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Concurrency Between Police and KPK in Prosecuting and Preventing Criminal Acts of Corruption

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Article

Abstract

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Penindakan terhadap tindak pidana korupsi di Indonesia merupakan salah satu upaya untuk membantu pertumbuhan ekonomi bangsa. Yang kemudian oleh negara penyidikan pidana korupsi diberikan kepada kepolisian, kejaksaan dan Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK). Penulisan yang dilakukan secara normatif ini lebih menyoroti konkurensi kewenangan antara kepolisian dan KPK, dimana penulis menggunakan berbagai bahan literatur hukum maupun menggunakan jurnal, tabloid dan sumber-sumber informasi baik cetak dan elektronik untuk kemudian dikaji secara mendalam. Dimana kemudian hasil yang didapat melalui kajian secara teoritis ini adalah; *Pertama*, dalam perkembangan tindak pidana korupsi di Indonesia masih ditemukan begitu banyak tindak pidana korupsi yang dilakukan hampir pada semua lembaga negara baik ditingkat pusat maupun daerah. *Kedua*, yurisdiksi kewenangan KPK dan Polri yang diatur berdasarkan Undang-Undang kelembagaannya adalah sama pada tahapan investigasi, namun KPK memiliki kewenangan lebih karena KPK dapat menyidangkan sendiri kasus-kasus korupsi yang sedang ditangani. Sedangkan Kepolisian (dan kejaksaan) hanya sampai pada tahapan penyidikan, pada tahap penuntutan harus diserahkan kepada pengadilan.

Kata Kunci: Korupsi, Konkurensi, Pencegahan, Penegakan

This president. The enforcement of anti-corruption laws in Indonesia is one of the efforts to support the nation's economic growth. In this regard, the government has assigned the responsibility for criminal corruption investigations to the police, the Attorney General's Office, and the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). This normative study focuses on the concurrency of authority between the police and the KPK, using various legal literature, journals, tabloids, and other information sources, both print and electronic, for in-depth analysis. The findings from this theoretical examination are as follows: First, at reflecting the ongoing development of corruption crimes in Indonesia, there are still numerous corruption crimes committed across almost all state institutions, both at the central and regional levels. Second, the jurisdictional authority of the KPK and the police, as regulated by their respective laws, is the same at the investigation stage, but the KPK holds broader authority because it can prosecute corruption cases it is handling. Meanwhile, the police (and the Attorney General's Office) can only carry out investigations, and the prosecution must be handed over to the court.

Keywords: Corruption, Concurrency, Prosecuting Preventing

INTRODUCTION

Categorized as an extra ordinary crime, corruption seems to be a crime that is almost impossible to overcome in various countries. This crime, which is born in various forms and follows the development of technology, makes matters related to law enforcement have to follow the development of existing crimes. Not to mention that corruption is also a crime that crosses fields, where all activities that have money turnover are very likely to cause corruption crimes

Even though it is still a sector that is vulnerable to criminal acts of corruption, the financial and banking sector is no longer the prima donna in committing corruption, this is because perpetrators of crimes are starting to look for new methods and forms of corruption to avoid identification by law enforcement officers (APH) who have also known and studied many forms of corruption crimes

In a series of numbers and statistics, the sectors that are often used for corruption in Indonesia are; Financial and Banking Sector; Insurance; Procurement of Goods and Services; Education Sector; Forestry and Plantations; Population Sector (E-KTP Case); Mining; Religion. Thus, the complexity of the crime phenomenon is reflected in the multi-aspects of science that are interrelated to provide a complete picture of what causes someone to commit a crime. So if we look at the aspects as a whole, corruption in Indonesia occurs in various sectors and fields, creating a major challenge for law enforcement and efforts to eradicate corruption in this country

Law Enforcement Officers (APH) who conduct investigations must also have good competence, which is not only to facilitate investigations but also as a very effective preventive measure because it narrows the room for movement of criminals. Although it is undeniable that until now there are still many corruption cases that still occur, at least there have been efforts made by the Government represented by Law Enforcement Officers regardless of whether they have been maximized or not

