

COMPARISON OF PSYCHOTROPIC NARCOTICS LAWS BASED ON INDONESIAN AND DUTCH LAW THE COMPARISON OF PSYCHOTROPIC NARCOTICS LAWS UNDER INDONESIAN AND DUTCH LAW

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Received : 2024-08-28

Published : 2024-10-30

DOI: 10.54443/morfai.v4i3.2155

Accepted : 2024-09-23

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to compare drug abuse is closely related to the distribution of illegal goods which is one of the criminal offenses throughout the world, especially in Indonesian and Dutch law. as the Criminal Code (KUHP) as a Dutch colonial legacy. During the Dutch colonial government, the Wetboek van Strafrecht voor Nederlands-Indie (Staatsblad 1915: 732) was enforced. Drugs and psychotropic substances can cause death if abused. The Netherlands allows the use of narcotics while Indonesia considers the use of narcotics to be illegal. The method used in this research is the method of legal comparison of the legal system of Indonesia and the Netherlands against the law of Narcotics and Psychotropic Drugs applied. The results of this study indicate that Indonesia and the Netherlands both apply the civil law system. The purpose is to find out the differences and similarities of criminal law of narcotics and psychotropic drugs Indonesia with the Netherlands. Indonesia designed legislation to prohibit the use and distribution of narcotics, while the Netherlands designed legislation only to limit the amount of use and the amount of drug distribution.

Keywords: Legal comparison; Drugs; Psychotropic; Indonesia; Netherlands

1. INTRODUCTION

The law on drugs has existed since the Dutch colonial era when they colonized. Drugs themselves are known by the Chinese people from the middle class and even smoked drugs in the traditional way through long pipes.¹ Before World War II and during the Dutch colonial period, Indonesian society itself was already aware of illegal drugs such as opium or narcotics. Even when the Dutch government was in power, they gave official permission which was enforced since 1927, known as the Verdovende Middelen Ordonantie (Staatsblad 1927-278 jo. No. 536)². The Netherlands is a country that actually allows its people to use illegal drugs, one of which is marijuana. The policy is based on laws such as the Opium Act of 1919 as a result of the Netherlands' involvement in the international opium convention held in The Hague in 1912, which still serves as the basis for this law.

The law was then amended in 1976 to emphasize the distinction between the risks of illegal or illegally administered hard drugs.³ While marijuana is acceptable. Marijuana is legal and has policies related to decriminalization.⁴ Where marijuana users can enjoy the freedom to use marijuana and must buy it at a cafe with a limit of 5 grams per person per day. According to WHO World Drug Report UNDOC that narcotics are substances or illegal drugs except food, water, or oxygen derived from plants that can damage body and/or mental functions. According to Narcotics, psychotropics, and other addictive substances (NAPZA) that drugs in the form of drugs, materials or non-food substances interfere with brain function and when entering the human body cause damage if

¹A Salmi, The Existence of the Death Penalty (Aksara Persada Press, 1985).

²Faturachman, Sulung, 2020, History and Development of the Entry of Drugs in Indonesia, Jurnal Ummat, vol. 5, No. 1, Page 15

³https://www.unodc.org/pdf/convention_1961_en.pdf accessed June 12, 2023

⁴Steve Rolles, Cannabis Policy In Netherland, 2014, UK: Transform Dreugs Policy Foundation

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consumed, smoked, inhaled, swallowed, or injected. According to the Narcotics Law, "narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants or non-plants, either synthetic or semisynthetic, which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of feeling, reduce or eliminate pain, and can cause dependency, which are divided into groups as regulated (State Gazette 2009 Number 143)"⁵. If these illegal drugs are mixed in the blood, they can cause damage to the body, especially the brain, affected by brain function. Addiction, addiction, and drug abuse can cause physical, mental, and social health problems. All of these affect the central nervous system. The type of drug can cause changes in mood, thoughts, and behavior.⁶

The increase in illicit drug use in the Netherlands has had significant impacts, especially in terms of physical, mental and social health. The storage of illicit drugs in cafes has significant implications. The limitation of cannabis stocks to 500 grams shows the government's efforts to control illicit drug abuse. However, the phenomenon of increasing illicit drug use in the Netherlands, especially in relation to organized crime, shows that this problem cannot be solved by simply limiting stocks in cafes. A more holistic approach is needed, including prevention efforts, education, rehabilitation, and stricter law enforcement against illicit drug trafficking networks.

