after Haris Azhar uploaded an article on his social media about the confession of drug lord Freddy Budiman before the execution of officials suspected of being involved in drugs Freddy Budiman.

Decision: JUDGE I1. Declares that the defendant FREDY BUDIMAN alias BUDI bin H. NANANG HIDAYAT has been proven legally and convincingly guilty of committing a crime? Evil conspiracy to commit a crime of buying and selling and intermediary in the buying and selling of non-herbal narcotic drugs class I weighing more than 5 grams without law and against the law? as in the Main Indictment; ---2. Will the defendant FREDY BUDIMAN alias BUDI bin H. NANANG HIDAYAT be sentenced to? DEATH? and a fine of Rp. 10,000,000,000,- (ten billion rupiah); ---3. Also imposes an additional penalty on the Defendant FREDY BUDIMAN, pseudonym BUDI bin H. NANANG HIDAYAT, in the form of confiscation of the right to use communication facilities immediately after the announcement of this decision, even if the Defendant files a lawsuit in any form (immediately).); ----4. Determining and ordering the immediate detention of the Defendant if the Defendant has completed serving a prison sentence in another case that he is currently undergoing, while waiting for the final decision in that case to come into effect.

The second case involved a teacher at the Sriwijaya State Polytechnic in Palembang, namely Suroso (35), one of the reporters of alleged corruption at the institution where he teaches, who is now languishing in the detention center of the South Sumatra Police. He was detained on suspicion of possessing drugs. Could Suroso have been framed? Suroso was detained after previously receiving a drug package from a man named Alex who lives in Jakarta. Suroso was caught red-handed when receiving the parcel in the yard of the South Sumatra High Court on Jalan Ade Irma Suryani, Palembang.

The third case, AAM (47 years old), an Indian citizen who was on vacation in Bali, was arrested on drug charges. He was caught with 1.8 grams of cocaine. The incident occurred when an online driver who initially thought the delivery box would be delivered to a parking lot near the club area, but decided to convey his suspicions to the police who were on duty at that time, the driver managed to cancel the delivery of the drug because after carrying the package with the police officers to the North Kuta Police Satgas post to check its contents, and when the package was opened, a box of snacks and

a box were found inside. coffee bag which turned out to be three plastic paper clips containing drugs such as cocaine.

The purpose of this study is to determine and explain the legal standing of whistleblowers in Indonesia, to determine and explain the role of whistleblowers in efforts to uncover narcotics trafficking crimes in Indonesia, to determine and explain legal protection for whistleblowers in narcotics crimes in Indonesia.

2. Research Materials and Methods

The study used in this paper is normative legal research based on laws and regulations related to the Narcotics Law Number 35 of 2009. Using the Legislation Approach. This strategy is carried out by reviewing all existing laws and regulations related to the problem (legal issue) being considered.

The collection of legal materials begins with making a list of laws and regulations, then citing, summarizing, and reviewing the problems presented. The legal materials obtained and collected are then processed and analyzed using deductive inductive (general-specific) legal logic. In addition, it is written descriptively like a dissertation, with the aim of drawing logical conclusions regarding the problems presented.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Legal Standing of Whistleblower in Indonesia

In the Indonesian legal system, a whistleblower or criminal reporter is someone who reveals a situation of corruption or other crimes in the workplace or community. They play an important role in preventing and reporting criminal activity, as well as promoting fairness and transparency in the legal system (KRISNA, 2022). Various experts and regulations in Indonesia describe a whistleblower as someone who reports violations of law or ethics in an organization. Here are various definitions based on experts and policies:

a. SEMA Number 4 of 2011:

A reporter is someone who knows and reports a particular crime but is not involved in the reported crime. This term includes both internal personnel and external parties, such as public customers.

b. National Committee on Governance Policy:

Whistleblowing. Refers to the disclosure of violations of the law or illegal acts committed by employees or leaders of an organization to the authorities who are able to handle the matter.

c. Srividya and Shelly define whistleblowing:

As an act of disclosing violations or dangers to the authorities or the public, both internally (within the organization) and externally (to the media or other parties).

d. According to Hoffman and Robert:

Whistleblowing is the sharing of information by employees regarding suspected violations of law, corruption, or authority that could be detrimental to the public.

e. Elias

Whistleblowing can occur internally (by people within the company) or externally (by people outside the organization). This indicates a conflict between employee loyalty to the company and the interests of the general public.

