



ANALYSIS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF JUSTICE IN THE PROCESS OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR CORRUPTION CRIMES

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Abstract

Corruption in Indonesia is no longer a new legal issue because the problem of corruption has existed for thousands of years, both in developed countries and developing countries, including Indonesia. Today's corruption problem in Indonesia is so severe that it has become an extraordinary problem because it has infected and spread to all levels of society. Corruption crimes in ancient times were regulated in the Criminal Code due to the dynamics that developed in society. The regulation underwent changes where it was special, or *lex* was then regulated for the first time in Law Number 31 of 1999 jo. Amendment to Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes. During its activities, corruption is carried out by the holders of the highest power, who have positions that are mostly the result of election winners in a party. The PTPK Law states that people who commit corruption must compensate the state due to the economic and social impact of a region that it causes on the state's finances. On the way, the addition of prison sentences for heavy corruptors provides a deterrent effect for corruption perpetrators, with which it is hoped that corruption crimes can be reduced.

Keywords: Crime; Eradication; Corruption

INTRODUCTION

The meaning of corruption itself, according to Wati et al. (2022), is an act that is not good, bad, fraudulent, can be bribed, immoral, deviates from purity, and violates material, mental, and legal religious norms. This criminal act also has a very bad impact due to its actions that touch many fields, such as being able to damage social, economic, and political development, as well as harm the value of democracy and morality of our nation. Although corruption is a criminal act that has a very bad impact on the welfare of the Indonesian people, corruption has taken root to the point that it feels like a culture among our officials and is difficult to eradicate even in critical times (Riono et al., 2022).

Corruption is like a vicious circle that has almost entered the economic, political, and law enforcement systems. The more massive the campaign to fight corruption, the more corruption cases are revealed that ensnare officials, both in the regions and at the government level (Heliany et al., 2023). In this case, the Indonesian government has tried to provide maximum handling for the problem of corruption crimes through the legal apparatus that has been made, namely the Law. However, as is known to the wider community, the state still thinks it needs a panacea to treat a disease in Indonesian society called corruption. Andi Hamzah, in his book, gives an opinion that: "The crime of corruption is a problem that is currently felt The more rapid its development is along

with the more advanced development a nation, the need for and encourage committing corruption." (Lubis & Saptomo, 2024)

LITERATURE REVIEW

In Indonesia, there is a strong adherence to the principles of the rule of Law. It emphasizes that Indonesia is a law country, so the people must obey the applicable rules.¹ By Article 28 Letter D of the 1945 Constitution, everyone has the right to be recognized, guaranteed, protected, and entitled to impartial Law and treated equally in the eyes of the Law. Pancasila is the main foundation of all laws in Indonesia. It means that all types of laws and regulations in the country must be evaluated based on the principles contained in Pancasila. In addition, legal standards must also reflect the awareness and ideas of justice that are in harmony with the character and philosophy of the nation's life. Pancasila is also a recht idea in the sense of Pancasila as a source of inspiration in forming a law and regulation.

Crimes involving corruption tend to receive more attention than other types of criminal behavior in some parts of the world. Considering the adverse impact caused by corruption crimes, this incident is understandable. The impact can be felt in all aspects of life. Corruption is a major problem that endangers a nation's stability, security, socio-economic development, and politics. Moreover, it can weaken democratic values and ethics because this gradually turns into a cultural phenomenon. Corruption endangers the fundamental ideals of a society that fights for justice and welfare. The Law on the Eradication of Corruption was published in the Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 140 of 1999 after the Indonesian government promulgated it on August 16, 1999. Law 31 of 1999 which is often called the Corruption Eradication Law.

Corruption crimes have had a huge impact on both state finances and the state economy, as highlighted in the second legal assessment of the birth of Law Number 31 of 1999. In addition, these actions have hindered the progress and sustainability of national development, so it requires high efficiency. In connection with the passage of this Law, this declaration is made. Law Number 3 of 1971, which regulates the eradication of corruption, must be replaced with a new law because it needs to reflect the development of public demands in the legal field. This action ensures that this new Law will more successfully eradicate corrupt practices. Because of this scenario, Law 31 of 1999 was born. Law Number 31 of 1999, numbers 1 to 47, totals 47 articles arranged in seven chapters, namely Chapter I to Chapter VII. Each of these chapters is numbered sequentially from one to seven. A corporation is a structured collection of people and resources, regardless of its legal status as an entity. Business entities and individuals are two large groups embraced by Law Number 31 of 1999.

