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The Crime of Corruption and How to Eradicate It

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ABSTRACT

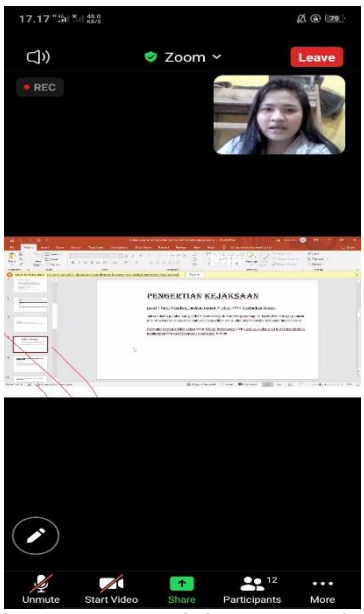
The purpose of this article aims to find out the crime of corruption and how to eradicate it. corruption eradication activities in Indonesia can overcome the problem of corruption which has become an obstacle in the development of the country and can harm the country. So far, corruption is better understood by various parties, not eradicated, even though corruption is a type of crime that can touch various interests related to human rights, state ideology, economy, state finances, national morals, and so on, which are evil. How to eradicate corruption by using the webinar method to students through zoom meetings with students from a private university in Tangerang.

INTRODUCTION

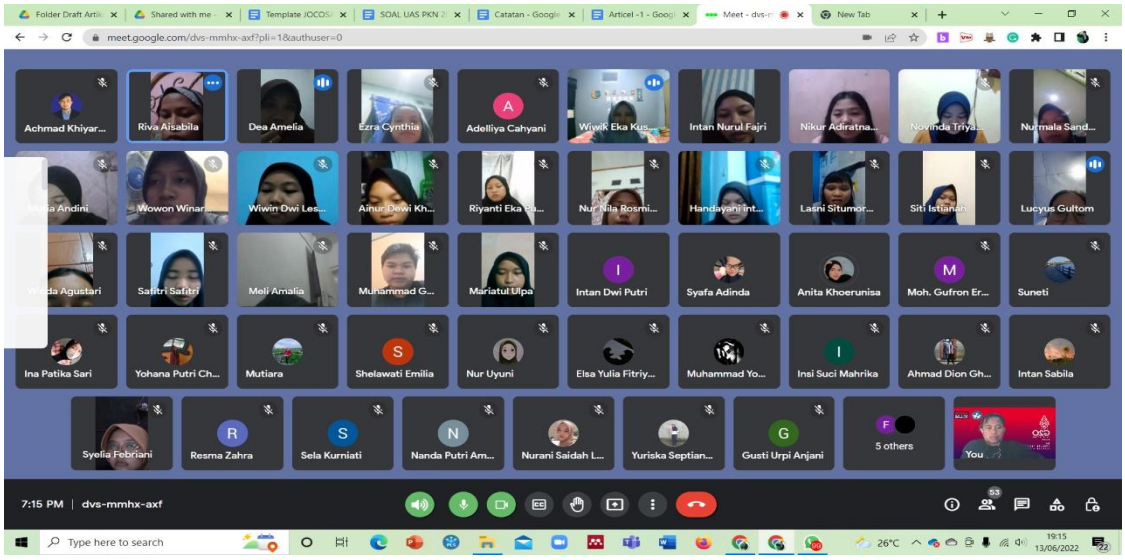
A criminal act of corruption is an act that is contrary to morals and against the law which aims to benefit and/or enrich oneself by abusing the authority that exists in him which can harm society and the state. Corruption is one type of crime that can touch various interests concerning human rights, state ideology, economy, state finances, national morals, and so on, which are evil behaviors that tend to be difficult to overcome. The difficulty of overcoming corruption can be seen in many who have decided to release defendants in corruption cases or the minimum amount of punishment borne by the accused that is not commensurate with what he did. This is very detrimental to the country and hinders the development of the nation. Corruption eradication activities are actions to prevent and eradicate corruption. Thus, it has the aim of deterring the corrupt and getting punished with a very heavy prison sentence.

