

The Criminal Acts of Corruption as Extraordinary Crimes in Indonesia

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Abstract:

Corruption in Indonesia Law is almost present throughout the Law of the government, h at the central and regional levels. Although there are various disagreeing parties of corruption classified as extraordinary crimrally argue that corruption in Indonesia can be categorized as an e,xtraordinary crime because it is organized, systemic, a,nd has been looting so that it can negatively impact economic growth, legal enforcement, and national security stability. Therefore, to combat corruption crimes in Indonesia, the government has issued No. 31 of 1999 and No. 20 of 2001 on the eradication of corruption crimes as a legal basis for the eradication of corruption in Indonesia. However, with the issuance of Law No. 19 of 2019 for the amendment of Law No. 30 of 2002 on the Eradication Commission, various legal experts have assessed that corruption crimes in Indonesia can no longer be classified as extraordinary crimes because some of the extraordinary powers that KPK has as the spearhead of corruption eradication in Indonesia have been eliminated.

Keywords: Corruption; Extraordinary Crime; Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

One of the evils that metamorphosed with the epoch was a crime that belongs to an extraordinary crime. Although this crime has existed since ancient times with different forms and patterns from the present day, extraordinary crimes appear with the same traits and impacts, but how to do, as well as the media used to commit crimes, is growing. Extraordinary crime has an extensive international network and is carried out utilizing advanced information and communication technology so that the crime can be done by foiting the territory boundary of a country (Rugman, 2000). It is widely observed that extraordinary crimes tend to thrive in the context of shifts in a country's governance, economic conditions, and political landscape (Kovač, 2007). Saiichiro Uno mentions that an extraordinary crime is a universal phenomenon that not only increases in quantity but also in quality, when compared from time to time (Arief, 1994).

Moreover, experts also said that, in addition to being a universal problem and happening continuously, extraordinary crimes negatively affect the development of human civilization (Cofey, 1982). Extra-ordinary crime has a negative impact on multidimensional social, cultural, ecological, economic, and political aspects (Sukardi, 2005). According to Winarno, extraordinary crime not only adversely affects economic problems, but also the ecological, social, and cultural aspects of a country (Budyanto, 2013). There are various *offences* (offenses) that are always assumed to be extraordinary crimes, such as genocide, violations of humanity, terrorism, corruption, narcotics, and psychotropics

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(Iriani, 2015; Nurdjana, 2009). These offenses have a negative, broad, and systematic impact on human life. Although part of this type of crime does not directly kill humans, slowly this crime will destroy civilization in a country, poverty is increasingly losing, the level of ignorance is increasing, and the increasing number of crimes can eliminate human civilization. When looking at the adverse effects of crime, some experts believe that ignorance can be classified as extraordinary.

Classifications of extraordinary crimes provoke debate or distinctions among legal science experts. This is because of the extraordinary concept of crime, in which no categorization is standardized to formulate a uniformly uniform classification of crimes (Prahassacitta, 2016). However, although there is a difference in the interpretation of the classification of extraordinary crimes, experts generally argue that as offences are broad and systematic and inflict massive losses on human life, they can be classified as extraordinary crimes. When it becomes a measure, are criminal acts of corruption categorized as extraordinary crimes? However, the negative impact of criminal acts of corruption does not directly kill a group, ethnicity, or nation in a massive and systemic manner.

METHODS

This study used qualitative research methodology. According to McCracken, qualitative methodology uses descriptive data or information obtained through observations, interviews, and analysis of various documents related to the research being conducted (Cevilla, 1993; McCracken, 1998). The purpose of this research is to describe, record, analyze, provide accurate and factual descriptions, and interpret a situation, facts, or phenomenon where the Internet network has given terrorist groups the opportunity to develop its network in Indonesia.