As a crime that is very damaging to the economic and life of a country, pessimistically corruption may not be able to be eliminated throughout human history, but it is hoped that eradication efforts that are carried out can reduce and suppress the existing numbers.¹ In line with efforts to eradicate corruption, law enforcement also requires various changes in various

¹ Oksidelfa Yanto, *Mafia Hukum – Membongkar Manipulasi dan Konspirasi Hukum di Indonesia*, (Bogor: Raih Asa Sukses, 2010), hlm. 177

aspects. Of course, the expected change is a positive change, not a change that looks good but actually still provides space for the perpetrators of the crime themselves

Since independence and entering the era of the physical revolution (1945-1950) corruption has been carried out, although it is almost never heard of perpetrators of corruption crimes being tried in court, but what was done was considered a betrayal of the nation because it enriched oneself while others sacrificed their lives and bodies for independence.² Criminalization of corruptors only began in 1954 to officials who committed corruption, although sadly in the Soeharto era the official was made a Minister.³ Thus there was something wrong in law enforcement at that time which should be a lesson for the present.

Corruption not only has an impact on the social and economic fields but also weakens the legal and governmental structures and destroys legal values in Indonesia. So far, this has been a note that must be fixed, currently still showing a negative trend. The general election on February 14, 2024 showed something worse than the New Order era. Tempo Media released a list of 68 legislative candidates for the DPR and DPD RI who had the status of ex-convicts,⁴ while Indonesia Corruption Watch released data that of the 68 people, 15 of them were former corruption convicts,⁵ which then increased to 24 people. This anomaly is a confusing spectacle for the public, as if being a corruption convict is no longer taboo and embarrassing but has become a medium to increase one's popularity.

Political parties, which are the most responsible institutions, seem to turn a blind eye and provide a red carpet for corruption convicts to return to power. Which from a political perspective can be said that political parties also indirectly ignore it and view corruption not as an extraordinary crime. Legal perspective From a normative perspective, it will absolutely position the above anomaly as a violation committed for political interests that exploit the legal vacuum or weaknesses of the applicable laws and regulations. Laws and regulations, even corruption eradication institutions, are deliberately made powerless by state officials who are indeed the group that holds office with the spirit of enriching themselves by stealing state money.

² Ajip Rosidi, *Korupsi dan Kebudayaan, Cetakan Kedua*, (Bandung: Dunia Pusta Jaya, 2015), hlm. 24

³ *Ibid*

⁴ Tempo 3 September 2023, Daftar 68 Nama Caleg Pemilu 2024 yang Pernah Menjadi Narapidana Termasuk Napi Korupsi, diakses melalui <https://www.tempo.co/pemilu/daftar-68-nama-caleg-pemilu-2024-yang-pernah-menjadi-narapidana-termasuk-napi-korupsi-148680>, pada 14 November 2024.

⁵ Indonesia Corruption Watch, 28 August 2023, Deretan Mantan Terpidana Korupsi dalam Daftar Bakal Calon Sementara Anggota Legislatif Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah Tingkat Kabupaten, Kota, dan Provinsi, <https://antikorupsi.org/id/deretan-mantan-terpidana-korupsi-dalam-daftar-bakal-calon-mentana-anggota-legislatif-dewan>, diakses 14 November 2024

Answering what happened like this, then indeed various new breakthroughs are needed in various aspects of law enforcement, either by changing the way corruption is handled, changing existing regulations, changing the understanding of corruption. This change is considered necessary because it must follow the changes in society itself, which in legal sociology is explained by Satjipto Rahardjo that changes in society are the driving force of legal sociology.⁶

One of the efforts made is to form several law enforcement agencies with the aim of reducing the number of corruption cases. According to the law, the institutions that have the authority to eradicate corruption are the Police, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), and the Prosecutor's Office. Based on these regulations, the Police and the KPK both have investigative authority, which has the potential for overlapping authority, which must then be better regulated. Learning from the reality in Indonesia, overlapping authority between institutions still often occurs, so better regulation is needed. From the author's explanation above regarding the sociological turmoil encountered in society, the author is interested in raising this in a scientific writing as a detailed discussion by looking at various views of the laws and regulations in Indonesia

FOCUS OF PROBLEMS

Based on the background that the author has explained above, the formulation of the problem is:

1. How is the Development of Corruption in Indonesia?
2. What is the jurisdiction of the KPK and Polri in prosecuting corruption in Indonesia?