For marijuana traders, Shopping becomes a transit country for distributing marijuana. as a transit country for marijuana traders. Worsened by the attitude of law enforcement officers towards drugs. Many police and prosecutors who have been caught using drugs also help distribute drugs. In addition, because judges' decisions can be bought, bribery is increasingly rampant. Making it difficult for honest law enforcers to eradicate drugs. This is the basis for the Dutch government to evaluate drug policies. The Netherlands is the largest drug market. Given the number and connection of ports in the Netherlands with a number of major countries. Without good coordination between law enforcement and the community, it will be difficult to enforce the prohibition of drug use. 100 years ago, in fact, laws and regulations on narcotics already existed during the Dutch colonial era.⁷

2. METHOD

In this study is a type of normative legal research by conducting a comparative approach to compare the law of a country with the law of another country. W. Ewald in the book of comparative law cited by Barda Nawawi Arief explains that comparative law is a philosophical activity. Comparative law itself is a comparative study or study of the intellectual concepts behind legal institutions/institutions.⁸In its approach, this type of research is carried out using library research techniques or literature studies, other legal materials related to the problem and focusing on the Laws Related to Narcotics, Dutch Laws and related Legal Materials..

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Criminal law system for narcotics in Indonesia

Indonesia is a country that was once controlled by the Netherlands. So the criminal law system in Indonesia is a legacy of the Dutch legal system which is a regulation that must be obeyed, if violated there will be a penalty that will be imposed. Indonesia and the Netherlands have similarities in the state system used, namely using the civil law system. A scientist named Marc Ancel has divided it into five legal systems in the world, based on their historical origins and developments. The four family groups in question are: Civil Law System (Continental Europe); Common Law System (Anglo

⁵Narcotics Law No. 35 of 2009

⁶Martono, Lydia, and Satya Joewana, 2008, Learning to Live Responsibly, Countering Drugs and Violence, Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, p. 26

⁷<https://kuningankab.bnn.go.id/histori-indonesia-dalam-memerangi-narkoba/>accessed on June 9, 2023

⁸Irwansyah. Legal Research: Selected Methods & Article Writing Practices (Yogyakarta: Mirra Buana Media, 2022), p. 42.

Saxon); Middle East System (East); and Socialist Law (Socialist) (Nurul Qamar, 2010).⁹ Nurul Qamar argues in his book that there are five legal systems in the world, and in their development, mixed legal systems have been found, which can be seen as the Continental European legal system, the Anglo Saxon legal system, the socialist legal system, the local or regional legal system, the religious legal system, and the mixed legal system (Nurul Qamar, 2010)¹⁰. In Indonesia, sources of law are divided into two types, namely written and unwritten law. Written material criminal law is the Criminal Code and written formal criminal law is the Criminal Code. The Criminal Code (KUHP) is a legal policy originating from Dutch colonialism and was later codified to be applied as Indonesian criminal law and formal criminal law as the implementer of material criminal law. Because the Criminal Code (KUHP) is a legal system originating from western countries, it is therefore referred to as the western criminal justice system (Dyka, Rusli, 2021)¹¹.

Soedarto stated that comparative law is a branch of legal science, so it is more appropriate to use the term "comparative law" rather than "comparative law" (Romli Atmasasmita, 2000)¹². Meanwhile, Winterton is of the opinion that comparative law is a method by which a comparison is made between legal systems which will produce data on the legal systems to be compared (Romli Atmasasmita)¹³. Drug use has a very big impact on the country, if drug use increases in society, Indonesia will become a sick country, the country will be fragile from within because of declining national resilience (Gatot Supramono, 2004)¹⁴. Indonesia and the Netherlands are based on permits. In the Netherlands, it is permitted to distribute and use illegal drugs such as marijuana, ecstasy, amphetamines, and so on. In the Netherlands, illegal drugs are actually used as traditional medicines because they are from plants in the 1800s.

In 1806, new illegal drugs spread to countries in Asia, and were introduced by a doctor from Westphalia as traditional medicines to relieve pain, to anesthetize before surgery, and as medicines for certain diseases. There was also a cocaine plant with the Latin name *Erythroxylon Coca* that grew in East Java. Although there were already laws and regulations, the Dutch East Indies or Indonesia at that time were free from drug abuse. Many plants such as marijuana with the Latin name *Cannabis Sativa* that grew in Aceh and other parts of Sumatra had long been used by the community as one of the ingredients in everyday food. As a result of illegal drugs such as marijuana, it is not only used for cooking and managing food but also used in coffee and tea commonly found in the Aceh area. In addition, it is used to make marijuana oil, dodol, peanut sauce, fried noodles, meatball soup and several other local dishes. According to ancestors in the 1900s, European countries took advantage of this incident to design a policy on the use of illegal drugs. In Indonesia, when the *Verdoevende Middelven Ordonantie* (Staatsblad 1927 - 278 jo. No. 36) was in effect (Sulung Faturachman, 2020), this was actually made with the aim of preventing the use of illegal drugs and unwanted consequences.