RESULTS

Corruption is a crime that has existed since the early days of humankind. This is in line with Joseph and Laura's opinion that "Corruption is not a new development for humankind. As long as there have been recorded accounts of human history, there have been stories of deceptive self-dealing and betrayal for personal gain" (Ali, 2024). Jiang (2017) mentions that corruption always accompanies in every development of human life. It is as if corruption had become an inseparable part of human civilization, so that corruption practices had been discovered since the Greek, Roman, medieval, and present day (Jiang, 2017). Corruption in Indonesia is not new, because it has existed since the times of the *Vereenigde Oost Indische Compagnie* (VOC), and kingdoms have been practiced in Indonesia (Jayawickrama J and Stople, O, 2002). Onghokham (1983) foresight that corruption exists only when people began to hold a separation between personal finances and general finances, something that was not in the concept of traditional power. Job sales issues are not new. This was known in the VOC period, and the practice of corruption was also carried out in the kingdoms of Indonesia. Since then, the concept has been that a country's public office is a source of income that can enrich people (Syihab & Hatta, 2022).

Romli Atmasasmita mentioned that corruption in Indonesia, such as the flu virus, has spread easily throughout the government since the 1960s (Atmasasmita, 2002). A famous journalist, Mukhtar Lubis, once said in 1970 that corruption has become a culture of the nation of Indonesia. This shows that corruption development in Indonesia is still relatively high, but the eradication of corruption efforts is not maximal and is always inferior to the development of crime it self. This opinion is relevant to the current state. This was based on a survey by Transparency International (TI) on February 22, 2018 (Rubio, 2018). The IT survey also mentioned that Indonesia is not seriously considered in eradicating corruption; thus, in the last five years, Indonesia's corruption perception index has only moved from 32 to 37 (Rochmi, 2018).

When viewed in quantity, the suppression of corruption perpetrators is considerable. For example, in 2017, the Indonesian police institution handled 216 corruption cases with 436 suspects, and the country's losses reached IDR 1.6 trillion with a bribery value of IDR 975 million. Throughout 2017, the Institute of the supreme attorney of the Republic of Indonesia handled 315 suspected cases with suspects 730 people with a state loss value of IDR 4.4 trillion and the value of bribery amounted to

IDR 21.8 billion. Meanwhile, corruption cases were handled by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) in 2017, as many as 44 cases with 128 suspects, with the amount of state losses reached IDR 209.7 billion and the value of bribery as much as IDR 188.3 billion (Indonesia Corruption Watch, 2018a). Throughout 2017, KPK had the most of the nineteen times in history. From the OTT, KPK established 72 suspects consisting of law enforcement officers, legislative members, regional heads, and private parties (Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi, 2018).

It can be hypothesized that the development of corruption in Indonesia remains relatively high. In the context of the present, corruption has always been related to power because, with that power, the ruler can misuse its power and perpetuate it for personal benefit. When associated with electoral contestation of the region (elections), the practice of corruption is correct because of power struggles or breaches of power. Based on the Indonesian Corruption Watch (ICW) records, during 2010-2017 the number of regional heads who were suspected of corruption cases handled by the KPK, police, and prosecutors totaled 215 people (Indonesia Corruption Watch, 2018c). These cases occur with various modes of operandi, such as fictionalized projects, the negotiation of budgets between executive agencies and the legislature, the mark-up of the procurement budget of goods/services, bribing the licensing of a business in the area, and many other modes of operandi.