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a normative legal method, also known as a doctrinal or dogmatic legal research method. This method focuses on the study and development of a positive legal system through a systematic logical approach that aims to produce a deep understanding of the applicable legal structure so that it can also be called a normative legal study.

As stated by Peter Mahmud Marzuki, normative legal research is a process to find legal rules, legal principles, or relevant legal doctrines to answer the legal problems faced. Through

⁶ Satjipto Rahardjo, *Sosiologi Hukum: Perkembangan Metode dan Pilihan Masalah*, Cetakan kedua, (Yogyakarta: Genta Publishing, 2010), hlm. 13

this approach, research not only aims to explain legal phenomena, but also produces arguments, or new concepts that can be solutions in overcoming certain legal problem.⁷

Data collection was conducted through document studies, a technique that utilizes written data sources as the main object of study. The data obtained were analyzed using the content analysis method, a technique that aims to systematically identify and understand the characteristics, messages, and intentions contained in relevant documents or writings. This process allows researchers to dig deeper into information to support the development of logical and structured arguments.

FINDING & DISCUSSION

Literacy References

1. Meaning of Corruption

Etymologically, corruption comes from Latin, namely *corruptio* or *corruptus*, which was then absorbed into various languages. Indonesian law, which refers to Dutch law, then uses the term from Dutch, namely *Coruptie*, as a reference for the term Corruption.⁸ While the term corruption was first known in the Central War Rule Regulation No. Prt/PEPERPU/013/1958 which contains corruption.⁹

Another definition of corruption is an act that implies rottenness, badness, depravity, dishonesty, can be bribed, immoral, deviation from holiness. Meanwhile, according to Law Number 31 of 1999, it is regulated that:

Article 2 paragraph (1):

"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."

Article 3:

"Any person who, with the aim of benefiting himself or another person or a corporation, abuses the authority, opportunity, or means available to him because of his position or position that can harm state finances or the state economy"

In the context of Indonesian history, corruption has indeed been considered commonplace since ancient times, especially in the environment of public officials in the royal environment.

⁷ Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Penelitian Hukum*, Edisi Revisi, (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2005), hlm. 47, dalam Muhaimin, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, (Mataram: Mataram University Press, 2020), hlm. 47

⁸ Andi Hamzah, *Korupsi di Indonesia: Masalah dan Pemecahannya*, (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 1991), hlm.7.

⁹ Adami Chazawi, *Hukum Pidana Materiil dan Formil Korupsi di Indonesia*, (Malang: Bayumedia Publishing, 2005), hlm. 3.

Activities were more of a habit at that time where people were accustomed to giving rewards as thanks to officials, which then became a must for officials.

Another opinion regarding corruption can be seen through expert opinions such as those expressed by M. Yahya Harahap. Where the definition of corruption is seen in several elements, namely:

- a. The perpetrators of corruption are those who are state administrators/government officials.
- b. Misuse is carried out by utilizing/using positions or authority for the purpose of enriching oneself or others.
- c. Violations of the law are carried out in a manner that violates the law.
- d. The actions taken are actions that are clearly detrimental to the state

2. History of Corruption

Corruption crimes in Indonesia have existed since the Kingdom era, which began with the practice of tax collection and tribute that forced the people. The use of the feudal system and nepotism in efforts to collect tribute became the forerunner of corrupt practices. The next phase of corrupt practices in the colonial era, both Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch used corrupt practices in their activities. This habit was also imitated by local officials at all levels; Demang, Adipati, Tumenggung, to the sultanate environment by oppressing the people and stealing the results of the tribute collected.