The legal basis for whistleblowers in Indonesia includes several laws that provide protection and reporting mechanisms. Here is a detailed explanation of the legal basis:

a. Law No. 31 December 2014

This law regulates the protection of witnesses and victims, including informants. Article 10 states that informants cannot be held criminally or civilly responsible for reports made in good faith, unless the report is untrue.

b. Law No. 13 October 2006

This regulation aims to protect witnesses and victims in the criminal justice process. Although it does not specifically regulate the reporter, the articles provide basic protection for reporters of legal violations.

c. Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK)

LPSK is responsible for ensuring protection for whistleblowers. They have the right to determine whether a whistleblower is eligible for protection.

d. Relevant laws and regulations

Several other laws also support whistleblower protection, such as: (a) Law No. 8 of 2010 concerning the crime of money laundering. (b) Law No. 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), which also includes protection for whistleblowers.

e. Urgency of protection

Despite having a legal framework, whistleblower protection in Indonesia is considered to be less effective. Many whistleblowers face the risk of intimidation and threats, so more specific regulations and safer reporting mechanisms are needed.

Legal protection for whistleblowers in Indonesia is regulated in various laws, but its implementation still needs to be strengthened to ensure the safety and comfort of those who dare to report violations of the law.

This understanding shows the importance of whistleblowers in exposing unlawful and immoral acts, and the need for protection so they can do so without fear of retaliation.

In addition, the Supreme Court Circular Letter Number 4 of 2011 concerning the Treatment of Criminal Reporters (WhistleBlowers) and Cooperating Witnesses

provides additional recommendations for protection for reporters. This circular letter shows that reporters need more appropriate and effective protection, and asks law enforcement officers to do the same (Hikmawati 2016).

Some of the obstacles faced by whistleblowers in obtaining legal protection in Indonesia are: (a) Lack of strong legal basis: Reporters do not have clear and effective protection under existing laws and regulations. (b) Understanding and perspective of law enforcement authorities: Because law enforcement officers do not have a clear understanding of the protection of reporters, they do not provide adequate protection. (c) Judges have not provided clear and effective protection for reporters, so they continue to face risks and pressures. (d) Limitations of LPSK function: The Witness and Victim Protection Agency has limited authority to protect reporters, resulting in ineffective protection. (e) Limited resources: Reporters do not have effective access to finances and facilities.

3.2 Role in Efforts to Reveal Narcotics Trafficking Crimes in Indonesia

The role of whistleblowers in efforts to resolve drug trafficking cases in Indonesia is very significant to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement and reduce the negative impact of this crime on society. Whistleblowers can function as information providers who help law enforcement officers uncover drug crimes, allowing these crimes to be tracked and eradicated. In many cases, whistleblowers have contributed greatly to finding and resolving drug cases that were previously unknown to the authorities, thus strengthening the effectiveness of the law enforcement system in dealing with this problem.

Whistleblower is an individual who reports information about crimes, including drug trafficking cases, to both authorities and the public. Here are some important aspects related to the role and legal protection for whistleblowers in this context:

a. Whistleblower Criteria

To be recognized as a whistleblower, a person must meet two main criteria: (a) Reporting to authorities: Information provided by the whistleblower is conveyed to authorities who have the authority to resolve the case or, in some situations, to the media to mobilize public attention. (b) Being in the relevant environment: Typically, a whistleblower is an individual who has direct access to the location or organization where the crime occurred, such as a workplace or a specific institution.

b. The Main Role of a Whistleblower

Providing Important Information: Whistleblowers serve as fact-tellers who provide law enforcement with vital information about suspected crimes, including drug trafficking. They are often insiders who have direct access to the information needed to solve a case.

Acting as a Witness: In addition to reporting, whistleblowers can also act as witnesses in legal proceedings. They provide relevant evidence and information to support investigations conducted by law enforcement. Increasing Accountability: By exposing illegal activities, whistleblowers contribute to increasing accountability within organizations and institutions. This encourages the creation of a culture of transparency and integrity. Prevent Greater Losses: By reporting violations early, whistleblowers help prevent greater harm to both the public and the organizations they work for.

c. Challenges Faced by Whistleblowers

Becoming a whistleblower is not an easy step and requires great courage, because the risks faced are quite high. Many whistleblowers face threats of terror or intimidation from perpetrators of crimes. In some cases, witnesses or victims of crimes even choose not to attend the trial because they feel threatened. The risks faced not only by whistleblowers but also by law enforcement officers include threats to their safety. Therefore, whistleblowers need adequate legal support and protection so that they can carry out their roles safely, without fear of potential threats that may arise.