METHOD

The method used is the descriptive-qualitative. The descriptive-qualitative method is qualitative research in the form of descriptive or describing the phenomenon or research facts as they are. Furthermore, this webinar activity for students is carried out via zoom. The activity with the theme "Corruption Crimes and Methods for Their Eradication" will be held on 27 June 2022 from 18.30 WIB to 19.30 WIB. This presentation activity is divided into 2 sessions, the first session is the presentation of material by the presenters, and the second session is discussion and question and answer. The moderator of this activity is Riva Aisabila and consists of 5 presenters. The number of participants who attended was about 28 people consisting of students from a private university in Tangerang.



Picture 1. Material Presentation



Picture 2. The atmosphere of the presentation activity

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Law number 3 of 1971 concerning the eradication of criminal acts of corruption was once dubbed "the sweeping law of the universe" because it was too broad in scope. Because it was deemed no longer appropriate for the development of community needs, the law was replaced with Law Number 31 of 1999. In addition, there was also a tap. MPR number XI/MPR concerning state administration that is clean and free of corruption, collusion, and nepotism (KKN) as well as Law number 28 of 1999 concerning state administration that is clean and free of KKN. From this law, the commission for examining state administration assets (KPKPN) emerged. Then, with the existence of Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Commission for the Eradication of Criminal Corruption, the articles governing the KPK, namely Articles 10 to 19 of Law Number 28 of 1999, were declared no longer valid. Likewise, Article 27 of Law No. 31 of 1999 on joint teams is declared invalid from several articles in Law No. 29 of 2001. On the other hand, there are several government regulations relating to the operation of eradicating corruption. However, the reality is that until now corruption has not decreased, it is even felt that it tends to increase. Corruption is becoming more and more rampant, many legal instruments cannot regulate it. This shows the non-

functioning of the criminal political dimension of the existing criminal law, especially those that regulate corruption.

The enactment of the corruption law is intended to tackle and eradicate corruption. Criminal politics is a corruption prevention strategy that is attached to the corruption law. Why is the political dimension of crime not functioning? This is related to the law enforcement system in Indonesia which is not firm. The law enforcement system that is not firm, and not conducive to a democratic climate is exacerbated by the existence of pardons for corrupt conglomerates only based on taste considerations, not legal considerations.

CORRUPTION

A criminal act of corruption is an act that is contrary to morals and against the law which aims to benefit and/or enrich oneself by abusing the authority that exists in him which can harm society and the state.

1. Factors that cause corruption

The factors that cause corruption are as follows :

a. The location is religious and ethical education.
b. In colonialism, a foreign government does not post the loyalty and obedience needed to stem corruption.
c. Lack of education. However, the reality is that currently corruption cases in Indonesia are carried out by corruptors who have high intellectual abilities, are educated and respected, so this reasoning can be said to be inaccurate.
d. Poverty. In the case of corruption that is spreading in Indonesia, the perpetrators are not based on poverty but greed because they are not from the poor but the conglomerates.
e. There are no harsh sanctions.
f. Scarcity of a fertile environment for anti-corruption actors.
g. Government structure.
h. Radical changes when the value system undergoes radical changes, corruption appears as a transitional disease.
i. State of society. Corruption in an ordinary bureaucracy reflects the state of society as a whole

Types of criminal penalties in cases of criminal acts of corruption

Based on the provisions of Law Number 31 of 1999, the types of criminal penalties that can be carried out by judges against defendants for corruption are as follows :

Against people who commit criminal acts of corruption

a. death penalty

Can be sentenced to death because any person who unlawfully commits an act of enriching himself or another person or a corporation that can harm state finances or the state economy is how is determined in Article 2 paragraph (1) of Law Number 31 of 1999 which is carried out in "certain circumstances". What is meant by "certain circumstances" is a burden for perpetrators of criminal acts of corruption if the crime is committed at a time when the country is in a state of danger following the laws in force at the time of a national disaster as a repetition of a criminal act of corruption or at a time when the country is in a state of crisis. Economic or monetary.

