



RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Judge's Considerations in Law Enforcement in the Case of Intermediary in Illicit Drug Trafficking with Alternative Charges (Analysis of Decision Number: 500/PID. SUS/2024/PN.PLG)

Gading Radevi<sup>1\*)</sup>, Hambali Yusuf<sup>1</sup>, Erli Salia<sup>1</sup>

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## Abstract

The problem of narcotics in Indonesia is currently a challenge for all levels of society, not only for law enforcers in terms of the police to prevent drug abuse but also a challenge for all parents in Indonesia so that their children are not involved in drug abuse, because the number of drug abuse in Indonesia always increases from year to year, as in decision Number 500 / Pid.Sus / 2024 / PN Plg. So the problem is what are the judge's considerations in passing his verdict using alternative charges against drug intermediaries in verdict Number 500/Pid.Sus/2024/PN Plg? Then what are the sanctions against drug intermediaries in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics? The method used is the normative legal research method using primary and secondary legal materials. Meanwhile, the results of the study explain the Judge's Considerations in Passing His Verdict Using Alternative Charges Against Drug Intermediaries in Decision Number 500/Pid.Sus/2024/PN Plg, namely considerations from the legal aspect and considerations from the non-legal aspect so that the judge's considerations are considerations from the evidence and considerations of the elements of narcotics crimes regulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. And the sanctions against drug intermediaries in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, the sanctions for intermediaries in this law are the same as the sanctions for distributors, thus the defendant P was sentenced to 8 (eight) years in prison and a fine of Rp 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiahs), if the fine is not paid, it will be replaced with imprisonment for 6 (six) months. And sentenced the defendant to pay court costs of Rp 5,000, - (five thousand rupiahs).

**Keyword:** *Judge's Consideration, Intermediary, Drug, Trafficking*

## Introduction

The problem of narcotics in Indonesia is currently a challenge for all levels of society, not only for law enforcers in terms of the police in preventing drug abuse but also a challenge for all parents in Indonesia so that their children are not involved in drug abuse, because the number of drug abuse in Indonesia always increases from year to year. So that the problem of drug abuse in Indonesia is currently felt in a worrying state. As an archipelagic country that has a strategic location, both in terms of economy, social, and politics in the international world, Indonesia has participated in overcoming the crime of drug abuse (Mardani, 2009).

The rampant circulation of narcotics that is felt to be so free and also wide at this time, is no longer a public secret for the public. The network related to the circulation of narcotics is increasing every day, various problems can arise so that there is a term narcotics courier (Soedjono, 1990). Thus, the courier is considered a perpetrator of narcotics crime is someone who serves as a delivery person in terms of buying and selling/narcotics transactions, and for his actions he is entitled to receive services/benefits in the form of money or goods or even other facilities that have been provided and promised in advance by the individuals who play a role in controlling the courier, if he succeeds in doing his job well (Harifin, 2011).

Narcotics crimes are one of the serious crimes and need special attention from law enforcement, government and

society. In general, narcotics crimes are not committed by individuals but are committed by organized secret syndicates that are experienced in carrying out work in this field. This crime is included in transnational crimes that utilize sophisticated technology and ease of transportation in carrying out their work so that it can be done anywhere and anytime. The high number of narcotics crimes has caused the government to create and issue Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics (Dewi, 2019).

Drug abuse is a form of mental disorder that is carried out in the form of behavioral deviations related to drug use. This disorder is often found in adolescents and young adults which often causes anxiety for parents, educators and the community. Because these narcotics often harm the physical and mental health of the perpetrators, families, communities and the state (Arief, 2007). Thus, the crime of drug abuse is considered a drug crime that has long been the enemy of the nation, now narcotics are very worrying for our nation and all nations in the world today. The production and distribution of narcotics is so massive in our society. The role of the drug mafia seems unstoppable. The drug mafia has poisoned law enforcers as users and as dealers in the Indonesian nation and various parts of the world, even though the entire nation is fighting this crime. The public often hears statements about building commitments or fighting together in eradicating narcotics in our country and throughout the world (Anton, 2021).

