

ABSTRACT

This research examines a corruption case involving the falsification of alcoholic beverage business permits, as adjudicated in the Surabaya District Court under Case Number 44/Pid.Sus-TPK/2023/PN. Sby. The study delves into the legal proceedings and evaluates the implications of this case within the broader context of corruption crimes in Indonesia. This research uses a normative juridical and descriptive qualitative approach to analyze related legal norms and their legal and sociological impacts. The main data was obtained from the Surabaya District Court decision and related legal regulations, while the secondary data was from legal literature and other documents. The findings of the research show that the crime of corruption is a crime against humanity which is classified as an extraordinary crime (extraordinary crimes) where according to the author the most appropriate punishment for corruptors is extraordinary punishment (extraordinary law). However, the judge's decision in trying the defendant was very low, one of which was the decision that the author analyzed, namely a prison sentence of 2 (two) years and 6 (six) months, with a fine of IDR 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah) subsidiary 6 (six) Months of Confinement. The author conveys to improve law enforcement, the capacity of legal officers, and openness in the legal process