b. imprisonment

1. Life imprisonment or imprisonment for a minimum of 4 years and a maximum of 20 years. And a minimum fine of Rp. 200,000,000.00 and a maximum of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 for any person who unlawfully commits an act of enriching himself or another person or a corporation that can harm the state's finances or the state economy. (article 2 paragraph (1)).
2. Life imprisonment or imprisonment for a minimum of 1 year and or a fine of at least Rp. 50,000,000 and a maximum of Rp. 1,000,000 for every person who benefits himself or another person or corporation abuses the authority of the opportunity or the existing means because of a position or position that can harm state finances or the country's economy (article 3).
3. Imprisonment for a minimum of 1 year and a maximum of 5 years or a fine of a minimum of Rp. 50,000,000 and a maximum of Rp. 250 million for each person who commits a criminal act. What is meant in article 209 of the criminal code of law (article 5).

4. Imprisonment for a minimum of 3 years and a maximum of 15 years and or a minimum fine of Rp. 150,000,000 and a maximum of Rp. 750,000,000 for every person who commits a crime as referred to in Article 210 of the criminal code of law (Article 6).
5. Imprisonment for a minimum of 2 years and a maximum of 7 years and/or a fine of at least Rp. 100. 000 000 and a maximum of Rp. 350,000,000 for every person who commits a criminal act as referred to in article 387 or article 388 of the criminal code of law (article 7).
6. Imprisonment for a minimum of three years and a maximum of 15 years and or a fine of at least Rp. 150,000,000 and a maximum of Rp. 750,000,000 for every person who commits a criminal act. What is meant by article 415 of the criminal code of law (article 8).
7. Imprisonment for a minimum of 1 year and a maximum of 5 years and/or a fine of a minimum of Rp. 50,000,000 and a maximum of Rp. 250,000,000 for each person who commits a crime.
8. Imprisonment for a minimum of 2 years and a maximum of 7 years and a fine of at least Rp. 100,000,000 and a maximum of Rp. 350,000,000 for every person who commits a crime as referred to in article 417 of the criminal code of law (article 10).
9. Imprisonment for a minimum of 1 year and a maximum of 5 years and or a fine of at least Rp. 50,000,000 and a maximum of Rp. 250,000,000 for every person who commits a criminal act as referred to in article 418 of the criminal code of law (article 11).
10. Life imprisonment and or imprisonment for a minimum of 4 years and a maximum of 20 years and or a fine of at least 200 million and a maximum of Rp. 1 billion for every person who commits a crime before.

ATTORNEY

In article 1 point 6 of law number 8 of 1981 it is stated that :

A. Prosecutor is an official who is authorized by this law to act as a general follower and implement court decisions that have permanent legal force.
B. Public Prosecutor is a Prosecutor Who is authorized by this law to carry out prosecutions and carry out the judge's determination.

Duties and powers of the prosecutor :

The prosecutor as a public prosecutor in a criminal case must know all the work that must be carried out by the investigator from the beginning to the end, all of which must be carried out by law. The Prosecutor will be responsible for all treatment of the accused, starting with the suspect in Sidik, then examining his work and then being detained, and finally, whether the demands made by the Prosecutor are legal and true or not according to the law so that the community's sense of justice is truly fulfilled.

In the criminal field, the Prosecutor's Office has the following duties and authorities :

a. Prosecuting:
b. Carry out the determination of the Judge and court decisions that have obtained permanent legal force;
c. Supervise the implementation of conditional criminal decisions, supervision of criminal decisions, and conditional release decisions;
d. Conducting investigations into certain criminal acts based on the law:
e. completes certain case files and for that purpose can carry out additional examinations before being added to the court whose implementation is coordinated with investigators.

According to the above provisions, the Prosecutor serves as a public prosecutor whose "prosecution act" according to the Criminal Procedure Code in Article 1 point 7 states as follows.

"The act of prosecuting is to fold a criminal case to the competent state court in the case according to the method regulated in this law with the government so that it is examined and decided by a judge in court."