The practice of corruption that has been carried out continuously for a long time then seems to have become a culture that is inherited from each generation. The Old Order, the New Order, and even Post-Reformation, corrupt practices are increasingly uncontrolled and almost occur in all those in power. Thus, corruption seems to be a legacy of the past that is so inherent in the lives of Indonesian people. The eradication of corruption legally began in 1957 with the issuance of the Post-Independence New Order Reform Military Rule Regulation Number 6 of 1957 or PRT/PM/06/1957 concerning Steps to Eradicating Corruption

Corruption practices continued and became more systematic, especially in the New Order era. Corruption became more widespread with the establishment of a system that benefited the political and economic elite. The authorities implemented bribery, nepotism, and collusion practices widely. In order to eradicate corruption more intensively, after the 1998 reformation, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) was established in 2002 as a special institution to eradicate corruption. Although corruption efforts are still a serious issue and a major challenge in the government to this day

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3. Law Enforcement Agencies

Law enforcement in corruption crimes in Indonesia involves several important interrelated aspects. Relevant details related to corruption crimes and need to be improved are:

a. Law Enforcement Institutions

Until now, there are three institutions that are legally authorized to handle corruption crimes, namely:

1) Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)

The authority of the KPK is based on several laws and regulations, namely; Law Number 31 of 1999 in conjunction with Law Number 20 of 2001; Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the KPK; Law Number 10 of 2015 concerning the First Amendment to the KPK Law; Presidential Regulation No. 54 of 2018, and; Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Second Amendment to the KPK Law

2) Police

Investigative authority based on Article 7 paragraph (1) in conjunction with. Article 6 paragraph (1) letter a of the Criminal Procedure Code, and Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia National Police Article 15 paragraphs (1) and (2)

3) Prosecutor's Office

Investigative authority based on Article 30 of the Prosecutor's Office Law, Article 30B letters a and d of Law 11/2021 in conjunction with Perjagung No. PER-039/A/JA/10/2010.

These three institutions can carry out legal processes, both investigations, wiretapping, arrests. Meanwhile, for the Prosecutor's Office, the process can be carried out up to the prosecution process, and for the KPK it has authority up to the Corruption Court process. Another difference in authority is significantly seen in the KPK's broader authority,

¹⁰ Dani Krisnawati et al, *Bunga Rampai Hukum Pidana Khusus*, (Jakarta Selatan: Pena Pundi Aksara, 2006), hlm. 33.

which can take over investigations and/or investigations of corruption perpetrators that are being carried out by the police or prosecutor's office

b. Statute & Regulation

As a legal basis in the criminalization process against corruption, these three institutions have the same legal umbrella that refers to the Law;

- 1) Law No. 31 of 1999 in conjunction with Law No. 20 of 2001: This law regulates the definition and sanctions for corruption, including the threat of severe criminal penalties for perpetrators of corruption.
- 2) Specific articles: Article 2 and Article 3 of the PTK Law outline the elements of corruption, such as committing acts of enriching oneself or others, breaking the law, harming state finances, and abusing power

c. Corruption Case Solution Process.

- 1) Investigation and prosecution: The initial investigation process is carried out by the police or the Corruption Eradication Commission, while prosecution is carried out by the Prosecutor's Office.
- 2) Corruption Court: Corruption cases are handed over to the Corruption Court for sentencing.

Thus, law enforcement against corruption in Indonesia must be handled holistically by considering these aspects to achieve optimal results in preventing and prosecuting corruption

Jurisdiction of the Authority of the Corruption Eradication Committee and the National Police in Prosecuting Corruption Crimes in Indonesia

Referring to the discussion and study conducted by the author, in this writing only a comparison of the authority between the police and the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) will be made

a. Duties of the Corruption Eradication Committee Based on Article 6 of Law Number 19 of 2019

In handling and eradicating Corruption, the KPK can do things such as; Coordinating with agencies authorized to implement the Eradication of Corruption and agencies tasked with implementing public services; Monitoring the implementation of state governance; Supervising agencies authorized to implement the Eradication of Corruption; Conducting Investigations, inquiries, and prosecutions of Corruption; and Taking action to implement the determination of judges and court decisions that have obtained permanent legal force. The duties of the KPK regulated here are changes to

the previous regulations contained in Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission

b. KPK's Authority in Corruption Crimes

In resolving criminal cases, especially corruption, based on Law Number 19 of 2019, the Corruption Eradication Committee is given several authorities, including:

1) Issuing an Investigation Order

As an authorized institution and implementer of formal stages, the Corruption Eradication Committee has the authority to issue investigation and inquiry orders for people/institutions as legal subjects suspected of being involved in corruption cases

2) Investigation and Probe

Article 6 explains that the KPK has the authority to conduct investigations and inquiries into corruption crimes. Investigations and inquiries can be carried out not only on state officials and state administrators, but also on parties who are related to the case under investigation

3) Seizure and Search

For the purpose of investigation and collection of evidence and tools, the KPK can conduct searches, take and confiscate items that are considered to have a relationship with the corruption case being investigated. The items in question can be electronic goods, files, luxury and/or valuable goods, money and others

4) Wiretapping

Due to the continuation of the investigation with strong indications against a person, then with the principle of presumption of guilt, KPK investigators can carry out wiretapping and recording of conversations and electronic messages made by suspects/alleged perpetrators of corruption crimes

5) Arrest and Detention

With two sufficient pieces of evidence, the Corruption Eradication Committee can arrest and detain suspects in corruption cases.

6) Joint Investigation with Other Institutions

To facilitate and strengthen the results of the investigation, the Corruption Eradication Committee can work together with other institutions, such as the Police or the Prosecutor's Office, the Audit Board of Indonesia (BPK), the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK), and even banking institutions

7) Authority to Investigate Cross-Border Corruption Cases

In handling cross-border corruption cases, the Corruption Eradication Committee has the authority to cooperate with international law enforcement agencies through international cooperation mechanisms in terms of investigating and eradicating corruption

8) Trialing Corruption Cases

After the investigation process is complete and sufficient evidence is found, KPK investigators have the authority to refer the case to the Corruption Crime Court (Tipikor) for further processing through trial

c. Police Authority in Corruption Investigations

Referring to Article 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002, the Police also have the authority to conduct investigations, which if viewed in detail, the tasks in investigating corruption crimes are the same as the tasks of prosecutors' investigators. Police investigators also conduct investigations into general and special crimes, including corruption, which is an authority granted by the Criminal Procedure Code and the Police Law (Articles 13-16). However, this authority is not a full power authority like the KPK which can carry out trials

Challenges and sources of problems of overlapping authority :

a. Problems of overlapping authority

- 1) Potential inefficiency and conflict between institutions
- 2) Potential conflict of interest
- 3) Coordination challenges due to overlapping jurisdictions (Legal Ambiguity)
- 4) Similarity of scope of investigation
- 5) Different organizational cultures and hierarchical structures
- 6) Competition for resources and handling priorities

b. Resolution Efforts & Coordination Mechanisms between the KPK and the Police

- 1) Joint Decree and Cooperation Agreement (MoU)
- 2) Routine coordination through joint investigations and shared resources
- 3) Formation of a joint Team
- 4) Revision of Laws/making special Rules between institutions) Areas That Need Improvement
- 5) More detailed guidelines for Operational limitations
- 6) Better transparency in joint investigations

Comparison of Institutional Authority in Prosecuting and Preventing Corruption in Several Countries

The theory of division of authority in law enforcement is considered important to ensure the effectiveness and clarity of the role of each institution. The theory of authority emphasizes that each institution must have clear boundaries of duties in order to work optimally without conflict.

The theory of Anti-Corruption Institutions states that anti-corruption institutions must have high independence and special authority to avoid political pressure and other external interference, which supports the role of the KPK in focusing on high-level corruption.

The Principle of Collaboration and Synergy of Law Enforcement Institutions. The theory of collaboration states that law enforcement institutions need to work together through the exchange of information and division of roles. This will maximize resources and speed up the process of handling cases

a. Corruption Eradication Agency in America

As a country that is advanced in terms of economy, technology and military, it does not make America free from various acts of corruption. In fact, the United States is included in the list of countries with various major corruption / fraud scandals in the world.

