

Research Article

Application of Criminal Sanctions Against Drug Crimes in Cirebon Jurisdiction

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ORCIDArdiman: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9399-3344>**Abstract.**

Recently, narcotics and illegal drugs crimes have become transnational in nature, carried out with high modus operandi and sophisticated technology. Law enforcement officers are expected to be able to prevent and overcome these crimes in order to improve the morality and quality of human resources in Indonesia, especially for the next generation. This study aims to determine the application of criminal sanctions against narcotics crime perpetrators in the Cirebon jurisdiction. It uses a normative legal approach and normative legal research method. The legal research is conducted by examining library materials or secondary data. The research specification used is analytical descriptive, used to to analyze and explain legal problems related to objects with a comprehensive and systematic description of everything related to the application of criminal sanctions against narcotics crime perpetrators. This implementation is carried out based on Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. The sanctions given to perpetrators of narcotics crimes are imprisonment for 4 years and a fine of IDR. 800,000,000 (eight hundred million rupiah). Obstacles that arise in the implementation of criminal sanctions against narcotics crime offenders are certainly inseparable from the law enforcement process itself. A crucial problem in law enforcement against narcotics crimes is the difficulty of tracking the whereabouts of narcotics criminals.

Keywords: crime, enforcement, narcotics, tracking

1. Introduction

In a state of law, law is the main pillar in moving the joints of social, national, and state life. One of the main characteristics of a state of law lies in its tendency to assess actions taken by society on the basis of legal regulations. This means that a state with the concept of a state of law always regulates every action and behavior of its people based on applicable laws. This is done to create, maintain and defend peace in social life in accordance with what is mandated in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, namely that every citizen has the right to feel safe and free from all forms of crime. Criminal law as a tool or means to solve problems in community life. The existence of criminal law can provide justice and appropriate solutions for the community. Because criminal

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law is a set of regulations that regulate actions, both ordering to do or do something, or prohibiting to do or do something that is regulated in the law with criminal sanctions for those who violate it. While the criminal law in force in Indonesia can be divided into two types, criminal law known in the Criminal Code (KUHP) and Special Criminal Law regulated outside the Criminal Code.

Criminal law not only provides an understanding of acts prohibited by a legal rule, which prohibition is accompanied by a threat (sanction) in the form of a certain penalty for anyone who violates the prohibition, but also includes matters relating to the imposition of criminal penalties and how the penalty can be implemented. The prohibition is directed at an act, a condition or incident caused by a person's behavior or actions. The threat of criminal penalties or sanctions are directed at the perpetrator who commits a criminal act, usually referred to as "whoever", namely the perpetrator of the criminal act as a legal subject, namely the supporter of rights and obligations in the legal field. So that criminal acts are one of the parts studied in criminal law.

Recently, narcotics and illegal drug crimes have become transnational in nature, carried out with high *modus operandi* and sophisticated technology. Law enforcement officers are expected to be able to prevent and overcome these crimes in order to improve the morality and quality of human resources in Indonesia, especially for the nation's next generation.

The problem of abuse of Narcotics, Psychotropics and other Addictive Substances (NAPZA) or the term popularly known to the public as NARKOBA (Narcotics and Dangerous Materials/Drugs) is a very complex problem, which requires comprehensive efforts to overcome it by involving cooperation from various multi-sectors, and active community participation that is carried out continuously, consequently and consistently. Although in Medicine, most groups of Narcotics, Psychotropics and other Addictive Substances (NAPZA) are still useful for treatment, but if they are misused or used not according to medical indications or treatment standards, especially if accompanied by illegal distribution, it will have very detrimental consequences for individuals and the wider community, especially the younger generation. The rampant abuse of Narcotics is not only in big cities, but has also reached small cities throughout the Republic of Indonesia, from the lower middle socio-economic level to the upper socio-economic level.

Drug abuse can result in dependency syndrome if its use is not under the supervision and guidance of health workers who have the expertise and authority to do so. This

is not only detrimental to abuse, but also has social, economic and national security impacts, so this is a threat to the life of the nation and state. Drug abuse encourages illicit trafficking, while illicit drug trafficking causes widespread abuse and international dimensions. Therefore, efforts are needed to prevent and overcome drug abuse and efforts to eradicate illicit trafficking considering the progress of communication, information and transportation in the current era of globalization.