To prepare for the prosecution's actions as referred to above, various powers are generally given, and in Chapter 11 of the Criminal Code these powers can be inventoried, among others, as follows :

a. Receive notification from investigators if an investigation has started to investigate an event that constitutes a criminal offense in Article 109 paragraph 1 and good notification from civil servant investigators as referred to in Article 6 paragraph 1 letter b regarding the investigation being terminated by law.
b. Receive case files from investigators in the first and second stages as referred to in Article 8 paragraph 3 letters a and b. In the case of a brief examination, the case file is received directly from the assistant investigator article 12.
c. Conduct pre-prosecution of article 14 letter b by taking into account the material of articles 1 10 paragraphs 3 and 4 as well as article 138 paragraphs 1 and 2.

d. Provide an extension of detention in article 24 paragraph 2, article 25, and article 29, carry out city detention, the article carries out city detention, article 22 paragraph 3, and change the type of detention in article 23.
e. At the request of the suspect or defendant, hold the suspension of detention and may revoke the suspension of detention if the suspect or defendant violates the conditions stipulated in article 31.
f. Holding the tiring struggle of Si Tian which is easily damaged or dangerous because it is impossible to keep as a court decision on the case obtaining permanent legal force or securing it in the presence of the suspect or his proxy article 45 paragraph 1.
g. Prohibiting or reducing the freedom between legal counsel and suspects as a result of the exercise of their rights Article 70 paragraph 4 supervises the law between legal advisers and suspects without hearing the contents of the discussion in Article 71 paragraph 1 and the case of crimes against state security one can listen to the contents of the discussion Article 71 paragraph 2 reducing the freedom of the relationship between the legal counsel and the suspect is prohibited if the case has been delegated by a public follower to be tried in Article 74.
h. The requester is negotiated with the head of the state court to accept the legality of the act of stopping the provision by the investigator of article 80. The purpose of this article is to enforce the law of justice and truth through horizontal supervision.
i. In the case of connection cases, because the criminal case must be tried by a court within the general judiciary, the public prosecution accepts the submission of periodic files from the military, military and military auditors, and subsequently becomes the basis for submitting the case to the competent court, article 91 paragraph 1.
j. If the public prosecutor thinks that based on the results of the investigation, a prosecution can be carried out, then as soon as possible he shall make an indictment of article 140 paragraph 1.
k. Making a letter stipulating the attention of the prosecution in article 140 paragraph 2 letter a because:
    1. There is not enough evidence.
    2. The incident is not a criminal act.
    3. The case is closed for the sake of the law.

In criminal procedural law, there are two principles of prosecution, namely the principle of legality and the principle of opportunity.

(1) The principle of legality

The principle of legality, namely that the public prosecution is required to prosecute all persons who are considered sufficient reason that the person involved has violated the law.

(2) Opportunity Principle

The principle of opportunity, namely public prosecution is not required to prosecute someone even though the person concerned has committed a criminal act that can be punished.

The public prosecutor prepares a dated and signed indictment containing:

a) Full name, place of birth date, age, and date of birth, gender, nationality, place of residence, religion, and occupation of the suspect;
b) A detailed, detailed, and complete description of a criminal act is not acceptable by mentioning the time and place where the crime was committed.

If the actions of the indictment do not meet the above provisions, the indictment is null and void or Nur and fall. The definition of "null and void" or null and fold is that in that case legally from all of them it is considered that there is no proselytizing letter or that there is no criminal act included in the indictment, the purpose of the public prosecution is to bring the suspect to trial and the incident of the indictment as basic checks have failed at all rights.

CORRUPTION CRIMINAL AUDIT MECHANISM

- INSPECTION

This work is to prepare the results of the intervention made in writing on the part of the suspect. In this stage, collecting materials that become evidence or evidence in a series of case files, as well as other examinations to be able to submit court cases. The preliminary examination process is in the form of activities, the details of which are preparatory examinations, namely investigative and investigative actions. Article 1 point 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code stipulates that an investigation is an investigative act in terms of and according to the method regulated by law to seek to collect evidence, and with that evidence make a criminal act that occurs and find a suspect.

