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## **ABSTRACT**

*A judicial process ends with a final decision (verdict) which contains in which imposition / release of criminal sanctions (punishment), and in the judgment, the judge states his opinion regarding the consideration and verdict. Prior to such stage, there are steps that must be carried out beforehand, namely the stage of proof in imposing a crime against the defendant. In imposing a crime, the judge must be based on two valid evidence, which then those two pieces of evidence will convince the judge that the criminal act charged has actually occurred and committed by the defendant. Such procedure is regulated in Article 183 of Indonesian Criminal Code Procedure (KUHAP). The purpose of this study is first to examine and analyze the authority of the prosecutor and panel of judges in imposing a sentence on the defendant. This research also aims to examine and analyze the strength of the items or evidence obtained through expert witnesses and field witnesses. This research is an empirical juridical legal research and can also be referred to as field research, which examines the applicable legal provisions and observes factual condition in the society. With a statutory approach, data processing uses qualitative methods and draws conclusions using legal logic. The first conclusion in this study is that the judges' considerations and decisions may sometimes different from demands of the public prosecutor. In addition, the evidence and considerations used by the panel of judges may also differ from the evidence received from expert witnesses, field witnesses, letters and instructions from investigators, but the strength of evidence is still determined by the judge's authority by observing at the relationship between the evidence.*

*Keywords: Authority, Attorney, Panel of Judges, Investigation, Evidence Tools, The Embezzlement.*