Current developments in the world show a strong tendency for change in viewing drug users who are no longer seen as criminals, but as victims or patients who must be given empathy. If a drug addict has been found guilty by a judge for a drug crime he has committed, in order to provide an opportunity for the person concerned to be free from his addiction, the judge can decide to order the person concerned to undergo treatment and/or care (Dani & Eddy, 2006).

The Judges must understand the scope of their duties and obligations as regulated by law in exercising judicial power. In concrete terms, the judge's duties in trying a case are carried out

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Pascasarjana Fakultas Hukum Universitas Muhamadiyah Palembang

\*) *corresponding author*

**Gading Radevi**

Email: [Gading10032000@gmail.com](mailto:Gading10032000@gmail.com)

through 3 (three) gradual actions: first, to confirm (confirm), namely to acknowledge or confirm that an event has occurred that has been submitted by the parties in court. The condition is that the concrete event must be proven first, without proof the judge may not state that a concrete event actually occurred. So confirming an event also means proving or assuming that the event has been proven. Second, to qualify (qualify), namely to assess whether an event that has been considered to have actually occurred is included in a trustworthy legal relationship or what it is like. In other words, qualifying is finding the law for an event that has been constituted by applying legal regulations to the event. Third, constituting or providing a constitution, namely the judge determines the law and gives justice to the person concerned. Here the judge draws a conclusion from the existence of a major premise (legal regulation) and a minor premise (the event). In making a decision, the judge needs to pay attention to factors that should be applied proportionally, namely: justice, legal certainty and its benefits (Bambang & Sri, 2005).

Dalam putusan Nomor 500/Pid.Sus/2024/PN Plg, In decision Number 500/Pid.Sus/2024/PN Plg, the defendant with the initials P was charged with having been proven legally and convincingly guilty of committing the crime of "Without rights or against the law offering for sale, selling, buying, receiving, acting as an intermediary in buying and selling, exchanging, or handing over Class I Narcotics other than plants weighing more than 5 grams" in accordance with the formulation in Article 114 paragraph (2) of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. The judge used an alternative charge, even though drug crimes are serious crimes that threaten the nation's generation, moreover the number of drug abuse cases is increasing from year to year, so the focus of this study is on the basis of the judge's considerations in using the alternative charge. Thus, the formulation of the problem in the study as explained below.

## Method

This study uses a normative legal approach, namely an effort to understand the problem by remaining focused on or based on the study of legal science, the normative legal approach emphasizes the law in book not as law in action, how the law is applied with social influence. The approach in this study aims to approach the problem being studied, to then be studied from various legal aspects that are related to legal issues regarding narcotics intermediary crimes in Indonesia in general and specifically in decision Number 500 / Pid.Sus / 2024 / PN Plg. The approaches to this research are the Philosophical Approach, the Statute Approach, the Case Approach, the Historical Approach, the Comparative Approach, and the Conceptual Approach.

Source of material is about where the legal material is obtained. Whether the material is obtained from a direct source (primary material) or the material is obtained from an indirect source (secondary source). The determination of choosing and determining the type of source of material will determine the wealth of legal material obtained.<sup>22</sup> However, this study emphasizes using materials sourced from secondary materials, namely materials obtained through literature and laws and regulations related to the problems to be studied in this study.

## Results and Discussion

### *Judge's Considerations in Handing Down His Decision Using Alternative Charges Against Narcotics Intermediaries In Decision Number 500/Pid.Sus/2024/PN Plg*

The basis for judges' considerations in deciding narcotics crime cases must consider legal truth (law) with philosophical truth (justice). A judge must make fair and wise decisions by considering the legal implications and impacts that occur in society. <sup>83</sup> The judge's considerations in imposing criminal sentences on narcotics intermediaries are influenced by elements regarding the articles on drug distribution that were

violated and Article 144 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, psychological-sociological factors of recidivists and consideration factors outside Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics which consist of the seriousness or otherwise of the modus operandi carried out, the amount of goods distributed, and things that can aggravate or alleviate the sentence of recidivists or in other words are closely related to the subjective factors of the judge. Because the judge's considerations in handing down a criminal sentence are a long process, it is necessary to know what factors underlie the judge's decision to hand down a criminal sentence against a recidivist who is a drug dealer and the legal basis underlying the judge's decision to hand down a criminal sentence against a recidivist who is a drug dealer (Sri, 2013).