1. Detention

Eliminate the meaning of placement or terms in certain places by investigators or public prosecutors or judges with their stipulations, as well as according to the method regulated in this law (Article 1 point 21 of the Criminal Procedure Code). Detention can only be imposed on suspects or those who commit criminal acts and/or experiments as well as assisting in said criminal acts in terms of:

a. The crime of imprisonment is punishable by imprisonment of five years or more.
b. The crime as it should be in Article 282 paragraph (3), Article 296, Article 335 paragraph (1), Article 353 paragraph (1), Article 372, Article 379a, Article 453, Article 454, Article 455, Article 459, Article 480, and Article 506 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Article 25 and Article 26 of the Rechtenordonnantie (violation of the customs and excise ordinance, last amended by Staatsblad of 1931 Number 471), and others.
c. The case being investigated is punishable by imprisonment for nine years or more (Article 29 of the Criminal Procedure Code). Based on the provisions of Articles 24 to 29 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the maximum number of people eliminated (including the extension period for being eliminated) is 400 days. The addition of being eliminated in Article 29 is a provision of the provisions for the period of being eliminated or the addition of being eliminated in Articles 24 to 28 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

- Type of Detention

The types of exclusion (Article 22 of the Criminal Procedure Code) can be :

a) Statehouse detention.
b) House arrest, house arrest carried out at the suspect's residence or residence or by supervising him for anything that may cause difficulties in investigation, investigation, or examination in court, the detention is 1/3 of the total time removed.
c) City detention, city detention is carried out in the city of residence or place of residence of the suspect, with the obligation for the suspect to report himself at the specified time. To eliminate those cities 1/5 of the total time is eliminated.

Differences in the method of reducing the prison term from the sentence applied, are based on consideration of the degree of restraint on freedom of each type of exclusion. The highest degree of restriction of freedom is in detention centers, followed by degrees of reduced freedom that apply to house arrest and city detention. The difference in the number of times removed from the detention center and eliminated from the house is based on the idea that being eliminated from being excluded is compared to being eliminated from a house or city. Among other things, the comparison can be described as follows.

a) Detention of the detention center is carried out in the detention center, while the removal of the house or city is carried out in the residence or city where the suspect/defendant resides.
b) The implementation of the expelled is subject to or complied with the rules/discipline of detention as stipulated in the Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia Number: M.04-UM01.06 of 1983, is being confined at home or not bound by these provisions except for supervision. For example, if the suspect must be avoided from leaving the house or city, he gets permission from the agency that detained him.
c) The suspect undergoing detention in detention is separated from his family, in the case of detention or confinement at home, he remains in his family environment.
d) In the case of a suspect or illness, the treatment is following the provisions stipulated in the Decree of the Minister of Justice above, but not for the suspect or the patient who is under house or city arrest.

Thus, the details in criminal law are

1. Investigator's investigation examination: 20 days
2. Extension by general user: 40 days
3. Detention by the public prosecutor: 20 days
4. Extension by the head of the district court: 30 days
5. Detention by a district court judge: 30 days
6. Extension by the head of the district court: 60 days
7. Detention by high court judge: 30 days
8. Extension by the head of the high court: 60 days
9. Detention by Supreme Court: 50 days
10. Extension by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court: 60 days

So, a suspect or defendant from being detained for the first time in the context of an investigation to the stage of a cassation can be detained for a maximum of 400 days.

2. Investigation

Investigators are investigators at the Corruption Eradication Commission who are appointed and dismissed by the Corruption Eradication Commission (Article 45 paragraph 1 of Law Number 30 of 2002). Investigators carry out the function of investigating criminal acts of corruption based on a strong suspicion that the preliminary evidence is quite weak, the investigator can confiscate without the permission of the head of the district court in connection with his investigative duties.

Investigators are required to make an official report broadcast on the day of confiscation which includes:

a. Name, type, and amount of confiscated goods or other valuables.
b. Information on the place, time, day, date, month, and year of the confiscation.
c. Information regarding the owner or control of other valuable goods or objects.
d. Signature and identity of the investigator conducting the confiscation.
e. Signature and identity of the owner or person who controls the goods.