The role of whistleblowers in disclosing drug trafficking cases in Indonesia is very important to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement and reduce the negative impact of these crimes on society. Whistleblowers can act as witnesses who provide information about drug trafficking crimes to law enforcement, allowing these crimes to be followed up and eradicated. In several cases, whistleblowers have helped discover and reveal drug trafficking crimes that were previously unknown to the authorities, thus helping to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement in dealing with this problem.

Becoming a whistleblower is a difficult decision, and not everyone is able to do it. Therefore, someone who wants to reveal a crime must have the courage to face fear and be ready to take great risks. In practice, many whistleblowers, including witnesses and victims of crime, face serious threats in the form of terror or intimidation.

Some witnesses or whistleblowers choose not to attend the trial because they feel their lives are in danger. The risks faced by whistleblowers and law enforcement officers are very high, including:

a. Internal Risk

Whistleblowers and law enforcement officers can become targets of hatred from their own colleagues, who view such actions as a betrayal or a source of shame. They, including their families, often face threats both physically and mentally. Whistleblowers risk losing their careers or livelihoods, such as being fired, transferred, or demoted.

b. External Risks

Whistleblowers and law enforcement officers often face complicated and time-consuming legal processes. They can also become legal targets, where their status can be changed to suspect, defendant, or even given the same severe punishment as the perpetrators of the crimes they expose. Whistleblowers risk being sued for defamation by the reported party. They may even receive threats of retaliation in the form of counter-reports related to other incidents.

With better legal protection, whistleblowers can play a more active role in exposing crimes, so that law enforcement efforts become more effective. However, the position of whistleblowers is very vulnerable to threats, while the current criminal procedure law still does not provide adequate protection for them.

c. The Important Role of Whistleblowers

Whistleblowers have a very big contribution in various aspects, especially in supporting law enforcement and creating good governance. Here are some reasons why their role is very important:

a. Uncovering Hidden Crimes

Whistleblowers help uncover illegal activities such as corruption, bribery and abuse of power that often go undetected by conventional law enforcement systems.

b. Prevent Major Losses

By reporting violations early, whistleblowers can prevent greater harm to the public or organization.

c. Increasing Accountability

Whistleblowers encourage a culture of accountability within an organization by creating a more transparent and ethical work environment.

d. Support for Law Enforcement

Information and evidence provided by whistleblowers is key in the investigation and prosecution of legal cases.

e. Protecting the Public Interest

By exposing practices that are detrimental to society, whistleblowers contribute to the creation of social justice and transparency.

f. Promoting an Ethical Culture

Whistleblowers can inspire organizations to build a more honest and integrity-based work culture.

g. Reducing Risk and Cost

By detecting problems early, they can prevent financial losses and damage to the organization's reputation due to scandals or crimes.

In Indonesia, whistleblowers can be categorized into several types based on their reporting methods:

a. *Insider*

An internal whistleblower is an individual who reports a violation to an authority within the organization, such as a direct supervisor or the complaints department.

b. *Whistleblower External*

They report violations to parties outside the organization, such as law enforcement, the media, or NGOs, especially if internal reports do not elicit a response.

c. *Whistleblower Anonymous*

Individuals who report violations without revealing their identity. Usually done through anonymous channels to avoid retaliation.

d. *Whistleblower Public*

This type includes individuals who convey information to the public through social media or press conferences to draw attention to a particular issue.

e. *Professional Whistleblower*

Such as auditors or consultants, who are ethically required to report violations of law or ethics in the workplace.

f. *Whistleblower Company*

Employees of large companies who report unethical business practices, such as financial data manipulation or accounting fraud.

Each type of whistleblower plays an important role in maintaining organizational integrity, supporting law enforcement, and promoting good governance in society.

3.3 Legal Protection for Whistleblowers in Criminal Actions on Drug Trafficking in Indonesia

In Indonesia, legal protection for whistleblowers is regulated in several regulations, one of which is Law Number 31 of 2014 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims. Based on this law, whistleblowers have the right to be protected from physical or psychological threats, and they cannot face consequences if they report in good faith.