Drug abuse is closely related to illicit trafficking as part of the world of international crime. The illicit trade mafia supplies drugs so that people become dependent so that the supply increases. The relationship between the dealer/dealer and the victim makes it difficult for the victim to free themselves from the dealer/dealer, and it is not uncommon for victims to also be involved in illicit trafficking because of their increasing need and dependence on drugs.

The term narcotics is no longer a foreign term for the public considering the many news from both print and electronic media that report on drug abuse from year to year growing rapidly even though there are already regulations governing narcotics and narcotic precursors. However, not many people know what narcotics are, what forms narcotics take, and what the signs of drug addiction are. This is understandable because narcotics are goods whose circulation is prohibited in the community.

The definition of narcotics can be found in Article 1 number 1 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics which reads: “Narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, either synthetic or semi-synthetic, which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of feeling, reduce to eliminate pain, and can cause dependency, which are divided into groups as attached to this law.”

In general, the daily practice that occurs in Indonesia, drug trafficking is rampant in cities in Indonesia, one of which is in Cirebon Regency. Based on pre-research, drug abuse was found in Cirebon Regency. Therefore, the author is interested in researching narcotics crimes.

2. Methods

Research Methods, are basically a function of the problems and objectives of the research. Therefore, discussions in research methods cannot be separated and must always be closely related to the problems and objectives of the research. What is used

in this research consists of approach methods, research specifications, sources and types of data, data collection techniques and data analysis techniques.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Implementation of Criminal Sanctions Against Narcotics Crime Perpetrators

The author in conducting research related to the problem of the Application of Criminal Sanctions against Narcotics Crime Perpetrators uses the theory of law enforcement. The theory of law enforcement according to Lawrence Meir Friedman, a legal sociology expert from Stanford University, there are three main elements of law enforcement, namely:

- 1) Legal Structure
- 2) Legal Substance
- 3) Legal Culture

So according to Lawrence Meir Friedman, the success or failure of law enforcement depends on the 3 (three) elements above.

1) Legal Structure

The legal structure is the entire legal institution consisting of the legal formulation apparatus, the legal implementation apparatus, and the legal enforcement apparatus. The legal structure has functions, namely regarding:

- a. Law making
- b. Cultivating and disseminating law
- c. Law enforcement
- d. Legal administration

Although a regulation has been drafted by an authorized institution, if the legal institution does not carry out its functions as mentioned above, then the legislation will only be a mere dream. So the legal structure here moves and plays a role in the creation, dissemination, enforcement of law and also as legal administration of legal subjects.

2) Legal substance

Legal substance is all regulations or legal products that are formed and produced by the legal structure itself, namely in the form of written or unwritten legal products.

3) Legal Culture

Legal Culture is the attitude, behavior, and all human habits that can form the social power of society to obey the law or break the law. One of the important pillars of the legal system is legal awareness. The legal awareness that arises can give birth to a society that has an attitude of obedience or compliance with existing laws. Public legal awareness and compliance can support the effective implementation of a law, but on the other hand, low awareness and compliance will also raise questions about why the law is not obeyed or complied with by them.

The author argues that the criminal law policy in an effort to overcome narcotics crimes in Indonesian positive law is in accordance with the Theory of Law Enforcement according to Lawrence Meir Friedman. where 3 elements have been fulfilled, namely Legal Structure, Legal Substance, and Legal Culture. The explanation related to the criminal law policy in an effort to overcome narcotics crimes in positive law is described by the author below.

In Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics or called the Narcotics Law, basically classifies perpetrators of narcotics abuse crimes into 2, namely: perpetrators of crimes who have the status of users (Articles 116, 121, and 129) and non-users of narcotics (Articles 112, 113, 114, 119 and 119), for the status of narcotics users can be divided again into two, namely users to be given to others (Articles 116 and 121) and narcotics users for themselves (Article 127).

What is meant by the use of narcotics for oneself is the use of narcotics carried out by a person without medical supervision. If the person concerned suffers and then suffers from dependence, he must undergo rehabilitation, both medically and socially, and the treatment and rehabilitation period will be counted as the period of serving the sentence. Meanwhile, perpetrators of narcotics crimes who have the status of non-users are classified into four, namely: owners (articles 111 and 112), processors (article 113), carriers and deliverers (articles 114 and 119) while dealers (Articles 114 and 119).