For the investigation, a suspect in a corruption crime is obliged to provide information to the investigator regarding all of his assets and the property of his wife or husband, children, and the property of any person or corporation known and or suspected of having a relationship with a corruption crime committed by a point suspect. After the investigation is deemed sufficient, the investigator makes an official report and submits it to the head of the corruption eradication Commission for follow-up.

3. Prosecution

Prosecutors are public prosecutors at the Corruption Eradication Commission who are appointed and dismissed by the Corruption Eradication Commission where the prosecutor is the public prosecutor. The public prosecutor, having received the case file from the investigator no later than 14 working days, must submit the case file to the district court.

4. Examination in court

Corruption-crime cases are examined and decided by the corruption court within 90 working days after the case was transferred to the corruption court. The examination of the case was carried out by a panel of 5 judges consisting of two court judges and three ad hoc judges. If a court decision on a corruption case is appealed to the high court, the case is examined and decided within a maximum period of 60 working days from the time the case file is received by the high court.

If a person is harmed as a result of an investigation, investigation, and prosecution, which is carried out by the Corruption Eradication Commission following the applicable law or law, the person concerned has the right to file a claim for rehabilitation and or compensation. The lawsuit does not reduce the rights of the injured party to file a pretrial lawsuit, the lawsuit is submitted to the district court which has the authority to adjudicate corruption cases. The decision point of the district court concerning the lawsuit must determine the type, period, and method of implementing rehabilitation and or compensation that must be fulfilled by the Commission Corruption Eradication.

- JUDGE'S DECISION

Decision-making by the panel of judges is carried out after each judge member of the panel expresses income or considerations as well as beliefs in a case then deliberation is carried out for consensus. The chairman of the assembly tries to get a unanimous agreement (article 182 paragraph (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code). If the unanimous agreement is not allowed, the decision is taken by a majority vote. There are times when the judges have different opinions or considerations so that the majority of votes cannot be obtained. If this happens, the decision taken is the opinion of the judge which is most favorable to the defendant (Article 182 paragraph (6) of the Criminal Procedure Code). The implementation (process) of decision-making is recorded in a book of decision sets specially provided for that which is confidential.

In the case of a decision, it must be proven beforehand. Evidence in criminal court trials is very important because the main task of criminal procedural law is to seek and find material truths. Evidence in court to be able to impose a crime, at least there must be at least two valid pieces of evidence supported by the judge's conviction. What is meant by at least two pieces of evidence, namely 2 of the valid evidence according to the provisions of Article 184 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code as follows.

The valid evidence is :

- witness testimony
- expert testimony
- letter
- Hints, and
- Defendant's statement

Various decisions

a. Decisions declaring that they are not competent to judge

In the case of declaring that he is not authorized to try this can occur after the trial begins and the public prosecutor reads the indictment, the defendant or the defendant's legal adviser is allowed to file an exception (defense). relative or absolute to adjudicate the case. The panel of judges agrees with the legal advisor, a decision may be rendered that the district court is not authorized to adjudicate (article 156 paragraph (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code).

b. The envoy declared that the charges were null and void

The indictment is null and void by fulfilling the existing conditions. A decision stating that the charges cannot be accepted. The conditions for the indictment being null and void are stated in Article 153 paragraph (4) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

c. A decision stating that the charges cannot be accepted

The decision stating that da'wah is unacceptable includes the lack of scrutiny of the public prosecutor because the decision was handed down because:

1) The complaint required for prosecution in the complaint offense does not exist
2) The act that has been charged to the defendant has already been tried
3) , and the right to prosecution has been lost due to the expiration

d. Decision stating that the defendant is free from all legal charges

This decision is handed down if the court thinks that the act that has been charged against the defendant is proven, but the act is not a criminal act, then the defendant is dismissed from all lawsuits (article 191 paragraph (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code).

e. Free verdict

An acquittal is rendered if the court thinks that from the results of the examination at the trial, the guilt of the defendant for the actions that have been preached to the defendant is not legally and convincingly proven, the defendant is acquitted (article 191 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code).

f. Transfer decision on defendant

Transfer can be imposed if the court thinks that the defendant is guilty of committing the crime he is accused of (article 193 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code). The judge, in this case, requires accuracy, thoroughness, and wisdom to understand everything that is revealed in the trial as a judge is trying to determine a sentence suggested by the community and by the defendant as a law that is worthy and fair.