However, these restrictions do not cover all important aspects of violations, such as channels for reporting illicit activities. The Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) has an important role in protecting whistleblowers; however, the procedure for submitting a protection request is often time-consuming and disruptive for whistleblowers. Therefore, revision or strengthening of regulations is needed to provide a more effective and transparent legal framework for whistleblowers.

According to Article 10 of Law No. 31 of 2014, it states that the reporter cannot be punished for a report submitted in good faith, unless the report turns out to be false. In addition, LPSK is tasked with providing protection in the form of physical and psychological security. However, the process of requesting protection to authorities such as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), Ombudsman, or LPSK is considered complicated, making many people reluctant to report violations.

A whistleblower is a person who has information about criminal activity and reports it to the authorities. Legal clarity for journalists as reporting on certain crimes is very important. This legal protection is intended to show appreciation for their contribution in the process of publishing cases. This is in accordance with Article 28G of the 1945 Constitution which guarantees protection for all citizens.

Some regulations, such as the Narcotics Law, do not provide adequate protection for reporters. In general, legal protection covers the entire legal process, starting with reporting to the conference and ending with settlement. According to Muladi (2012), this protection includes physical security, a sense of security, and legal guarantees for reporters and their families, so that reporters do not feel threatened in carrying out their duties as reporters of criminal acts.

Although the legal framework is in place, its implementation still has many shortcomings. Reporters often face the following challenges: (a) Threats of intimidation. After reporting violations, many reporters feel physically and psychologically intimidated. (b) Complicated procedures. The process of applying for protection to LPSK is often complicated, time-consuming and labor-intensive, thus reducing the public's incentive to report.

The challenges faced by whistleblowers in reporting drug trafficking cases in Indonesia are very diverse and complex. Here are some of the main obstacles they often encounter:

a. Risk Risk.

Whistleblowers often face retaliation from the people they disclose, which can include intimidation, verbal threats, and even physical violence. Uncertainty about the effectiveness of legal protections is one of the main reasons why many people hesitate to disclose.

The inconsistent implementation of legal protection for whistleblowers, even though there is Law No. 31 of 2014 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims. Many whistleblowers are of the opinion that the promised protection is not implemented properly, thus weakening trust in the legal protection system.

b. Social stigma.

Whistleblowers often receive negative stigma from their surrounding environment. This is often considered a trait by coworkers or the community, resulting in social isolation, psychological distress, and loss of reputation within their community.

c. Risk Risk.

Whistleblowers often face retaliation from the people they disclose, which can include intimidation, verbal threats, and even physical violence. Uncertainty about the effectiveness of legal protection is one of the main reasons why many people hesitate to disclose. The inconsistent application of legal protection for whistleblowers, despite the existence of Law No. 31 of 2014 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims. Many whistleblowers believe that the promised protection is not implemented properly, thus weakening trust in the legal protection system.

d. Social stigma.

Whistleblowers often receive negative stigma from their surrounding environment. This is often considered a trait by coworkers or the community, resulting in social isolation, psychological distress, and loss of reputation within their community.

e. Complicated reporting process.

Reporting drug trafficking crimes often involves a long and complicated procedure. Reporters must go through several steps, including interacting with authorities and gathering evidence, which can make the process complicated and add to the emotional burden.

f. Lack of public understanding

g. The main obstacle is the lack of public awareness about the rights of whistleblowers and legitimate reporting channels. Many people do not realize that they can complain without fear of punishment.

h. Inadequate psychological support Reporters may face significant mental distress as a result of their actions. Unfortunately, psychological treatment to help people cope with stress and trauma remains woefully inadequate.

i. Possible involvement of legal authorities. Another obstacle is the suspicion that certain law enforcement officers may be involved in the drug trafficking network. This breeds distrust in the system, which encourages whistleblowers to report.

This issue highlights the need for significant reform in Indonesia's whistleblower protection framework. More comprehensive policies and consistent implementation are needed to support people willing to report illegal acts related to drug trafficking.

Recommendations for Improvement (a) Special Law: The law must clearly regulate the rights and protection of whistleblowers. (b) Inter-Agency Coordination: Strengthen collaboration between LPSK and other institutions to resolve complaints more efficiently. (c) Better Procedures: Expect reporting and protection mechanisms to be clearer and more accessible.