Judges may not impose a sentence lower than the minimum limit and judges may not impose a sentence higher than the maximum limit of punishment determined by law. In deciding a verdict, there are several theories that can be used by judges (Rifai, 2010). Based on this, the judge's considerations in issuing his verdict using alternative charges against drug intermediaries in Decision Number 500 / Pid.Sus / 2024 / PN Plg are two considerations of evidence and consideration of witness statements. Considerations of evidence are as follows:

- 1 (one) clear plastic package with a seal complete with evidence label, after being opened, inside there was 1 (one) clear plastic package containing clear white crystals with a net weight of 9.507 grams, hereinafter referred to in the minutes as BB 1035/2024/NNF.
- 1 (one) plastic container with a seal complete with an evidence label. Once opened, there is 1 (one) plastic bottle containing urine with a volume of 10 ml, hereinafter referred to in the minutes as BB 1036/2024/NNF.

It was concluded that 1035/2024/NNF and 1036/2024/NNF as mentioned above were positive for containing Methamphetamine which is registered as Group I (one) Serial Number 61 of the Attachment to the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2023 concerning changes to the classification of Narcotics in the attachment to Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics.

Then consider other evidence as follows: (Soedjono, 1990)

- 1 (one) clear plastic package with a seal complete with evidence label, after being opened, inside there was 1 (one) clear plastic package containing clear white crystals with a net weight of 9.507 grams, hereinafter referred to in the minutes as BB 1035/2024/NNF.
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Furthermore, the consideration of the witnesses is that the Defendant has been ordered 4 (four) times by Mr. Udin (DPO) to take methamphetamine from Mang Hen (DPO) and if the Defendant succeeds in taking the methamphetamine, the Defendant will receive wages for consuming methamphetamine for free. Considering that the Defendant has been charged by the Public Prosecutor with an alternative charge, so that the Panel of Judges, by considering the legal facts above, directly chose the First alternative charge as regulated in Article 114 Paragraph (2) of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, the elements of which are as follows: 1) Any person; 2) Without rights or against the law; 3) Offering for sale, selling, buying, receiving, acting as an intermediary in buying and selling, exchanging or handing over Class I Narcotics not plants weighing more than 5 (five) grams. (Adi, 2015)

Based on the above considerations, the considerations of the aggravating factors for the defendant or aggravating

circumstances are: first; a) The defendant's actions disturbed the community; and b) The defendant's actions were contrary to the government's program which is actively eradicating the circulation of narcotics. Second, mitigating circumstances are: a) the defendant admitted his actions, regretted them and promised not to repeat his actions again; and b) The defendant has never been convicted.

Based on the judge's considerations above, Mukti Arto explains that the judge's consideration is one of the most important aspects in determining the realization of the value of a judge's decision that contains justice (*ex aequo et bono*) and contains legal certainty, in addition to also containing benefits for the parties concerned so that the judge's consideration must be addressed carefully, well, and carefully. If the judge's consideration is not careful, good, and careful, then the judge's decision originating from the judge's consideration will be canceled by the High Court or the Supreme Court (Mukti Arto, 2004).

Judges in imposing criminal penalties must be in order to ensure the upholding of truth, justice and legal certainty for a person. So, it is not just revenge, work routines or formalities. Indeed, if we return to criminal procedural law, it is simply to find material truth. That in fact the goal is broader, namely the goal of criminal procedural law is to seek and find material truth, it is only an intermediate goal, meaning that there is a final goal that is the goal of the entire Indonesian legal order, in that case achieving an orderly, peaceful, just and prosperous society. Judges as enforcers of law and justice are also required to explore, follow, and understand the legal values that live in society, judges are formulators and excavators of legal values that live among the people, for that, they must go into the midst of society to know, feel, and be able to live the feeling of law and sense of justice that lives in society. Thus, judges in giving decisions that are in accordance with the law and the sense of justice of society (Teguh, 2011).

In Decision Number 500/Pid.Sus/2024/PN Plg, the Defendant P was sentenced to 8 (eight) years in prison and a fine of Rp1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah), if the fine is not paid, it will be replaced with 6 (six) months in prison. And sentenced the defendant to pay court costs of Rp5,000,- (five thousand rupiah).