15 Article 210 of the Criminal Code determines:

(1) Threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of seven years:

Whoever offers or pledges something to the judge to influence his decision on a matter brought before him for trial; any person who offers or pledges something to a person who is recognized by Law as an advisor or consultant of the Legal and Public Relations Bureau of the State

Administrative Agency of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia, to attend a hearing or court proceeding, to influence the advice or opinion to be given in connection with a particular case submitted for trial.

- (2) If the gift or promise is given with a specific purpose to obtain a criminal penalty, then the perpetrator may be threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of nine years.
- (3) Revocation of rights can be carried out based on the provisions of Article 35, namely Numbers 1-4.

16 Article 378 of the Criminal Code underlines: "Fraud is the act of deliberately deceiving a person by using a false identity or false authority to obtain an unlawful advantage. This can involve a series of lies or cunning tactics to persuade the victim to hand over something valuable or forgive the debt. The maximum penalty threat for fraudsters is imprisonment for up to four years. "

Article 388 of the Criminal Code determines:

- (1) Anyone who engages in fraudulent activities while providing essential supplies to the Navy or Army, thereby endangering the country's prospects in a state of war, may face a maximum imprisonment of seven years.
- (2) The person responsible for supervising the delivery of the product condones such fraudulent behavior, even though they face the same criminal charges.

17 Article 415 of the Criminal Code provides: "Wang, who holds public office either permanently or temporarily, deliberately misappropriates the funds or securities entrusted to his position. He takes the money or securities himself or lets others do it. In assistance to people who commit embezzlement. If you engage in these acts, you face the possibility of imprisonment for up to seven years."

18 Article 416 of the Criminal Code outlines: "Public officials or anyone assigned to a public office, whether permanent or temporary, who deliberately falsifies or alters special records for administrative examinations, may be threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of four years."

19 Article 417 of the Criminal Code determines: "A public official or a person entrusted with a public office who deliberately abuses, destroys, damages, or renders unusable objects intended as evidence or proof before the authorities, such as deeds, letters, or lists under his authority because of his or her actions, or who permits others to take, destroying, damaging, or rendering the items unusable, or aiding and abetting in such acts, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of five years and six months."

20 Article 418 of the Criminal Code provides: "Whoever has power, who deliberately or reasonably suspects that he accepts a gift or promise because of his power or authority, or if the person giving the gift or promise believes that it has something to do with his office, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of six years or a fine of up to four thousand five hundred rupiahs."

21 Article 419 of the Criminal Code outlines: An official who knowingly accepts a gift or promise to influence his actions so that it is contrary to his duties can be sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum of five years. Likewise, if a person receives a gift with the knowledge that it is given in return for his actions that violate his obligations, then he is also aware of the consequences it causes.

Article 420 of the Criminal Code determines:

(1) Judges who accept gifts or promises are threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of nine years. Even if it is known that the gift or promise is intended to influence the decision of the case to be delegated, every person appointed as an advisor to attend the court hearing, according to the provisions of the Law, will receive a gift or promise, even if it is known that the person concerned is a gift or promise given to influence the consideration of a case to be decided by the court. The Legal and Public Relations Bureau of the Administrative Affairs Agency of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia states that if a person deliberately accepts gifts or promises to influence a criminal case, he can be threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of twelve years.

Article 423 of the Criminal Code outlines: "Whoever, while holding an official office, attempts to gain personal or third party advantage unlawfully by exercising his authority, coercing another person to provide goods or services, demanding payment at a discount, or forcing another person to perform duties for his own benefit, is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of six years."

Article 425 of the Criminal Code regulates that the act of extortion has the potential to be punished by up to seven years in prison. A corrupt official is a person who, in performing his duties, requests, receives, or withholds payments from other officials or the state treasury, even though he knows he is not entitled to receive them. They may also ask for or accept someone's work or delivery of goods as if it were a debt to them when they know it is not. In addition, they can also abuse state land, which is Indonesia's right to use, and violate regulations that protect their rights.

Article 435 of the Criminal Code stipulates: "Whoever intentionally and actively carries out the process of giving, transferring, or renting a contract, while being responsible for managing or supervising such activities, is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of nine months or a maximum fine of eighteen thousand rupiah."

22 Article 18 of Law No. 31 of 1999 regulates:

(1) In addition to the sanctions described in the Criminal Code, there are further consequences for acts of corruption. It includes confiscating tangible and intangible assets used or obtained through corrupt activities, such as property belonging to the perpetrator or goods obtained to replace the original assets. Violators must also pay compensation equal to the property obtained through corruption. In addition, companies that commit corruption may be partially or completely closed for up to one year, and violators may be revoked or deprived of certain rights or benefits the government grants.

(2) If the convict fails to pay the payment obligation as intended in paragraph (1) b, within one month after the final court decision, his property may be confiscated by the public prosecutor and sold through auction to repay the amount owed.