Protection of whistleblowers in Indonesia is still in its early stages and requires more serious attention to ensure its effectiveness in preventing violations of the law in the public interest. In general, protection of whistleblowers in certain cases must include various rights that they can use in accordance with the criminal justice system. This effort is a form of gratitude for their assistance in law enforcement. This is in accordance with Article 28(g) of the 1945 Constitution which emphasizes the need for citizen protection. This article emphasizes that everyone has the right to protection of themselves, their families, their honor, their dignity and status, and the right to feel safe and protected from threats or fear to do or not do something. Something that is part of human rights. In addition, everyone has the right not to be tortured or subjected to inhumane treatment, and the right to seek asylum elsewhere.

The report emerged due to the government's difficulties in detecting, prosecuting and punishing perpetrators of organised crime, including drug trafficking, which has a significant impact on the interests of the state and society as a whole.

However, whistleblower protection in Indonesia is still a topic of debate. On the one hand, the desire to protect witnesses, victims, and whistleblowers is quite strong. However, the laws and regulations governing whistleblower protection are still considered inadequate, especially in providing a framework of justice for all parties involved. As a result, whistleblowers who dare to expose drug trafficking networks often have to hide their identities. This step is taken to protect their personal safety, considering the various risks that may arise from their activities in reporting the incident. (a) Risky. The resolution of drug violations often involves deadly criminal networks. Whistleblowers may face physical threats, intimidation, or even murder from criminals or their associates, therefore maintaining their identity is very important for their personal and family safety. (b) Encourage crime reporting. The public may be hesitant to report crimes for fear of negative repercussions. By hiding the identity of the informant, the public will be more likely to report without fear of retaliation, thereby increasing the amount of information available to law enforcement. (c) Legal Protection: Law Number 35 of 2009 and Law Number 31 of 2014 regulate legal protection for informants. This includes prohibiting the use of informants' names and addresses in court proceedings to protect their privacy and safety. (d) Psychological support. Facing greater danger may cause stress and suffering for reporters. Protecting their anonymity reduces natural psychological stress, allowing them to provide more credible testimony in court (Fatan Taris, 2023). (e) Offer rewards for their contributions. Defense also refers to the inequality of informants' courage in reporting a crime. By providing a sense of security, the state shows that its commitment to law enforcement is beneficial and important to society. Through these steps, it is hoped that the public will be braver in reporting criminal acts without fear of negative consequences.

In revealing organized cases, there are several things that often become obstacles to revealing cases in the field, namely: (a) Identifying the main perpetrators of a crime is difficult. (b) People who are involved in or benefit from the crime tend not to report it to the authorities. (c) Criminals often have relationships with important characters, which can only be proven with the help of the perpetrator. (d) Identifying the perpetrator may be difficult without a clear "crime scene" or adequate forensic evidence. (e) Law enforcement often discovers crimes after they have occurred, resulting in unclear trails and difficult-to-track evidence. Witnesses have been paid or have the ability to fabricate alibis (Eddyono, 2008).

This initiative will increase public confidence in reporting crimes without fear of punishment. There are several conditions that often hinder local dispute resolution when it is held. These include: (a) It is difficult to determine who the main perpetrators of the crime are. (b) In most major cases, they are aware of the crime, are involved in it, and benefit from it for the authorities, so they are unlikely to report it. (c) Most criminals exploit relationships between a few key characters, and the nature of these relationships can only be determined by the criminals involved. (d) In most situations, this is problematic because there is no adequate "crime scene" or very little forensic evidence to identify the perpetrators. Law enforcement often learns of a crime long after it has occurred, resulting in a murky trail, hard-to-track evidence, and paid witnesses or witnesses who can create false alibis.