The provisions and legislation have been clearly regulated regarding drug abuse however crimes related to drug abuse have not been able to be reduced. Recent cases have involved many drug lords and dealers being caught. The existence of the Narcotics Law, namely Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, is an effort by the Indonesian government's legal policy to combat drug crimes. The formation of the Narcotics Law is expected to be able to combat illegal trafficking and drug abuse by using criminal law or penal means.

The abuse of psychotropic drugs results in dependency syndrome if its use is not under the supervision and guidance of a doctor, health worker or someone with expertise and authority in the field. The impacts resulting from such abuse are not only detrimental to the users, but can also have an impact on the surrounding social environment, economy, and even national security, so that this is still a major threat to the entire life of the nation and state.

Law No. 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics regulates the types of sanctions given for narcotics crimes, including:

Criminal Acts of Parents/Guardians of Minors of Narcotics Addicts (Article 128).

Criminal Acts Committed by Corporations (Article 130)

Criminal Acts for Persons Who Do Not Report Narcotics Crimes (Article 131)

Criminal Offenses Against Attempts and Conspiracy to Commit Criminal Offenses involving Narcotics and Precursors (Article 132)

Criminal Acts for Ordering, Giving, Persuading, Forcing with Violence, Tricks, Persuading Children (Article 133)

Criminal Acts for Drug Addicts Who Do Not Report Themselves (Article 134)

Criminal Offenses for Pharmaceutical Industry Managers Who Do Not Fulfil Their Obligations (Article 135).

Criminal Offenses against the Proceeds of Narcotics Crime and/or Narcotics Precursors (Article 137)

Criminal Acts against Persons Who Obstruct or Complicating Investigation, Prosecution and Examination of Cases (Article 138)

Action Criminal for Skipper or Captain the Pilot Which No Implementing the Provisions of Article 27 and Article 28 (Article 139)

Criminal Offenses for PPNS, Police Investigators, BNN Investigators Who Do Not Implement Provisions on Evidence (Article 140)

Criminal Offenses for Heads of District Attorney's Offices Who Do Not Implement the Provisions of Article 91 Paragraph (1) (Article 141)

Criminal Offenses for Laboratory Officers Who Falsify Test Results (Article 142)

Criminal Offenses for Witnesses Who Provide False Information (Article 143)

Criminal Offenses for Anyone Who Repeats a Criminal Offense (Article 144)

Criminal Acts Committed by Hospital Directors, Scientific Institution Directors, Pharmaceutical Industry Directors, and Pharmaceutical Trader Directors (Article 147)

In the main issue related to the Application of Criminal Sanctions Against Narcotics Crime Perpetrators, the author raises one of the cases in decision Number 20/Pid.Sus/2025/PN Cbn.

The Cirebon District Court, which tried the criminal case using the regular examination procedure at first instance, issued the following verdict in the Defendant's case:

Full name : BACHTIAR AGUS
SHOLIHIN alias PICKUP BIN
(The late) SURYAMAN;
Place of birth : Cirebon;
Age/date of birth : 29 Years / August 21, 1995;
Gender : Man-man;
Nationality : Indonesia
Residence : (KTP) RoadCaptain Samadikun
AlleyPond I, RT.006 RW.003
Kebonbaru Subdistrict
District Attorney's Office of the City
Cirebon, (Boarding House) RoadDegree
Cinnamon AlleyNumber 27,
Drajat Subdistrict, District
Kesambi City of Cirebon;
Religion : Islam;
Work : Casual Daily Laborer;
Case Position:

That the Defendant BACHTIAR AGUS SHOLIHIN alias COPET Bin (Alm) SURYAMAN on Tuesday, December 24, 2024 at approximately 16.00 WIB or at least at another time in December 2024 or at least in 2024, located on Jalan Moh. Toha, Cirebon City, or at least included in the jurisdiction of the Cirebon City District Court which has the authority to try, committed a criminal act Without Rights or Against the Law of Carrying, Possessing, Storing and Controlling Class I Narcotics Not Plants, the act was carried out in the following manner:

That it began with the Defendant BACHTIAR AGUS SHOLIHIN alias COPET Bin (Alm) SURYAMAN On Monday, December 23, 2024 at approximately 10.00 WIB, the Defendant BACHTIAR AGUS SOLIHIN alias COPET Bin (Alm) SURYAMAN contacted

the witness FERI ARDHIAN (prosecuted in a separate file) via cellphone to ask for a job selling narcotics in the form of crystal methamphetamine, then the defendant and witness FERI ARDHIAN agreed to meet at the rented house of witness FERI ARDHIAN located in Kampung Cangkol Utara, Lemahwungkuk sub-district, Lemahwungkuk district, Cirebon City;

That the defendant then on Monday, December 23, 2024 at around 11.00 WIB left for the rented house of witness FERI ARDHIAN by riding a black Yamaha Vixion motorcycle with the number plate D 1553 KP, then after arriving the defendant met witness FERI ARDHIAN after meeting the defendant gave money in the amount of IDR 1,500,000, - (one million five hundred thousand rupiah) to get 3 (three) medium packages of methamphetamine in a clear plastic clip for the remaining payment of IDR 600,000, - (six hundred thousand rupiah) the defendant will pay to witness FERI ARDHIAN if the methamphetamine has been sold out;

That then the defendant took 3 (three) medium packages of crystal methamphetamine in clear plastic clips and divided them into 12 (twelve) small packages. The defendant sold each small package of crystal methamphetamine for IDR 500,000 (five hundred thousand rupiah);

That the Defendant sold methamphetamine narcotics by offering it to the Defendant's friends who the Defendant knew they were consuming methamphetamine narcotics via the WhatsApp application and after an agreement was made they would meet in person (COD). The Defendant has sold methamphetamine narcotics to:

Mr. DEBOL (DPO) as much as 1 (one) package at a price of IDR 500,000, (five hundred thousand rupiah);

Mr. RUDI (DPO) as many as 2 (two) packages at a price of IDR 300,000, (three hundred thousand rupiah);

That the defendant was then arrested by the Cirebon City Police Narcotics Unit on Tuesday, December 24, 2024 at around 16.00 WIB on Jalan Moh. Toha, Cirebon City, by witnesses FAISAL HIDAYAT and TRIYADI ASYRAF MUHARROM, evidence was found in the form of 6 (six) packages of methamphetamine in a clear plastic clip in the pocket of the gray shirt worn by the defendant and 1 (one) silver Infinix brand cellphone and 1 (one) black Yamaha Vixion motorcycle with the license plate number D 1553 KP that the defendant was riding. Then the defendant and the evidence found were taken to the Cirebon City Police Narcotics Unit office for further investigation;

That the defendant does not have or cannot show a permit document from the authorities to carry, possess, store and control Class I narcotics in the form of crystal methamphetamine;

Results of the Laboratory Examination Report No. LAB: 0041/NNF/2025 signed by the Head of the Forensic Laboratory Center of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Indonesian National Police, Head of the Narcotics Division, Parasian H. Gultom, SIK, M.Si concluded that the evidence number 0020/2025/OF in the form of the white crystals mentioned above did indeed contain narcotics of the Methamphetamine type registered in Group I (one) serial number 61 of the attachment to the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics;

Evidence No: 0020/2025/OF, in the form of 6 (six) plastic clip packages, each containing Methamphetamine Crystals with a total net weight of 1.2652 grams.

The defendant's actions are as regulated and subject to criminal penalties in Article 112 paragraph (1) in conjunction with Article 132 paragraph (1) of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics.

Criminal Charges by the Public Prosecutor

criminal charges filed by the Public Prosecutor which are in essence as follows:

Declaring that the Defendant BACHTIAR AGUS SHOLIHIN alias COPET Bin (Alm) SURYAMAN has been proven legally and convincingly guilty of committing the Criminal Act of "Without Rights or Against the Law, Carrying, Possessing, Storing and Controlling Class I Narcotics Not Plants, Attempting or Conspiracy to Commit Narcotics and Narcotics Precursor Crimes". Violating Article 112 paragraph (1) Jo Article 132 paragraph (1) of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics as in the Second Alternative Charge of the Public Prosecutor, thus the Defendant BACHTIAR AGUS SHOLIHIN alias COPET Bin (Alm) SURYAMAN must be declared guilty and sentenced.