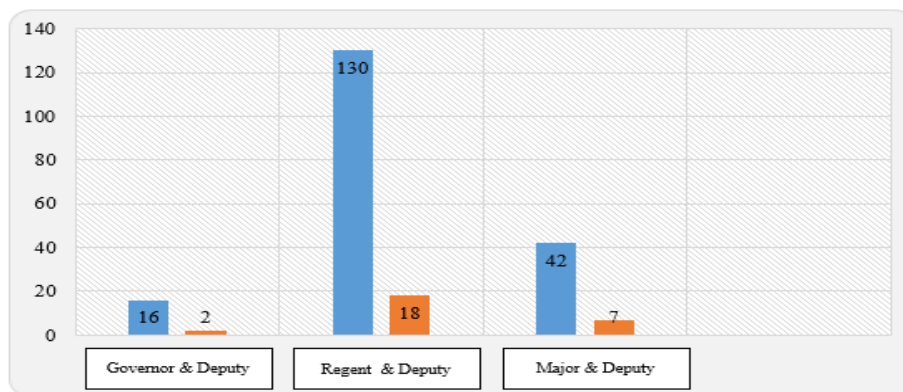


Figure 1. Number of Regional Heads of Corrupt Crime Suspect 2010-2017

The number of cases above illustrates that Indonesia's new and growing democracy is difficult regardless of corruption practices. Based on the results of research conducted by the ICW, the source of the problem in the constellation of politics in Indonesia is the absence of a cost for the political party to handle the needs of the local head candidate, members, and even presidential elections. The cost of politics in Indonesia is high, which is still very expensive. When the cost of executive and legislative candidacy is expected from personal funds and contributions from the community, the chances of implementing the practice are very high. Someone who is willing to spend personal funds or someone willing to donate funds is so great for the sake of a person's political candidacy that they will certainly expect a reply or reward that is worth it.

Almost all areas in Indonesia are well positioned in the central, provincial, district, and municipal governments, in the same case as the modus operandi. In addition to enriching themselves, his family, and chronology, the most important purpose in the practices of corruption is that they want to loosen his power. Therefore, a family dynasty political phenomenon is developed in which all government sectors in both executive and legislative institutions are controlled by the family, column, or specific party.

Table 1. Corruption case handling related to provincial elections in 2018

No.	Province	Number of cases	Value of Country Loss (IDR)	Value of Bribery (IDR)
1	Sumatera Utara	237	1,83 Trillions	69 Billions
2	Riau	153	3,85 Trillions	41 Billions
3	Sumatera Selatan	89	348 Billions	2,7 Billions

4	Jawa Barat	181	1,81 Trillions	43 Billions
5	Jawa Tengah	200	605,5 Billions	2,5 Billions
6	Jawa Timur	281	117 Trillions	79 Billions
7	Bali	52	151 Billions	1,9 Billions
8	Kalimantan Barat	69	183 Billions	8,9 Billions
9	Kalimantan Timur	67	830 Billions	7,5 Billions
10	Sulaweasi Selatan	169	883 Billions	1,8 Billions

Source: Indonesia Corruption Watch (2018a).

The rapid development of corruption crimes in the country, not regardless of the political system, government, financial system, or other systems that are still in nature. In addition, one of the difficulties in the law enforcement process against perpetrators of criminal acts of corruption is the independence of law enforcement agencies. With the enactment of Law No. 31 of 1999, which was subsequently revised by Law No. 20 of 2001 on the eradication of corruption crimes, there was a significant change in the performance of criminal eradication institutions, corruption, and authority in investigation, investigation, prosecution, and judicial processes. This law provides extensive authority to the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) to eradicate corruption in Indonesia.

Compared to the authority of the police and prosecutors to eradicate corruption crimes, the commission's authority is wider. The duties and authorities of the KPK are governed by Articles 6 through 14 of Law No. 30 of 2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission. Article 6 of Law No. 30 of 2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission determines that the duties of the KPK institutions are coordination with the competent authorities on the eradication of corruption (TPK), supervising the authorities to conduct corruption eradication (TPK), conducting investigations, investigation, and prosecution of corruption crimes (TPK), performing acts of corruption prevention (TPK), and monitoring state government.

In Article 11 of Law No. 30 of 2002, the KPK is also given a dispute to investigate investigatecorruption in goods procurementcrimes involving legal inquiry officers, the state, and other people in relation to corruption crimes committed by the law enforcement apparatus and the state's abuses, gaining attention and disturbing the community, and/or the loss of the country by at least IDR 1 billion. In dealing with this case, the KPK is authorized to shorten the bureaucratic and prosecution processes. Thus, the KPK takes on two roles: police and prosecutors, which have been helpless in combating corruption. Furthermore, in Article 8, paragraph (1) of Law No. 30 of 2002, the KPK is authorized to conduct supervision, research, or study of agencies that perform duties and authorities related to the eradication of corruption and the performance of public services.