Corruption Law

The punishment for a person who aids, allows, or provides information to commit a corruption crime is the same as the actual perpetrator, as stated in Articles 2, 3, and 5 to 14. It applies even to persons outside the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Lubis & Saptomo, 2024). In addition to the criminal penalties outlined in Articles 2, 3, 5, and 14, violators may face additional penalties provided for in Article 18 (Ariani & Prasetyoningsih, 2022). Here are some examples of additional penalties beyond the intended penalties under the Criminal Code (Atty Novyanty, 2022)

1. All tangible and intangible property, whether owned by the convict at the place of the corruption crime or in other places obtained by such acts, including companies owned by the convict, and all goods used instead of or in connection with such property, must be forfeited.
2. Restitution payments, equivalent to the value of property acquired through corrupt activities, have been paid.
3. Temporary suspension of the entire company's operation or a specific division, which lasts no more than one year.
4. Discrimination can be shown by the loss or elimination of some rights or benefits the government can give the guilty. 8). According to Widaningsih, authorized capital is the number of company shares, which are the authorized capital for sale listed in the deed of the establishment (Apriyanto et al., 2022). It can be understood that authorized capital can be in the form of several shared values , such as authorized capital used in sales according to the company's deed of establishment. In other words, authorized capital is usually agreed upon by the company's founders to obtain capital outside of its members through a share sale scheme carried out on the stock exchange by attracting some investors at random.

The public prosecutor can confiscate the perpetrator's property and sell it through auction to recover the compensation if the perpetrator does not make the required payment within one month after the court decision, which has permanent legal force and has permanent legal force (Wdiodo et al., 2022).

The court will not decide to confiscate another person's property if it violates the rights of an innocent third person, even if the intention is good (Hanif, 2022). Any interested party may file a letter of objection with the court concerned two months after the announcement of the court's decision to the public. It occurs when, as referred to in paragraph (1), the court decision covers property belonging to an innocent third party (Budiman, 2023). As referred to in paragraph (2), filing a letter of objection does not prevent or delay the implementation of the court decision (Yudho & Marwiyah,

2023). As mentioned in the first paragraph, the court requested that the public prosecutor and other parties participating in the trial provide certain documents (Hutabarat et al., 2022).

METHOD

Normative legal research, often referred to as doctrinal legal research, is the focus of this research because it examines a written legal regulation or other legal document (in this case, Decision Number 68/Pid.Sus-Tpk/2021/PN.Mdn). Besides that, it is also carried out by literature research or document studies because this research is carried out more on secondary data in the library.

One way to collect information for a study is to read books, notes, and other relevant sources to find the relevant material. This study uses qualitative data analysis methods before proceeding to descriptive analysis, which includes defining and characterizing relevant problems and providing an overview of the research. All materials used to support the description and narrative of this research are analyzed using a qualitative methodology. When combined with qualitative methodologies, data analysis will provide thorough, in-depth, and final answers to the studied subject. Primary data was obtained from the Medan District Court in the form of the Medan District Court Decision Number 68/Pid.Sus-Tpk/2021/PN.Mdn concerning Corruption Crimes of Employees of Medan City Market Regional Companies Scientific books, laws (such as Law Number 31 of 1999 as amended by Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption) and other relevant documents can be found in the literature review. Therefore, secondary data is used.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Regulation of Corruption Crimes in the CORRUPTION Law

Basically, "everyone" is synonymous with the word "whose goods," which indicates who is the person who must be responsible for the alleged act or event or who is the person who should be made a defendant in a case. The Criminal Code (KUHP) refers to "everyone" as "anyone." In its decision dated December 18, 1984, with case number 892K/PID/1983, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia interpreted the term "anyone" as those involved in unlawful acts. Corruption affects individuals who occupy government positions and penetrates the private sector, business entities, and legal entities, as stated in the Decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia dated February 28, 2007, Number 103 K/Pid/2007.4.

What is meant by "every person" in Article 1 number 3 of Law Number 31 of 1999 is broadly defined to include state administrators and non-state administrators, as well as any person who, because of his position or actions, should be suspected or charged with committing a criminal act of corruption (Priyanto et al., 2023). Referring to KBBI, an official is a government employee who holds an important position (element of leadership) (Saragih, 2023). An official whose main responsibility lies in the state's administration, the executive, legislative, and judiciary are state administrators.

These persons must comply with all relevant laws and regulations when carrying out their duties.⁵¹ The term "state administrator" in this article means Article 2 of Law Number 28 of 1999 concerning State Administrators who are Clean and Free from Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism, as stated in the Explanation of Article 5 paragraph (2). All the following sections of this Law are also subject to the definition of "state administration."