To overcome rampant corruption cases such as the 1972 Watergate scandal and the 2002 American energy company "Enron" corruption scandal, then made America a country that is also very focused on prosecuting and eradicating corruption.¹¹

The formation of government agencies such as the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and private agencies such as; World Trade Organization (WTO), Global Forum Fighting Corruption, International Financial Institutions, International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Transparency International (TI), Global Corporate Governance Forum (GCG),¹² was carried out to help the country deal with corruption.

b. Anti-Corruption Agency in Russia

Efforts to eradicate corruption in Russia are also being taken seriously, and on several occasions Russia has even exchanged information with Indonesia regarding

¹¹ J.W.Salamony, M. Yusuf Putra, Suhendar, Optimalisasi Penyidikan Tindak Pidana Pencucian Uang Dengan Tindak Pidana Asal Perikanan, (Surabaya: Pustaka Aksara, 2023), hlm. 13

¹² Ang Prisila Karti, Kerangka Pemberantasan Korupsi Di Usa Dan Dampaknya, *JEMAP : Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen, Akuntansi dan Perpajakan*, Universitas Katolik Soegijapranata, Vol. 1, Nomor 1, April 2018, hlm. 123-124.

handling corruption.¹³ In the efforts to handle, control and eradicate corruption in Russia is handled by the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation (Sledstvennyi Komitet), the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Ministerstvo Vnutrennikh Del), and the Federal Security Service (Federalnaya Sluzhba Bezopasnosti). Coordination of the efforts of law enforcement agencies related to criminal prosecution for corruption crimes is carried out by the Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation¹⁴

c. Corruption Eradication Agency in Singapore

During the Lee Kwan Yeuw administration in 1952, an institution called the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB) was formed to eradicate corruption in Singapore. Organizationally, the CPIB is an independent body¹⁵ so that in carrying out its duties and authority as an investigator of all corruption cases it does not receive pressure from any power.

CONCLUSION

From the explanation and discussion regarding Concurrency Between the Police and the KPK in the Prosecution and Prevention of Corruption, it can be concluded that:

1. In the Development of Corruption in Indonesia, there are still so many acts of corruption committed in almost all state institutions, both at the central and regional levels, even corruption has been known to be practiced since the colonial era and before the reformation.
2. In terms of jurisdiction, the Police and the KPK have the responsibility to prosecute corruption cases, but have different legal mandates, the Police conduct investigations into general and specific crimes, including corruption. Meanwhile, the KPK specifically eradicates corruption. Although both complement each other in eradicating corruption, the regulation of the KPK and the Police in investigating corruption in Indonesia still shows the potential for overlapping authority (especially in conducting

¹³ JPNN.com, Rusia Puji Pemberantasan Korupsi di Indonesia, <https://m.jpnn.com/news/rusia-puji-pemberantasan-korupsi-di-indonesia>, diakses tanggal 12 Desember 2024

¹⁴ Olivia Nur Fadilah, Peradilan Tipikor Indonesia dan Russia, Bedakah?, Berita Kampus, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Pancasakti Tegal, di posting pada 5 Desember 2022 [https://fh.upstegal.ac.id/?p=7879#:~:text=Penyelidikan%20kejahatan%20terkait%20korupsi%20di%20Russia%20adalah,Komite%20Investigasi%20Federasi%20Rusia%20\(Sledstvennyi%20Komitet\)%2C%20Kementerian](https://fh.upstegal.ac.id/?p=7879#:~:text=Penyelidikan%20kejahatan%20terkait%20korupsi%20di%20Russia%20adalah,Komite%20Investigasi%20Federasi%20Rusia%20(Sledstvennyi%20Komitet)%2C%20Kementerian), diakses tanggal 12 Desember 2024

¹⁵ Basrifan Arief Bakti, Pemberantasan Korupsi Singapura, Jurnal Sekolah Tinggi Akuntansi Negara, hlm 1

investigations), therefore a good coordination and cooperation pattern as well as clarity of authority and regulatory framework are key to preventing overlaps and conflicts and increasing the effectiveness of law enforcement in corruption cases.

Therefore, we suggestion as follow :

1. Because they have the same authority in investigating corruption, cooperation is needed between the two state institutions which can be started with joint investigation training.
2. Regulations are needed in the form of laws and regulations which then firmly regulate the pattern of cooperation between institutions to the division of authority clearly.

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