The judge's decision is the culmination of a case being examined and tried by the judge. Therefore, in making a decision, the judge must pay attention to all aspects in it, starting from the aspect of caution, avoiding carelessness, both formal and material, to the aspect of technical skills in making decisions. If negative things can be avoided, of course it is hoped that in the judge there will be born, grow, and develop an attitude or nature of moral satisfaction if later his decision can be a benchmark for the same case, or can be a reference material for theorists and legal practitioners, as well as satisfaction of his own conscience if his decision is confirmed and not overturned by a higher court (Eka, 2024).

The position of the intermediary in the sale and purchase of narcotics in the decision Number 500 / Pid.Sus / 2024 / PN Plg is as the perpetrator of the crime or also known as Dader, not included in the act of participating. Because in this case the intermediary is the main actor in the transaction of buying and selling narcotics, referred to as the main actor because all evidence of narcotics is found in the intermediary. It should be noted that the actions of perpetrators of narcotics crimes are crimes that are widely opposed by developing countries including Indonesia, the consequences of which can affect the lives of the wider community, especially the next generation of this nation so that it is very necessary to have a resolution and prevention that must be carried out by the government including the community in eradicating drug abuse.

Regarding the narcotics crime above, we can see that Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics still has weaknesses because it does not provide sufficient limitations on who is meant by a dealer and who is meant by an addict. Likewise, Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics explains that Narcotics Addicts and victims of Narcotics abuse are required to undergo

medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation. This means that the law only requires rehabilitation for addicts and victims. What is meant by victims is only a little and is very limited, explained in the explanation of Article 54 that "victims of narcotics abuse" are someone who accidentally uses narcotics because they are persuaded, tricked, deceived, forced, and/or threatened to use narcotics, while the definition of an addict is a person who uses or abuses narcotics and is in a state of dependence on narcotics, both physically and psychologically (Endri, 2016).

Based on the explanation above, criminal acts against drug intermediaries can also be linked to drug dealers because the sanctions against intermediaries are the same as the drug dealers themselves. Because the existence of both of these is very damaging to the future of the Indonesian nation and state considering that victims of drug abuse in Indonesia always increase from year to year, even more dangerous is that many school-age children are victims of narcotics. The more young generations of the Indonesian nation become victims of narcotics, the further Indonesia will be from being a developed country, even Indonesia cannot become a golden Indonesia in 2045 because the young generation is a generation that does not have the advantages that the nation and state rely on.

### ***Sanctions Against Narcotics Intermediaries in Law Number 35 of 2009 Concerning Narcotics***

Criminal sanctions are a punishment of cause and effect, the cause is the case and the effect is the law, the person affected by the consequences will receive sanctions either going to prison or being subject to other punishments from the authorities. Criminal sanctions are a type of sanction that is a misery that is threatened or imposed on the act or perpetrator of a criminal act or crime that can interfere with or endanger legal interests. Criminal sanctions are basically a guarantor to rehabilitate the behavior of the perpetrator of the crime, but it is not uncommon for criminal sanctions to be created as a threat to human freedom itself. Because punishment is suffering or misery that is deliberately imposed on people who commit acts that meet certain requirements<sup>110</sup>, while Roslan Saleh emphasized that punishment is a reaction to a crime, and this is in the form of misery that is deliberately delegated by the State to the perpetrator of the crime (Roslan, 2011). Meanwhile, sanctions for narcotics crimes have been transnational in nature which are carried out using high *modus operandi*, sophisticated technology, supported by a wide network of organizations, and have caused many victims, especially among the young generation of the nation which is very dangerous to the lives of society, the nation, and the state.

Joint regulations between state institutions related to handling criminal acts of narcotics abuse, namely:

- 1) Regulation of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 01/PB/MA/ III/2014;
- 2) Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 03 of 2014;
- 3) Regulation of the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia Number: Per- 005/A/JA/03/2014;
- 4) Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia Police Number: 1 of 2014;
- 5) Regulation of the Head of the National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number: PERBER/01/III/2014/BNN.