According to Article 26 of Law Number 31 of 1999, investigations, prosecutions, and court examinations concerning criminal acts of corruption are carried out by the relevant criminal procedure laws and regulations unless otherwise specified in this Law. They are providing evidence specifically related to Article 184 of the Criminal Code. Based on the provisions of Article 184 Paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code, valid evidence includes witness statements, expert statements, letters, instructions, and statements of the defendant. According to Article 184 Paragraph (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code, already known goods do not need to be proven. Witness testimony refers to the testimony made by a witness in court, which is used as evidence (Koesoemo et al., 2023). Relying solely on the evidence of a witness is not enough to prove the defendant's guilt for the crime charged against him (Ali et al., 2023). The requirement in Article 185 paragraph (2) does not apply when additional evidence is valid (Anwar & Rauzi, 2023). Suppose the statements of several independent witnesses are interconnected in such a way as to verify the occurrence of a particular event or scenario. Their statements can be credible evidence (Hurmuja et al., 2023). Neither ideas nor innovations come from mere thought and are not testimonies (Saragih & Zarzani, 2023).

The burden of proof, as referred to in Article 35 of Law Number 31 of 1999, also applies to those who are obliged to maintain confidentiality due to their profession, status, or honor. However, religious authorities are exempt from this requirement because their religious beliefs require confidentiality (Panjaitan et al., 2022). What "religious official" means in Article 36 of Law Number 31 of 1999 specifically refers to Catholic religious officials who are asked to provide psychological support and are tasked with maintaining confidentiality. A criminal act has occurred, and its identity can be known through clues, i.e., events, behaviors, or situations that align with each other or the crime itself (Apriyanto et al., 2024; HUDA et al., 2022). Only the following sources can provide clues: Article 188 Paragraph (1): a. witness statements; b. letter; c. the defendant's testimony. After carefully considering all the evidence based on his moral guidelines, the judge weighs each signal and applies discretion to the case (Widijowati, 2023). What the defendant says during the trial about the deeds he committed or knew or observed directly is called the defendant's testimony (Budiana & Rahayu Damayanti, 2024). If the defendant gives evidence outside of court, the prosecution may use it to construct the case if it is supported by valid evidence related to the charges against him (Budianto & Pattinasarany, 2023). Only the defendant himself can benefit from the statement. To establish the defendant's guilt, more evidence must be presented in addition to his statement (Sulastri, 2022).

The jurists differ in their opinions regarding the parties charged with committing oath. Some jurists believe that the oath is imposed on the plaintiff. The legal basis for the oath made by the plaintiff is as explained by Imam Muslim, which is that the Prophet has decided based on the testimony of one male witness and the plaintiff's oath." The Prophet decided based on the testimony of one witness and the oath. However, according to Ibn Qoyyim, the oath imposed on the plaintiff, as stated in the above hadith, is in material civil cases (Purnaweni et al., 2022). First, it is the duty and responsibility of state administrators to disclose their wealth both before and after taking office (Andre Yosua M & Tegar Mulia, 2024). "Before and during office, all state administrators are obliged to disclose and report their assets. Law Number 28 of 2009 concerning implementing a Clean and Corruption-Free Government, Collusion, and Nepotism regulates it in Article 5 paragraph (3). The burden of evidence can be reversed to eradicate illegal corruption and other forms of misappropriation of public funds.

Second, consider the misuse of state money as an extraordinary crime. In that case, the principle of reverse proof should also be applied extraordinarily, even though it is contrary to the principles of presumption of innocence. The logic of Law is an important principle that strengthens this position. Efforts to shift the burden of proof must be seen as an extraordinary legal effort in realizing a constitutional system free from favoritism, corruption, and collusion.

Third, the philosophy and nature of Law exist not for itself but for Law to provide a sense of comfort and justice for humans. The problem of corruption, embezzlement, and state money laundering carried out by state administrators is a criminal act that has attacked the community's sense of justice. For this reason, legal rules that are status quois need to be reviewed by not only pegging to text rules. Suppose the legal system has obstructed seeking justice in the community. In that case, we must find a solution by applying the principle of reverse proof as a form of legal alignment in our country.

CONCLUSION

Law enforcement in Indonesia, which is related to efforts to eradicate corruption and recover the impact it has caused with existing legal instruments, currently needs to be more optimal. There are still weaknesses and shortcomings, so efforts are needed to make changes and even update the existing legal system in the development of eradication and countermeasures. Then, to reduce the level of corruption that occurs and efforts to prosper the nation's life, it is necessary to formulate a legal policy that can provide an effective deterrent effect and restore state financial losses.

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