Sentencing the Defendant BACHTIAR AGUS SHOLIHIN alias COPET Bin (Alm) SURYAMAN to 6 (six) years imprisonment minus the time the Defendant has been in detention, with the order that the Defendant remain in detention and a fine of IDR 800,000,000.00 (eight hundred million rupiah) subsidiary to 6 (six) months imprisonment.

Stating evidence in the form of:

6 (six) packages of narcotics of the crystal methamphetamine type in clear plastic clips;

1 (one) gray shirt;

1 (one) Infinix brand cellphone, silver color;

Seized for destruction;

1 (one) unit of black Yamaha Vixion motorbike with registration number D-1553-KP;

Confiscated for the State;

Determine that the Defendant BACHTIAR AGUS SHOLIHIN alias COPET Bin (the late) SURYAMAN pay court costs of IDR 5,000.00 (five thousand rupiah).

Implementation of Criminal Sanctions for Narcotics

In applying sanctions to perpetrators of narcotics crimes, judges consider various things including; the public prosecutor's criminal charges, trial facts, defense, witnesses and evidence in the trial. In this case, the panel of judges adjudicates as follows;

Declaring that the defendant Bachtiar Agus Sholihin alias Copet Bin (the late) Suryaman, has been proven legally and convincingly guilty of committing the crime of "Unlawfully or illegally possessing Class I Narcotics, not experimental plants or conspiracy to commit the crime of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors", as in the Second alternative charge;

Sentencing the defendant Bachtiar Agus Sholihin alias Copet Bin (the late) Suryaman, therefore, to a prison sentence of 4 (four) years and 6 (six) months, and a fine of IDR 800,000,000.00 (eight hundred million rupiah) with the provision that if the fine is not paid, it will be replaced with a prison sentence of 2 (two) months;

Determine that the period of arrest and detention that the Defendant has served is deducted in full from the sentence imposed;

Determine that the Defendant remains in detention;

Establishing evidence in the form of:

6 (six) packages of narcotics of the crystal methamphetamine type in clear plastic clips;

1 (one) gray shirt;

1 (one) Infinix brand cellphone, silver color;

Destroyed;

1 (one) unit of black Yamaha Vixion motorbike with registration number D-1553-KP;

Confiscated for the State;

Ordering the Defendant to pay costs amounting to IDR 5,000.00 (five thousand rupiah);

In the application of sanctions for perpetrators of narcotics crimes, according to the author it is appropriate, where in its sanctions Based on the above considerations, that the application of criminal sanctions against perpetrators of narcotics crimes is appropriate and correct according to applicable laws and regulations. the defendant was given a criminal sanction of imprisonment (imprisonment) for 4 (four) years and a fine of IDR 800,000,000, - (eight hundred million rupiah).

3.2. Obstacles Arising in the Implementation of Criminal Sanctions Against Narcotics Crime Perpetrators

The obstacles that arise in the application of criminal sanctions against perpetrators of narcotics crimes are certainly inseparable from the law enforcement process itself.

A crucial problem in law enforcement against narcotics crimes is the difficulty in tracking the whereabouts of narcotics criminals. This is a significant obstacle in efforts to eradicate narcotics, because it hampers the process of arrests, network disclosures, and confiscation of evidence. The process of tracking targets requires unpredictable time. Criminals often move quickly to avoid arrest. Time constraints can be an obstacle in determining the exact whereabouts of targets.

Limited knowledge of investigative tactics, evidence handling, and legal processes related to drug crimes hinder effective law enforcement efforts. The causes of the increase in drug-related crimes in Indonesia are complex and involve various factors. One of the main factors is the abundant availability of drugs in the surrounding environment. High demand from drug consumers encourages dealers to run their businesses more aggressively.

Lack of community involvement and awareness is also a significant factor in the increase in drug-related crimes in Indonesian cities. Lack of understanding of the dangers of drugs and lack of knowledge about existing law enforcement efforts result in a lack of community support in combating drug crimes.