The application of criminal penalties to drug abusers who consume narcotics should be differentiated between novice users, addicts, victims of abuse and abusers involved in networks. In practice, both from investigations to court decisions, this distinction is not made because the law does not yet regulate several categories of abusers. The application of narcotics criminal penalties also raises another problem, namely the formulation of criminal provisions contained in Article 127 are provisions intended for drug abusers, addicts and victims of drug abuse, however, the application of Article 127 is always

cumulative with Articles 111 to 126 which are intended for couriers, distributors and drug lords.

Updates and abuse of narcotics laws, and it is hoped that the regulation is effective in its implementation and right on target in overcoming narcotics abuse. Apart from that, there are also factors that play an important role in encouraging the immediate formation of the National Narcotics Law, these factors are:

### 1. *Social Participation Factors*

Quite high social participation does not miss the real role of scientists including those in the ranks of medical experts and legal experts. From the great attention to efforts to combat narcotics, it was revealed that one of the difficulties in eradicating drug dealers who were trying to find victims, especially targeting teenagers, was the gap in the laws in force at that time. The drug law (VMO) was no longer appropriate and was unable to accommodate the regulation of use or action against drug abuse. This gap in the law was seen as a factor that at least hampered efforts to combat it. Awareness of the weakness of the drug law, especially those argued by medical circles and legal experts. As has been stated regarding the resolution of the 2nd Semarang Criminology Seminar in 1972, has brought urgent power to lawmakers to immediately issue a narcotics law (Esmi, 2005).

### 2. *Implementation of Pelita I (1969-1974)*

Pelita I (1969-1974) was the launch of the development era which was the manifestation of the determination of the New Order to fill independence with gradual and planned development. As a consequence of the implementation of sustainable development in stage I (one) which would determine the following stages, in the second year of Pelita, the government emphasized the need to pay attention to social problems that could disrupt the progress of development. These national problems in their handling and overcoming require regulation by solid laws and are full of public image. Especially for drug abuse, it is considered quite urgent the need for practical drug law renewal in Indonesia. This is what prompted the birth of Law No. 9 of 1979, which was later refined by Law No. 22 of 1979 concerning Narcotics (Wina, 2010).

### 3. *Law as a Means of General Prevention Against Crime*

A good criminal law that is in line with the demands of social development can be seen as a means to carry out general preventive measures. Likewise with efforts to deal with the dangers of narcotics. Legally, especially the government's criminal law is supported by experts and practitioners who realize the importance of the narcotics law. The perception of the community regarding the relevance and urgency of the presence of a new national narcotics law is a major support for the issuance of the law on narcotics. In making the storage, distribution, and use of narcotics without careful supervision and restrictions is contrary to applicable regulations and is a criminal act, which can be detrimental to both individuals and society, as well as the possibility of great danger to national life both in the political, economic, social, and cultural fields as well as the security and national resilience of the Indonesian nation.

Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics regulates sanctions against couriers or drug intermediaries. The sanctions imposed on these couriers vary depending on the class of narcotics, their weight, and the form of the narcotics, whether in the form of plants or narcotics ready for use. The following will describe several criminal sanctions against narcotics couriers based on class I, weight and form of plant or non-plant narcotics or ready to use: (Anton et.al, 2020)

1) Becoming a courier or intermediary in class I narcotics transactions: Article 114 paragraph (1) of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics: "Any person who without the right or against the law offers for sale, sells, buys, receives, acts as an intermediary in the sale and purchase, exchanges, or hands over class I narcotics, shall be punished with life

imprisonment or a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty years) imprisonment and a fine of at least IDR 1,000,000,000 (one billion rupiah) and a maximum of IDR 10,000,000,000 (ten billion rupiah)."

2) Becoming a courier or intermediary for class I narcotics in the form of plants: Regulations regarding the act of offering for sale, selling, buying, becoming an intermediary in buying and selling, exchanging, handing over, or receiving class I narcotics as referred to in paragraph (1) which in the form of plants weighs more than 1 (one) kilogram or more than 5 (five) tree trunks or in non-plant form weighs 5 (five) grams, the perpetrator shall be punished with the death penalty, life imprisonment, or imprisonment for a minimum of 6 (six) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a maximum fine as referred to in paragraph (1) plus 1/3 (one third).