After Indonesia's independence, the government drafted laws to regulate the production, consumption, and even sale of illegal drugs or the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance and gave authority to the Ministry of Health to implement it (Adithia, 2017). The legislation on drugs did not change until 1970. Because the old law inherited from the Netherlands was not in accordance with the times, the President issued Instruction Number 6 of 1971 (Presidential Instruction 1971: 18) and formed a Coordinating Agency to handle state security issues such as money fraud, drug smuggling, juvenile delinquency, subversive acts, and surveillance of unknown individuals (Orlindriani, 2019)¹⁵.

⁹Nurul Qamar, 2010, Comparison of Legal and Judicial Systems, Makassar: Pustaka Refleksi, Page 26

¹⁰Ibid

¹¹Dyka Nurcaesar and Muhammad Rusli Arafat, "Comparison of Criminal Law Systems in Indonesia: Western Criminal Code (KUHP) and Customary Criminal Code", *Justicia: Journal of Law and Humanities*, No. 4: 855

¹²Romli Atmasasmita, 2000, Comparative Criminal Law, Bandung: CV. Mandar Maju, Page 61

¹³Ibid

¹⁴Gatot Supramono, 2004, Indonesian Drug Law, Jakarta: Djambatan, Page 5

¹⁵Presidential Instruction 1971: 18

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Then the government made new laws and regulations, Law on Narcotics No. 9 of 1976 (State Gazette 1976). This law also regulates illicit trafficking, therapy, and rehabilitation for drug victims, and regulates the role of doctors and hospitals according to procedures issued by the Ministry of Health. In Indonesia, illegal drugs are considered illegal goods as regulated in the Republic of Indonesia State Narcotics Law Number 35 of 2009 (LN 2009 No. 143). In contrast, in the Netherlands, the use of illegal drugs is not a threat to the state, but instead becomes a source of state revenue. The Netherlands is increasingly tightening the implementation of the Opium Act on illegal drugs. The Dutch government allows the use of illegal drugs so that public curiosity is reduced. However, it turned out to be ineffective. The Opium Act only regulates restrictions on the use of illegal drugs.

In Indonesia, when the Dutch colonized, they had designed a policy known as the *Verdovende Middelen Ordonantie* StaatsBlad 1927-278 jo. No. 536 (Sulung Faturachman, 2020)¹⁶. At that time the Dutch government allowed a number of places to smoke and carried out procurement legally before the law in accordance with these regulations. Legislation continues to change, such as the Anti-Narcotics Law Number 22 of 1997 (State Institution of the Republic of Indonesia 1997 No. 67) and creating the Psychotropic Law Number 5 of 1997 (LN 1997 No. 10). The legislation also regulates criminal provisions for perpetrators of narcotics crimes and applies the death penalty as the heaviest sanction. In 2003, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) was established based on Presidential Decree Number 83 of 2007 concerning BNN.

The Narcotics Law (LN. 2009 No. 143) emphasizes the obligation to carry out rehabilitation, the application of sanctions or severe punishments, and other authority duties (Aris Irawan, 2013). In 2009, the Government passed Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics as a result of the amendment to Law Number 22 of 1997. This legislation regulates the authority of investigators and investigators of narcotics and narcotics precursor crimes (Fokusmedia, 2009).¹⁷. BNN has a way to reduce drug use, namely by impoverishing drug lords or dealers. The points of comparison between the understanding and regulation of psychotropic drugs based on quotes from www.cancer.gov and An Nur Islamic University of Lampung, as well as a comparison of psychotropic drug regulations between Indonesia and the Netherlands are as follows:

Table 1.1
Comparison of Psychotropic Laws in Indonesia & the Netherlands

Equality	Difference	Source of Law
Aspect of Understanding:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Psychotropic drugs are drugs or other substances that affect the way the brain works and cause changes in mood, consciousness, thoughts, feelings, or behavior; - Examples of psychotropic substances include alcohol, caffeine, nicotine, marijuana, certain pain relievers, heroin, LSD, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Indonesia, psychotropic regulations are stipulated in special laws. - In the Netherlands, drug use is tolerated to some extent, while possession and trafficking are restricted. - In the Netherlands, drugs are classified as soft drugs (low risk) and hard drugs (high risk and causing 	<p>Indonesia:</p> <p>Law Number 5 of 1997 concerning Psychotropics.</p> <p>Anti-Narcotics Law Number 22 of 1997.</p> <p>Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics.</p> <p>Article 6 paragraph (1) of the Narcotics Law concerning the classification of narcotics groups.</p>

