

## ABSTRACT

The State through the Government of the Republic of Indonesia has a special policy in the field of health services, striving to realize a healthy, prosperous, just and prosperous Indonesian society that is evenly distributed materially and spiritually based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia through its articles. To improve the high level of health, improvements are needed in the field of treatment and health services, one of which is by making efforts to ensure the availability of certain types of narcotics for treatment. Along with this, efforts are also made to prevent and eradicate the distribution, abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics. For this reason, Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics was issued to regulate efforts to eradicate narcotic crimes and their abuse. The National Narcotics Agency is based on Presidential Regulation Number 23 of 2010 concerning the National Narcotics Agency. The problem and discussion in this thesis is how one of the cases of narcotics abuse is in accordance with Decision Number: 220 / PID.Sus / 2023 / PN Cbn, which has been handed down by the Judge and has permanent legal force (*incracht*).

The sanctions imposed by the judge are aimed at having a deterrent effect on convicts who have violated the law by abusing narcotics, and countermeasures have been carried out by the National Narcotics Agency in Indonesia and of course there are obstacles faced by the National Narcotics Agency in overcoming narcotics crimes.

The research method used in this study is a qualitative one, where data analysis begins by reviewing all available data from various sources. The primary source for this thesis is primary data, namely Decision Number: 220/PID.Sus/2023/PN Cbn.

Countermeasures through channels that emphasize repressive measures (suppression, eradication, or suppression) occur after a crime has occurred. Repressive measures, or countermeasures through the penal route, are implemented after a violation or crime that violates Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics and the sanctions imposed on perpetrators of narcotics crimes. Non-penal countermeasures against narcotics crimes emphasize preventive measures (prevention, deterrence, and control). With the enactment of Law Number 35 of 2009, the National Narcotics Agency's authority in countering narcotics crimes will be expanded, and this is the primary objective of a more detailed review.

Regarding the role of the National Narcotics Agency in combating narcotics crimes, as stipulated in Law Number 35 of 2009, the obstacles faced by the National Narcotics Agency in combating narcotics crimes are

divided into internal and external obstacles. Internal obstacles include a lack of support, whether in terms of personnel, budget, or facilities.

Meanwhile, external obstacles faced include a small portion of the public's reluctance to cooperate with law enforcement officials in eradication efforts or in providing information. Non-penal efforts to combat drug crimes emphasize preventive measures (prevention, deterrence, and control). With the enactment of Law Number 35 of 2009, the National Narcotics Agency's authority in combating drug crimes will be expanded, and this is the primary objective of a more detailed review.