DISCUSSION

Almost all countries in the world have committed criminal acts of corruption. However, the number of criminal acts of corruption and the seriousness of the government in eradicating the perpetrators of the corruption act. Indonesia has one of the highest rates of corruption. Almost all levels of government organizers, both in the central government, local governments, and even villages, as the smallest level of government in the country, also practice corruption. These cases occur in various modes, such as project budget games, budget verification bribery, goods procurement corruption, bribery, handling cases involving district officials, and manipulation of village funds for personal benefit. Corruption in Indonesia is already a flu virus that has spread throughout the government's body, and the government and eradication measures are not yet maximal.

In the context of the present, corruption has always been related to power because, with that power, the ruler can abuse his power for personal, family, and chronology with one purpose to perpetuate his power. The majority of instances of corruption in Indonesia that have come to light indicate that corrupt practices are frequently the result of collusion between government officials, private interests, and political figures, with the aim of misappropriating public funds. Corruption can be classified as an extraordinary crime, not only for systematic modes and systems, but also because the consequences of

corruption crimes are parallel and destructive to the entire system of life, whether in economics, politics, sociocultural, or even to the moral and mental destruction of society.

In addition to corruption crimes conducted in an organized way, corruption is always related to power, and its impact is related to the crowd because the financial state that can be harmed is beneficial for improving the welfare of the people. Therefore, to tackle corruption in Indonesia, the government issued Law No. 31 of 1999. Law No. 20 of 2001 on the eradication of corruption crimes is the legal basis for the eradication of corruption in Indonesia. However, with the issuance of law No. 19 of 2019 for the amendment of law No. 30 of 2002 on the Eradication Commission, various legal experts have assessed that corruption crimes in Indonesia can no longer be classified as crimes extraordinary because some of the extraordinary powers that KPK has as the spearhead of corruption eradication in Indonesia have been eliminated.

Furthermore, KPK can take over corruption cases that are being handled by the police or prosecutors when public reports on corruption crimes are not followed up; the criminal offense handling process has no progress/protracted/delayed without any reason to be accountable; the corruption criminal's handling is aimed at protecting the real perpetrators; criminal acts of corruption contain corruption; and the barriers to handling corruption crimes are due to interference from executives, judiciary, according to the police or legislative.

In order to combat corruption crimes classified as an extra ordinary crime, KPK is given additional authority that is not owned by other institutions that are doing intercepts and recording conversations; The relevant agencies to prohibit a person from traveling abroad; Requesting information to a bank or other financial institution about the financial situation of the suspect or defendant being examined; Order to the bank or other financial institution to block the suspected account of the corruption belonging to the suspect, the defendant, or the other relevant party; Requesting wealth data and taxation data of suspects or defendants to related agencies; Suspend any financial transaction, trade transaction, and other agreements or temporary revocation of licenses, licenses, and concessions carried or held by suspected suspects or defendants based on the preliminary evidence has enough to do with the corruption criminal act being examined; Requesting assistance from an Indonesian Interpol or other state law enforcement agencies to conduct a search, arrest, and seizure of evidence outside the country; requesting the assistance of the police or other relevant agencies to capture, arrest, and seizure in the case of corruption crimes being addressed.

In addition to the previously formed anti-corruption teams, the Commission's authority was assessed very broadly, so that the agency was dubbed as the "super body." Article 12 of Law No. 30 of 2002 determines that KPK investigators have the competence to tap or record the conversation, instructing the relevant institution to prohibit a person from traveling to the bank or other financial institution about the financial situation of the suspect or the defendant being inspected, instructing the bank or other financial institution to block the suspected account of corruption Suspect, or the other party concerned, requesting wealth data and taxation data of suspects or defendants to the relevant authorities.