CORRUPTION ERADICATION COMMISSION

A. Understanding

The Corruption Eradication Commission of the Republic of Indonesia (KPK) is a state institution established to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of efforts to eradicate corruption. In carrying out its duties, the KPK is guided by five principles, namely legal certainty, openness, accountability, public interest, and proportionality. The KPK is responsible to the public and submits its reports openly and periodically to law enforcement to eradicate corruption that has been carried out conventionally so far it has been proven to experience various obstacles.

In carrying out its duties and authorities, the corruption eradication commission is based on :

1) Legal certainty is a principle in a state of law that prioritizes the legal basis for compliance and justice in every policy carrying out the duties and authorities of the Corruption Eradication Commission.
2) Transparency is a principle that opens up the public's right to obtain correct, honest, and non-discriminatory information about the performance of the Corruption Eradication Commission in carrying out its duties and functions.
3) Accountability is the principle that determines that every activity and the final result of the activities of the Corruption Eradication Commission must be accountable to the public or the people as the holder of the highest sovereignty of the state following the prevailing laws and regulations.
4) The public interest is a principle that prioritizes the general welfare in an aspirational, accommodative, and selective manner.
5) Professionalism is a principle that prioritizes a balance between duties, authorities, responsibilities, and obligations of the Corruption Eradication Commission.

- KPK's Tasks
  - Coordination with institutions authorized to eradicate corruption.
  - Supervision of institutions authorized to eradicate corruption.
  - Conducting investigations, investigations, and prosecutions of criminal acts of corruption.
  - Take measures to prevent corruption. Monitor the implementation of state government (Article 6 of Law Number 13 of 2002)

B. KPK position

The Corruption Eradication Commission is domiciled in the capital city of the Republic of Indonesia and its working area covers the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia. The Corruption Eradication Commission can establish representatives in the provinces.

The Corruption Eradication Commission consists of:

1. Leader of the Corruption Eradication Commission consisting of five members of the Commission, the Chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission concurrently a Member; and the Deputy Chairperson of the Corruption Eradication Commission consisting of 4 (four) persons, each concurrently a member.
2. The advisory team consists of four members.
3. Employees of the corruption eradication commission as the executor of the task. (Article 21 paragraph 1 of Law Number 30 of 2002).

CONCLUSION

A criminal act of corruption is an act that is contrary to morals and against the law which aims to benefit and/or enrich oneself by abusing the authority that exists in him which can harm society and the state. Law No. 30 of 2002 regulates the eradication of corruption in Indonesia. Although it has laws and regulations that regulate corruption. However, the reality is that until now corruption has not been reduced. It is even felt that it tends to increase. And corruption is rampant and uncontrollable. This shows the non-functioning of the criminal political dimension of the existing criminal law, especially those that regulate corruption.

To eradicate corruption, there is a mechanism for examining corruption crimes. There are 2 mechanisms, namely: preliminary examination and judge's decision. Examination of corruption is divided into 5, namely: detention, investigation, and investigation. The prosecution, and examination in court. And the judge's decision is an important stage in deciding whether the corruptors commit corruption with the evidence that has been collected at the time of the preliminary examination. However, conglomerate corruptors are often given light sentences such as 6 months in prison.

To eradicate corruption, it is necessary to have an organization or institution that supervises corruptors who commit corruption in Indonesia. The organization is the Corruption Eradication Commission of the Republic of

Indonesia (KPK) a state institution formed to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of efforts to eradicate corruption. The KPK is independent and free from the influence of any power in carrying out its duties and authorities. This Commission was established based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission. In carrying out its duties, the KPK is guided by five principles, namely legal certainty, openness, accountability, public interest, and proportionality. The KPK is responsible to the public and submits its reports openly and periodically to law enforcement to eradicate corruption that has been carried out conventionally so far it has been proven to experience various obstacles.

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