Drug crimes not only have a negative impact on society as a whole, but also have a detrimental effect on the individuals involved. Long-term drug use can destroy a person's physical and mental health. Socially, drug crimes also disrupt the stability of society. The occurrence of conflict between criminal groups involved in drug trafficking can cause insecurity and anxiety in the community. In addition, drug abuse can also lead to neglect of social responsibilities, such as lack of productivity in the workplace and increased accident rates.

Law enforcement agencies in Indonesian cities are not sitting idle in the face of the increasing problem of drug crimes. Combating drug-related crimes requires a comprehensive and collaborative effort from all parties involved. Only through collective action can we hope to eradicate this menace and ensure the safety and well-being of our communities. In addition, law enforcement agencies have also increased law enforcement efforts, such as arresting and prosecuting drug offenders. They also conduct joint operations with other law enforcement agencies to narrow the room for drug dealers to maneuver.

Factors that cause tracking difficulties include the nature of drug networks, which are generally organized and closed. Drug offenders often have very high mobility and well-organized networks. They can move quickly and use various methods to avoid detection, such as using fake identities, well-prepared travel routes, and secure communication technology. Encrypted communications and unpredictable movements make infiltration and intelligence gathering even more difficult. Lack of personnel can also hinder effective target tracking efforts. In addition, drug criminals often use sophisticated technology to hide their tracks.

The use of encryption devices, high-security instant messaging applications, and sophisticated money laundering technology make it difficult for law enforcement to track and collect the necessary evidence. Many law enforcement agencies in developing countries face resource constraints, both in terms of technology, personnel, and funds. The lack of specialized training in handling cybercrime and digital forensics also poses a barrier to tracking perpetrators who use sophisticated technology.

Difficulty in tracking the whereabouts of targets is a serious problem in law enforcement against narcotics crimes. Difficulty in tracking the whereabouts of targets hampers the arrest process, so that perpetrators can continue to run their illicit business. Overcoming this requires comprehensive efforts involving technological improvements, human resource capacity development, strengthening inter-agency cooperation, and a sustainable prevention approach. With these steps, it is hoped that law enforcement against narcotics crimes can be more effective and efficient in eradicating narcotics trafficking and protecting the community.

In the tracking process, maintaining the confidentiality of the operation is very important. Leaked or revealed information can endanger the safety of officers and reduce the effectiveness of the arrest. Therefore, the police often go undercover in certain

suspicious areas to monitor the movement of drug criminals. This is because the police cannot suddenly arrest drug criminals without investigation and evidence.

However, the lack of information about the movement and structure of the drug network makes it difficult to dismantle and arrest all members of the network. The inability to track the whereabouts of targets and their networks can result in minimal evidence being seized, thus weakening the legal process and prosecution of the perpetrators.

Investments in cutting-edge technologies such as communications interception, location tracking, and data analysis can help improve the effectiveness of target tracking. Improving training and education for law enforcement personnel on modern investigation and tracking techniques is essential. Increasing coordination and cooperation between agencies at the national and international levels, including the exchange of intelligence information, can help narrow the scope for drug criminals to maneuver. Preventive efforts such as education and rehabilitation of drug abusers are also needed to reduce demand and break the chain of drug trafficking.

Drug crimes often involve international networks, which means cross-country cooperation is needed. Bureaucratic obstacles, differences in legal systems, and lack of effective cooperation between countries can hamper efforts to track and arrest perpetrators. Drug perpetrators also continue to adapt and change their patterns and modus operandi to avoid capture. Every time a new method is developed by law enforcement, perpetrators also develop new ways to avoid it, so law enforcement must always innovate and update their strategies.

4. Conclusion

The Implementation of Criminal Sanctions Against Narcotics Crime Offenders is carried out based on Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics. The sanctions given to narcotics crime offenders are imprisonment (imprisonment) for 4 (four) years and a fine of IDR 800,000,000,- (eight hundred million rupiah). Obstacles Arising in the Implementation of Criminal Sanctions Against Narcotics Crime Offenders are certainly inseparable from the law enforcement process itself. A crucial problem in law enforcement against narcotics crimes is the difficulty of tracking the whereabouts of narcotics criminals. This is certainly a problem where sanctions cannot be given to perpetrators of crimes unless the perpetrator has been arrested.

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