According to article 12 letter C of Law No. 30 of 2002, the KPK institution has the authority to instruct the Chairman or Supervisor of the suspected corruption in order to be dismissed from office. Similarly, the examination of the state apparatus or officials involved in alleged corruption, the authority to instruct the president to permit investigation, and investigation. This authority was once used by KPK in the investigation of the alleged corruption of the MI-2 helicopter, worth IDR 12 billion, involving Governor Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) Abdullah Puteh (Aaron, 2005). Other KPK authorities that are valued in comparison with the authority of the police and prosecutors can handle cases that occurred before the establishment of the KPK institution itself. It is seen in the case of Governor Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) Abdullah Puteh with Bram Manoppo. Bram Manoppo became accused in the case of 1999, with the governor of NAD, Abdullah Puteh. Puteh's case occurred before the enactment of Law No. 30 of 2002 on the KPK, so that the KPK was judged to not deal with the case of Abdullah Puteh. However, the KPK ventured to deal with the case by violating the criminal law principle that handling criminal matters should not be retroactive.

The formation of KPK is also assumed by the assumption that corruption is an extraordinary crime (extra ordinary crime) so that the handling should also be done in a remarkable way (Prahassacitta, 2016). Police and prosecutors who are expected to deal with corruption cases cannot operate effectively. Even these two institutions are considered to have entered the vortex or part of the corruption crime network itself. For this reason, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) was formed in response to mandatory law enforcement officers handling corruption crimes that occurred in Indonesia.

The most controversial authority is that KPK can handle money laundering crimes related to the corruption that is being handled (Cees, 1998). Money laundering crimes are acts taken by the subject of the law, where money is derived from the outcome of the crime that the money is hidden or disguised. Many of the original criminal acts of money laundering crimes are based on Article 2 of Law No. 8 of 2010 on the prevention and eradication of money laundering crimes and corruption crimes into the original criminal acts of criminal acts most major or frequent money laundering in Indonesia.

In Law No. 8 of 2010 on the Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering Crimes, the KPK was given authority to investigate money laundering crimes. This is expressly stated in article 74, which is "money laundering investigation conducted by the original criminal investigation in accordance with the provisions of the event and the provisions of the law enforcement legislation, unless otherwise specified by law. As well as the explanation of article 74 stating the "original criminal investigation" is an official of the institution which by law is given the authority to investigate, the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, prosecutors, The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), as well as the Directorate General of Customs Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia.

The original criminal investigator may conduct a money laundering investigation when finding preliminary evidence of a money laundering criminal in the event of an original criminal investigation according to his authority. The KPK's authority to prosecute it is not expressly stated as the authority for investigation; however, this does not mean that the KPK is not authorized to sue money laundering. Article 51, paragraph (1) of Law No. 30 of 2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission states that the claimant is a public prosecutor on a Corruption Eradication Commission appointed and dismissed by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). In Section 38, paragraph (1), it is also affirmed that the authority of the Corruption Eradication Commission is "all authority relating to the investigation, and prosecution as stipulated in law No. 8 year 1981 on criminal events law also applies to investigators and prosecutors to the Corruption Eradication Commission.

In Article 6, letter a of Law No. 46, 2009 of the Corruption Criminal Court also determines that "the corruption crime court as referred to in article 5 shall be authorized to examine, prosecute, and terminate the criminal offense Money laundering that originated from corruption crimes "by accepting the demands of the KPK's attorney against the corruption and TPPU matters, although not specifically regulated authorities demanding the KPK, the court of Tipikor is prohibited to reject the matter as set forth in article 10 paragraph (1) of Law No. 48 year 2009 of the judicial authority that: "The court shall not refuse to examine, adjudicate, and discontinue a matter filed in the pretext that the law is not or is unclear, but obliged to examine and judge them.