¹⁶Sulung Faturcahman, 2020, History and Development of the Entry of Drugs in Indonesia, Jurnal Ummat, vol. 5, Number 1, Page 15

¹⁷Fokusmedia, T, 2009, Republic of Indonesia Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, Bandung: Fokusmedia

<p>cocaine, and amphetamines; - Also called psychoactive substances</p> <p>Similarities:</p> <p>- Psychotropic drugs are divided into four groups based on their potential use and potential to cause dependency syndrome.</p>	<p>high levels of addiction), while in Indonesia, illegal drugs are classified as psychotropic drugs.</p>	<p>Dutch: Opium Act 1919. Drug Policy Booklet issued by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Related policies and amendments that may be stipulated in laws or other government regulations.</p>
<p>- have rules to regulate and control the use and distribution of drugs including psychotropic drugs</p> <p>- Both countries categorize psychotropic drugs based on their potential and impact on public health.</p>	<p>- In Indonesia, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) was formed in 2003 to reduce drug use through various methods, including through efforts to impoverish drug lords or distributors;</p> <p>- In the Netherlands, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a Drug Policy Booklet with the aim of supporting drug users to participate in rehabilitation programs.</p>	
<p>- Indonesia and the Netherlands both have authorized institutions related to Psychotropic Handling Institutions.</p>	<p>- In the Netherlands, illegal drugs are permitted within certain limits, but the act of producing, possessing, selling, importing or exporting illegal drugs is considered a criminal offence, which is regulated in the Opium Act and the Drug Policy Booklet;</p> <p>- In Indonesia, psychotropic drugs are classified into four groups based on their potential for use and potential to cause dependency syndrome, and are regulated in special laws and regulations.</p>	

Based on the table mentioned above, it is known that Psychotropics are classified into four groups based on their potential use and potential to cause dependency syndrome, which is regulated in Law Number 5 of 1997 concerning Psychotropics. Where this classification has been held since In 2009, the Government passed Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics as a result of the amendment to Law Number 22 of 1997. This legislation regulates the authority of investigators and

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investigators of narcotics and narcotics precursor crimes (Fokusmedia, 2009).¹⁸. BNN has a way to reduce drug use, namely by impoverishing drug lords or dealers. In Indonesia, according to the Narcotics Law, Article 6 paragraph (1) regulates the types of narcotics, namely that "Narcotics as stated in Article 5 are classified into: a) Class I narcotics; b) Class II narcotics; and c) Class III narcotics."¹⁹ For class I illegal drugs are allowed for the development of science or research, and not for therapy or treatment because they give an addictive effect. However, for class II illegal drugs are considered the last option in therapy or treatment, as well as for the development of science or research that has a high potential to cause dependence. In addition, class III illegal drugs are often used in therapy that aims to treat, and/or to develop science and research. Class III illegal drugs have the potential to cause someone to experience mild dependence²⁰.

Later, the regulation of the use of illegal drugs was based on the Opium Act 1919, which was then followed by amendments and additional regulations. The Netherlands also implemented a class system to classify illegal drugs, which may have differences in its grouping compared to Indonesia. In terms of legal approach, both countries have slightly different approaches because Indonesian law applies strict criminal provisions against the production, trade, and use of illegal drugs, including psychotropic drugs. Criminal sanctions applied can include the death penalty for certain narcotics crimes. Meanwhile, the Netherlands has a more tolerant approach to the use of illegal drugs, where the use of certain drugs, such as marijuana, is tolerated within certain limits. However, illegal acts such as the production, sale, or import of drugs are still considered criminal offenses. This is also related to the rehabilitation approach which is significantly different because Indonesia In addition to providing strict law enforcement, Indonesia also focuses on rehabilitation for drug users. Rehabilitation programs are provided as an effort to return users to society by helping them recover from addiction and get the necessary support. In addition to law enforcement against illegal activities, the Netherlands also adopts a stronger rehabilitative approach, by providing support for drug users to participate in rehabilitation programs aimed at recovering them from addiction.