In addition to the provisions regarding intermediaries for buying and selling narcotics, Law No. 35 of 2009 also regulates provisions regarding intermediaries or couriers for narcotics precursor transactions. In Article 1 paragraph 2 of Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, the definition of a narcotic precursor is a substance or starting material or chemical that can be used in the manufacture of narcotics. The criminal provisions for couriers or intermediaries for buying and selling narcotic precursors are Article 129 of Law No. 35 of 2009, which reads: "Shall be punished with imprisonment of at least 4 (four) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a maximum fine of Rp5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah), any person who legally or unlawfully: a) owns, stores, controls, or provides narcotic precursors for the manufacture of narcotics; b) produces, imports, exports, or distributes narcotic precursors for the manufacture of narcotics; c) offering for sale, selling, buying, receiving, acting as an intermediary in buying and selling, exchanging, or handing over narcotic precursors for the manufacture of narcotics; d) carrying, sending, transporting, or **transiting narcotic precursors for the manufacture of narcotics.**" (Asep, 2018)

Courts have a central role in law enforcement. Courts must be able to become credible and independent institutions in enforcing law and justice. Judges, as the main law enforcers in court, must be able to make fair decisions based on facts proven in court and in accordance with applicable legal provisions. Courts must guarantee the rights of the accused to receive proper defense and the rights of victims to receive justice. The judicial process must be transparent and open, so that court decisions can be accepted by the community. Courts have an important role in maintaining legal certainty and public order. Court decisions must be able to provide a deterrent effect for perpetrators of criminal acts, while providing a sense of security and justice for the community. Courts must be able to be firm and consistent law enforcers in implementing legal provisions (Hikmah et.al, 2024).

The application of Article 127 on drug abuse for oneself is always associated with Article 111 or Article 112, because law enforcers assume that if someone has been proven guilty in Article 127, then automatically they must have also committed the actions of Article 111 or Article 112, especially the elements of possessing, storing, and controlling. The implication is that the criminal threat that is often imposed is 4 years in prison, because Article 127 letter a stipulates that, drug abusers of class I for themselves are subject to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years, while Article 111 and Article 112 provide a minimum imprisonment of 4 (four) years and a maximum of 12 (twelve) years, so that the punishment imposed cannot be less than four years because it refers to Article 111 or Article 112. Article 127 is not applied alone/independently. This will also be related to the condition of the user whose punishment is ultimately equated as previously discussed.

Criminal sanctions against couriers regulated in Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics are appropriate to ensnare drug couriers. However, sometimes we must also look at the application of sanctions against couriers who only deliver without knowing what is in it, who are ordered to do it, forced

to do it, and threatened to do it. Do not let the imposition of criminal penalties be the same as couriers who are aware and want to be couriers. This can tarnish the name of justice, even though Rani only did her job under pressure, not of her own free will. Judges and Public Prosecutors (JPU) in this case must really consider this aspect, so that justice can be realized for all Indonesian people.

## Conclusions and Recommendations

The Judge's Considerations in Handing Down His Decision Using Alternative Charges Against Narcotics Intermediaries in Decision Number 500/Pid.Sus/2024/PN Plg are considerations from the legal aspects and considerations from non-legal aspects so that the judge's considerations are considerations from the evidence and considerations of the elements of narcotics crimes regulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics.

As for the sanctions against drug intermediaries in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, the sanctions for intermediaries in this law are the same as the sanctions for distributors, thus the defendant P was proven to have violated Article 114 of Law Number 35 of 2009 and was sentenced to imprisonment for 8 (eight) years and a fine of Rp 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah), if the fine is not paid, it will be replaced with imprisonment for 6 (six) months. And sentenced the defendant to pay court costs of Rp 5,000, - (five thousand rupiah).

The author provides some suggestions related to the research results that for law enforcers, both police, prosecutors, judges must provide strict and severe sanctions against dealers and intermediaries because there are victims because of these dealers or intermediaries. So to break the chain of drug distribution in society, the provision of strict and severe sanctions is one solution to prevent drug abuse in society.

For the Government, it is also necessary to propose to the state apparatus and the DPR that the law stipulates minimum penalties for perpetrators, especially dealers and producers, in addition to maximum penalties, and for drug abusers to be given the obligation to undergo therapy and rehabilitation provided by the government. Supervision and control of drugs and legal precursors need to be tightened and improved to prevent abuse and misuse of the black market.

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