In that article, corrupt criminal trials acknowledged the authority of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) to demand a criminal act of money laundering (TPPU). As an example of the case of Wa Ode Nurhayanti, KPK prosecuted the DPR's budget agency. In this case, the KPK is authorized to sue a criminal cause of money laundering that is a criminal act of birth corruption. If based on a simple judicial principle of rapid cost of light then if the investigation is on one hand, then the prosecutor may lease cumulatively between the original criminal act with a money laundering criminal act and delegate it together to the Court " (Cees, 1998).

On the basis of the aforementioned facts, corruption crimes in Indonesia are classified as extraordinary crimes; therefore, their actions are unremarkable. Although, in general, legal experts are of the view that corruption crimes in Indonesia have already been controlling and worthy of being categorized as extraordinary crimes, some believe that corruption in Indonesia is still classified as an

unusual crime because there is no international norm to mention corruption as an extraordinary crime in both the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the United Nations on Transnational Organized Crime (Prahassacitta, 2017). From this argument comes the idea of trimming or reducing the authority of the KPK through the revision of Law No. 30 of 2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission, rolled out by the People's Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR RI).

The revised KPK Act of Law No. 19 of 2019 on the amendment of Law No. 30 year 2002 of the Corruption Eradication Commission was rejected by anticorruption activists, academics, and society because the process of stacking did not involve the community and the elements of the KPK leadership itself. The revision of the KPK Act was rushed and forced to recall that the employment period of the DPR RI period ended in 2019 and was replaced by newly elected DPR RI members. The goodwill of the DPR RI in revising the KPK law is questionable, and the change in legislation effectively strengthens the KPK or weakens the KPK institution. When looking at some of the provisions contained in the KPK Act after being revised, many circles have precisely weakened the KPK from both the prevention and resistance aspects of corruption crimes (Girsang et al., 2023).

KPK assesses that there are 26 chapters that have the potential to weaken the institution of KPK in performing its duties. KPK's spokesman, Febri Diansyah, mentioned that 26 points are considered to be potentially debilitating KPK because it reduces the number of principal authorities in carrying out corruption eradication tasks formerly owned by the KPK under Law No. 30 Year 2002. Some points are considered to weaken KPK; among others, the existence of the KPK Supervisory Board, authority, and prosecution is reduced, and a number of technical procedures are considered to complicate the process of enforcement (Julpandi et al., 2024).

There are several points that are assessed as controversial and alleged that many parties weaken KPK institutions in conducting corruption eradication tasks in Indonesia, including KPK being placed as a state institution under the executive family before being revised. Determined that KPK is a state institution that, in carrying out its duties and authorities, is independent and free from any influence of power. However, once revised, it is governed that the KPK is the state institution in the executive power family that is independent and free from any power influence in carrying out its duties and authorities.

The position of the KPK Officer-before revision, Article 1, paragraph 5, determines that KPK officers are recruited independently and become permanent officers. However, after the revised KPK, officers were civil servants, as referred to in the legislation regarding the state civil apparatus. That is, according to Article 1, Figure 1 of Law No. 5 of 2014 regarding civil apparatus determines that an ASN comprises civil servants and government employees with employment agreements (PPPK). The age limit for civil servants is 35 years, while the above age is elevated to P3K. That is, most of the KPK officers in the status of employees will be P3K, including independent investigators, such as the senior investigator KPK and Novel Baswedan.

The authority of the tapping before the revision determined that in carrying out the task of investigation and prosecution, as referred to in Article 6 letter C, the Corruption Eradication Commission shall be authorized: a. Tapping and recording of conversations. However, after the revised intercepts are governed by article 12B (1), which determines that intercepts, as intended in Article 12, paragraph (1) shall be executed after obtaining written permission from the Board of Trustees. (2) Obtaining the license, as intended in paragraph (1), should be executed on request in writing by the management of the Corruption Elimination Commission. (3) The Board of Trustees may give written permission to the request, as referred to in paragraph (2), at least 1 × 24 (one time twenty-four) hours from the time the request is made. (4) If the Chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission has obtained written permission from the Board of Trustees, as referred to in Section (3), the wiretapping is carried out for at most 6 (six) months since the written permission is received and can be extended 1 (one) time for the same timeframe.