As for the above, it can be seen that the two countries have different approaches in implementing the law on psychotropic drugs. Indonesia tends to apply a tougher approach with heavier penalties for perpetrators of drug crimes, while the Netherlands has a more tolerant approach with a focus on rehabilitation. This difference is reflected in the regulations, law enforcement, and rehabilitation programs implemented by each country. A comparison between the renewal of Dutch state administrative law and the development of criminal law in Indonesia shows the efforts of both countries to modernize their legal systems in accordance with the needs and developments of the times. Despite differences in regulatory approaches to the use of illegal drugs, both Indonesia and the Netherlands are committed to providing legal protection and providing solutions through rehabilitation programs for those negatively affected by the use of illegal drugs.

Three types of criminal penalties regulated in the new Criminal Code are principal penalties, additional penalties, and special penalties or death penalty. The death penalty was previously one of the principal penalties, now it is a special penalty. The types of principal penalties consist of imprisonment, detention, supervision, fines, and community service. The criminal cover-up, the criminal supervision, and the criminal community service are alternatives to imprisonment. The Netherlands legalized the use of illegal drugs based on the Opium Act 1919. Then in 1950 added marijuana as one of the permitted drugs. In the Opium Act, a number of places were allowed to sell five grams, while planting for personal consumption was allowed more than five plants. However, it can be said to be a crime if producing, possessing, selling and importing or exporting illegal drugs, both hard drugs and soft drugs. This is the purpose of the issuance of the Drug Policy Booklet by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the aim of supporting drug users to follow rehabilitation programs. Indonesia also provides rehabilitation but only for drug users

¹⁸Fokusmedia, T, 2009, Republic of Indonesia Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, Bandung: Fokusmedia

¹⁹Article 6 paragraph (1) of the Narcotics Law

²⁰Explanation of Law on Narcotics No. 35 of 2009

4. CLOSING

Without good coordination between law enforcement officers and the community, it will be difficult to enforce the prohibition of drug use. Since Indonesia's independence, many laws have been drafted to adjust the Criminal Code to the development of crimes in the era of globalization. Indonesia drafted a new Criminal Code (State Gazette 2023 Number 1). The new Criminal Code regulates three types of criminal offenses, whereas previously in the old Criminal Code inherited from the Dutch there were only two types of criminal offenses, namely principal and additional criminal offenses. Three types of criminal penalties regulated in Law No. 1 of 2023 are principal penalties, additional penalties, and special penalties or the death penalty. The death penalty was previously one of the principal penalties, now it is a special penalty. The types of principal penalties consist of imprisonment, imprisonment, supervision, fines, and social work. Suspension, supervision, and social work are alternatives.

In Indonesia, illegal drugs are considered illegal goods as regulated in the Narcotics Law (LN 2009 Number 143). In contrast, in the Netherlands, the use of illegal drugs is not a threat to the country, but instead becomes a source of state revenue. Three types of punishment regulated in the new Criminal Code are principal punishment, additional punishment, and special punishment or death penalty. The death penalty was previously one of the principal punishments, now it is a special punishment. The types of principal punishment consist of imprisonment, detention, supervision, fines, and community service. The criminal cover-up, the criminal supervision, and the criminal community service are alternatives to imprisonment. The Netherlands legalized the use of illegal drugs based on the Opium Act 1919. Then in 1950 added marijuana as one of the permitted drugs. In the Opium Act, a number of places were allowed to sell five grams, while planting for personal consumption was allowed more than five plants.

Granting permission for the use and sale of drugs. The benefits obtained from a medical perspective where the government considers that illegal drugs are not included in the list of dangerous or hard drugs that cannot be consumed. The benefits for the government in the field of security are that marijuana users can only consume marijuana in places that have been provided and permitted in accordance with the conditions set by the Dutch government. The Dutch government also benefits because the taxes obtained are high from permitted places. The Netherlands is tightening the implementation of the Opium Act on illegal drugs. The Dutch government allows the use of illegal drugs so that people's curiosity will decrease. However, it turned out to be ineffective. The Opium Act only regulates restrictions on the use of illegal drugs.

The purpose of issuing the Drug Policy Booklet by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs is to support drug users to participate in rehabilitation programs. Indonesia also provides rehabilitation but only for drug users. In Indonesia, based on Law No. 35 of 2009 (State Gazette 2009 No. 143) Article 6 paragraph (1) regulates the narcotics group that "Narcotics as in Article 5 are classified into: Class I narcotics; Class II narcotics; and Class III narcotics." For class I illegal drugs are allowed for the development of science or research, and not for therapy or treatment because they give a dependency effect. However, class II illegal drugs are considered the last option in therapy or treatment, as well as for the development of science or research that has a high potential to cause dependency. In addition, class III illegal drugs are often used in therapy that aims to treat, and/or to develop science and research. Class III illegal drugs have the potential to cause someone to experience mild dependency.

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