The reporting process to uncover drug trafficking crimes in Indonesia involves several important steps and mechanisms designed to allow whistleblowers to report information without fear of consequences. Here is a detailed explanation of the process:

a. Identification of Violations

The first step is to recognize the existence of illegal acts related to drug trafficking. This can be done through direct observation or information from other sources. At this stage, the whistleblower must ensure that the information they have is relevant, accurate, and reliable.

b. Evidence Collection

Once a violation has been identified, whistleblowers need to gather evidence to support their report. This evidence can be in the form of documents, recordings, or testimony from other relevant parties. In the process of reporting to the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), the information required includes details such as who was involved, what happened, where the incident occurred, when the incident took place, and how the violation was committed (BNN, 2025).

c. Reporting a Crime

Next, the whistleblower submits the information to the relevant authorities. In Indonesia, reports are usually filed through official channels such as the BNN or the police. In some cases, whistleblowers may choose to report anonymously to protect their identity from potential threats.

d. Legal Protection

After the report is received, the whistleblower is entitled to legal protection based on Law No. 31 of 2014 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims. The Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK) is responsible for providing physical and psychological protection for the whistleblower.

e. Investigation

The competent authorities will follow up the report by conducting an investigation. This stage includes gathering additional evidence and interviewing other witnesses to strengthen the case against the perpetrator.

f. Legal Process

If sufficient evidence is collected, the case will be taken to court for further processing. During the trial, the whistleblower may be asked to testify about what they know about the case.

g. Psychological and Social Impacts

During the reporting and investigation process, whistleblowers often face significant psychological pressure, such as stress or trauma. Therefore, psychological support is essential to help them face the challenges that arise during this process.

h. Award

As a form of appreciation for their contribution in exposing drug crimes, the government can give awards to whistleblowers in accordance with applicable regulations (Class of 2022).

This process reflects the importance of providing protection and rewards to whistleblowers so that they can play an active role in supporting the eradication of drug crimes in Indonesia.

Based on the results of his study, the coordinator drew the following conclusions: This procedure demonstrates the importance of whistleblowers in eradicating drug trafficking in Indonesia, as well as the need for a solid protection system that encourages more people to expose crimes without fear.

Based on the research results, the coordinator concluded the following: Physical and psychological protection, special treatment, legal protection, and remuneration are all forms of legal protection provided to informants and law enforcement officers based on positive Indonesian law. Physical and psychological protection is used not only to ensure the personal safety of journalists and law enforcement officers, but also their families. Special treatment in giving testimony in court, legal protection of legal status, and imbalance can be in the form of light sentences, including suspended sentences such as granting further remissions and other payment rights in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. if the cooperating criminal witness is in prison.

To eradicate organized crime in Indonesia, the ideal concept of legal protection for reporters and law enforcement officers must include characteristics such as protection institutions, conditions, types, and models. The best ideas for future reporter protection and justice systems may be procedural rights models, direct or active participation models (human rights/civil rights/civil action systems), service models, or indirect models. Participation or passive participation models (service models), persuasion/participation models, integrated defense or probation models, and teleconference defense models.

Based on the research findings, the coordinator made the following suggestions: It is necessary to consider whether LPSK will remain as it is now, form a new LPSK with its own authority, or form a new independent and autonomous institution that specifically regulates whistleblowers and justice collaborators, as is done in the United States, South Africa, the Netherlands, Germany, Albania, and elsewhere. New regulations must be enacted to amend Law Number 13 of 2006 and other Indonesian laws governing whistleblowers and justice collaborators, ensuring that protection is more complete, adequate, and comprehensive.

It is important to consider more carefully by analyzing various points of view on whether whistleblowers and justice collaborators, especially in the fight against organized crime, should be prosecuted or not, or whether they should only be given light fines in the form of probation (trial, 2025).

4. Conclusions

Whistleblower play an important role in handling criminal cases in Indonesia to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement and reduce the negative impact on society. They provide information about criminal activities and can help prevent and reduce threats to law enforcement. whistleblowers are not only individuals who can act, but also those who can reveal crimes and intimidation.

Whistleblower is an individual who reports a crime and reports it to law enforcement agencies. Reporters of violations have the right to legal protection and remuneration for their contribution to the investigation process. They are entitled to the rights and freedoms of their community, including the right to report and report crimes committed by certain groups. Reporters also have the right to their personal, community, and legal representation rights in the investigation process. In Indonesia, there are several factors that contribute to the protection of forgers, including knowing the nature of the crime, the authority of the investigative authority, the use of a common bond between the investigative authority and the crime, the absence of a "criminal prisoner's dilemma," and the government's physical protection, such as protecting witnesses and protecting them from rape.

In short, whistleblowers in Indonesia are entitled to legal protection and rights, including the right to report crimes, the right to freedom of expression, and the right to Freedom of Expression.

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