Section 12C (1) determines that investigators report intercepts as referred to in Article 12, paragraph (1), which is in progress to the regular management of the corruption eradication commission. (2) Intercept, as referred to in Article 12, paragraph (1), shall be held accountable to the leadership of the

Corruption Eradication Commission and the Board of Trustees no later than 14 (14) working days from the date of tapping completion. Furthermore, in Article 12D (1), the result of wiretapping, as referred to in Article 12 clause (1), is confidential and only for judicial purposes in the eradication of corruption.

The termination and prosecution before the revision, Article 40, determines that the KPK is not authorized to issue a termination warrant of investigation and prosecution in the case of corruption. However, after being revised, Article 40 determines that (1) The Corruption Eradication Commission is authorized to terminate the investigation and prosecution of criminal corruption proceedings whose investigation and prosecution did not complete in the longest period of 1 (one) Years; (2) Termination of the investigation and prosecution as intended in paragraph (1) shall be reported to the Board of Trustees no later than 1 (one) week from the time of termination warrant of the investigation and prosecution; (3) Termination of the investigation and prosecution as intended in paragraph (1) shall be announced by the Corruption Eradication Commission to the public; (4) Termination of the investigation and prosecution as intended in paragraph (2) may be revoked by the Chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission if new evidence is found that can cancel the reason for termination of investigation and prosecution.

KPK investigators in Article 45 before the revision, KPK investigators determined that they were investigators of the corruption elimination commission raised and dismissed by the corruption elimination commission. However, after the revised Corruption Eradication Commission, the investigator can come from the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, the Attorney General's Republic of Indonesia, a civil servant who is given special authority by law, and the Commission Investigator Eradication of corruption. The establishment of the Board of Trustees-Article 37 before being revised determines that, as referred to in Article 36, the advisory team and officers in charge of the Corruption Eradication Commission. However, after the revision in Chapter V, the board of trustees was formed.

Article 37A (1) determines that in order to supervise the implementation of the duties and authorities of the Corruption Eradication Commission formed as intended in Article 21, paragraph (1) of Letter A. (2) The supervisory board as intended in paragraph (1) shall constitute non-structural institutions in carrying out their duties and the authorities are independent. (3) Members of the Board of Trustees were 5 (five) persons. (4) Members of the Board of Trustees, as referred to in paragraph (2), hold office for 4 (four) years and may be reelected in the same position for only 1 (one) term and receive follow-up reports from the public about alleged violations of the code by the Chairman and officers of the Corruption Eradication Commission or violations of the provisions of this Act. (2) The Board of Trustees creates a report on the execution of tasks periodically 1 (one) time in 1 (one) year. (3) The report, as mentioned in clause (2), shall be submitted to the President of the Republic of Indonesia and the People's Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 37 D the terms become members of the Board of Trustees G. Lowest age 55 years; H. Education in the lowest S1 (undergraduate strata): The preferred priority as the minimum law enforcement for 15 years: Article 37E (1), The Chairman and member of the Board of Trustees, as referred to in Article 37A, is elected by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia based on prospective members proposed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia. (2) By appointing the chairman and members of the Board of Trustees, as referred to in paragraph (1), the President of the Republic of Indonesia forms the selection committee. (3) The selection committee, as referred to in paragraph (2), consists of elements of the central government and society. In response to changes in the KPK law, Padjajaran University Professor Romli Atmasasmita said that the revision of the KPK law was not a form of weakening, but an improvement to the corruption eradication strategy. Revision of the KPK law to strengthen and emphasize the corruption eradication strategy conducted by the KPK established in the era of reform. The establishment of the Board of Trustees to keep KPK investigators and leaders working professionally in accordance with the spirit of eradicating corruption and the regulation of legislation (Deyana, 2020).

Many legal experts do not agree with this match. If corruption in Indonesia is considered a great crime, then the method of overcoming it is extraordinary. Therefore, one of the efforts of the

government is to strengthen the KPK by providing more and wider authority than other law enforcement agencies. According to Rukmini (2010), it should be understood that corruption in Indonesia is not the same as corruption in other states. Corruption in Indonesia has occurred from the lowest level of government to the highest level of government, both in the executive, legislative, and judicial environments. Furthermore, corruption in Indonesia involves not only the government but also the institutions of the Indonesian National Army, the Police of the Republic of Indonesia, and private parties. Therefore, many legal experts agree that corruption in Indonesia can be categorized as an extraordinary crime (Rukmini, 2010).

Eddy Hiariej states that corruption is classified as an extraordinary crime, not only because of its mode, systemic, and organized, but corruption is also categorized as a tremendous crime because the consequences are parallel and destructive; the whole system of life is national and state in terms of economic, political, socio-cultural, and even moral and mental damage to society. When reviewed from the victim's perspective, the victim of the crime of corruption is the state and the people because with the crime of corruption, the financial and state economy becomes reduced and disrupted. Moreover, the victims are economically weak or politically low (Hiariej, 2019). The poor were unable to live decently, and his son could not obtain a reasonable education.

The usual or conventional eradication of corruption efforts has proven ineffective, owing to many obstacles. This is because corruption from the virus not only attacked executive and legislative bodies but also burst into the judiciary conducted by judges, prosecutors, and police as law enforcement institutions; therefore, an extraordinary method of law enforcement is needed to eradicate corruption, one of which provides tremendous authority to the KPK as a special and independent way of combating corruption (Sen, 1999). If the authority of KPK is equal to other law enforcement authorities in both prevention and suppression aspects, then the better KPK is abolished, and the authority to eradicate corruption is returned to Indonesian police institutions and high prosecutors.

CONCLUSION

The extraordinary crimes were first addressed as a heavy violation of human rights, especially the crime of genocide and crimes against humanity. However, the interpretation of extraordinary crimes continues to evolve with many new types of crimes but has the same characteristics as genocide and crimes against humanity. Drumbl mentioned that extraordinary crime is an extreme crime that is quantitatively different from common crimes. This crime is serious, widespread, and massive, and has become an enemy of mankind. According to Claude Pomerleau (2008), extraordinary wickedness is a planned, systematized, and organized behavior, deed, or action targeting most of its targets to specific individuals and groups by reason discriminatory.

With regard to international criminal law, the Rome Statute (Rome Statute of International Criminal Court, 1998) introduced the term crime, which is the most serious crime concern to the international community. Article 5, paragraph (1) of the Roman Statute classifies the most serious crimes concerning the international community into four types: genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and criminal aggression. These four evils are considered extraordinary crimes because they can harm human conscience and threaten the world's peace, security, and welfare. According to Drumble (2017), the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity, crimes of war, and the crime of aggression is seen as an extraordinary crime because it has major criteria such as "conduct planned, systematized, and organized that targets large numbers of individuals based on their actual or perceived membership in a particular group that has become selected as a target on discriminatory grounds."

Corruption in Indonesia is happening throughout the government at both the central and regional levels. Although there are various disagreeing parties to corruption classified as extraordinary crimes, legal experts generally argue that corruption in Indonesia can be categorized as an extraordinary crime because it is organized, systematic, and looting, so that it can negatively impact economic growth, legal enforcement, and national security stability. Therefore, to combat corruption crimes in Indonesia, the government issued Law No. 31 of 1999 and No. 20 of 2001 on the eradication of corruption crimes as a legal basis for the eradication of corruption in Indonesia. However, with the

issuance of law No. 19 of 2019 for the amendment of law No. 30 of 2002 on the Eradication Commission, various legal experts have assessed that corruption crimes in Indonesia can no longer be classified as crimes extraordinary because some of the extraordinary powers that KPK has as the spearhead of corruption eradication in Indonesia have been eliminated.

Conflict of Interest

All the authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

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