

Effectiveness of Coordination and Supervision of The Corruption Eradication Commission in Preventing Criminal Acts of Corruption and Misuse of Regional Assets (Research Study of The Deputy for Coordination and Supervision of The Corruption Eradication Commission of The Republic of Indonesia)

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Abstract. *The Corruption Eradication Commission has a duty to prevent corruption. One of the deputies that has the duty to prevent corruption is carried out by the Deputy for Coordination and Supervision. Prevention of corruption is very important for the KPK to do by coordinating with other agencies in the regional government. Coordination between law enforcement and the regional government must have a positive impact on reducing the number of corruption cases. The form of implementation is the prevention of corruption against regional assets. Regional assets are in the form of land controlled by third parties. As in the case of the Sorong City Regional Government. That in the case of the former land of the Agriculture Service located on Jalan Jenderal Sudirman (in front of the Sorong City District Court), Melawai Village, Manoi District, Sorong City, West Papua Province, the type of livestock land is 1712 M2 with a Certificate of Use Rights Number 306 dated September 8, 1984 which is controlled by a third party. Therefore, the Sorong City Regional Government coordinated with the Deputy for Coordination and Supervision of the KPK in an effort to regain the rights to the regional government assets. The problem raised in this study is how the implementation of KPK coordination and supervision in preventing criminal acts of corruption in the misuse of regional assets. And how effective is the coordination and supervision of the KPK in preventing criminal acts of corruption in the misuse of regional assets. The research method used in this study is sociological normative legal research. This study uses an effectiveness approach. This study uses primary data and secondary data. The data collection method uses interviews and literature studies with analytical descriptive research specifications and analysis methods using evaluative analysis. The results of the study show that collaboration and coordination between the KPK and the regional government are the keys to success in preventing misuse of regional assets. The role of the Deputy for Coordination and Supervision of the KPK is very central in preventing criminal acts of corruption. In preventing criminal acts of corruption, the Deputy for Coordination and Supervision coordinates with the Regional Government,*

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Prosecutor's Office and Police to save regional assets. Coordination between law enforcers is a crucial element in realizing effective, efficient and equitable legal certainty. Obstacles affecting the coordination and supervision of the KPK in preventing misuse of regional assets include the lack of integration of regional asset data, weak commitment of regional governments, overlapping authority between institutions, and limited human resources and technology. In addition, there is still a bureaucratic culture that is less responsive to supervision and low anti-corruption awareness at the regional level.

Keywords: Corruption; KPK; Regional Assets.

1. Introduction

In the context of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, the presence of Auxiliary State Institutions has mushroomed after the amendment to the Constitution (UUD) of the Republic of Indonesia (RI) in 1945. These Auxiliary State Institutions were not formed on a uniform legal basis. Some of them were established based on the mandate of the constitution, but some also obtained legitimacy based on Laws (UU) or Presidential Decrees. One of the Auxiliary State Institutions formed by Law is the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). Under the legal protection of Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission.

The Corruption Eradication Committee (KPK) is a state institution which in carrying out its duties and authorities is independent and free from the influence of any power (Article 3).¹ In the explanation of Article 3, it is stated that what is meant by any power is power that can influence the duties and authorities of the KPK or individual commission members from the executive, judiciary, legislative, other parties related to corruption cases or circumstances and situations or for any reason.²

Special criminal law is defined as legislation in a particular field that has criminal sanctions, or criminal acts regulated in special legislation outside the Criminal Code (KUHP), both criminal and non-criminal legislation but has criminal sanctions (provisions deviating from the KUHP). Special criminal law is criminal law that applies specifically to certain people. Special criminal law as legislation in a particular field that has criminal sanctions, or criminal acts regulated in special legislation, outside the KUHP, both Criminal and non-criminal legislation but has sanctions.³

If examined, the definition of criminal law consists of material criminal law and formal criminal law. Material criminal law is criminal law that contains the material or substance of criminal law itself. While formal criminal law is criminal procedural law that is real or

¹ Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission

² Andi Hamzah, 2017, Indonesian Criminal Law, Jakarta, Sinar Grafika., p. 1.

³ Joko Sri Widodo, 2019, Indonesian Criminal Law Study, Jakarta, Kepel Press, p. 291.

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concrete. Where we see criminal law moving or running or being in a process.⁴

According to Prof. Moeljatno, criminal law is part of the overall law in force in a country, which provides the basis and rules for:⁵

1. Determining which actions may not be carried out and which are prohibited, accompanied by threats or sanctions in the form of certain criminal penalties for anyone who violates the prohibition.
2. Determining when and in what cases those who have violated these prohibitions can be subject to or sentenced to the penalties that have been threatened.
3. Determining how criminal penalties can be imposed if someone is suspected of violating the prohibition.

Law Number 31 of 1999 as amended by Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption states that the definition of criminal acts of corruption as outlined in Article 2 paragraph (1) which states that anyone who unlawfully commits an act of enriching themselves or another person or a corporation that can harm state finances or the state economy, shall be punished with life imprisonment or a minimum imprisonment of 4 (four) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a fine of at least Rp. 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah). Article 3 which states that anyone who, with the aim of benefiting themselves or another person or a corporation, abuses the authority, opportunity or means available to them because of their position or position that can harm state finances or the state economy, shall be punished with life imprisonment or a maximum imprisonment of short 1 (one) year and maximum 20 (twenty) years and or a fine of at least Rp. 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah) and at most Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).

The definition of corruption itself is an activity carried out to enrich oneself or a group where the activity violates the law because it has harmed the nation and state. From a legal perspective, the crime of corruption includes the following elements:⁶

1. Abuse of authority, opportunity and means
2. Enriching oneself, others or a corporation
3. Harming state finances or the state economy

Types of acts that are included in criminal acts of corruption are regulated in laws and regulations. In general, these laws and regulations can be categorized into two types, namely criminal acts of corruption in the Criminal Code and outside the Criminal Code. Criminal acts regulated in the Criminal Code include criminal acts of bribery, criminal acts of embezzlement, criminal acts of extortion, and criminal acts related to contracting or partners, criminal acts related to the judiciary, criminal acts of exceeding the limits of authority, and criminal acts of aggravating witnesses.⁷ Meanwhile, criminal acts of corruption regulated outside the Criminal Code are Law Number 3 of 1971, Law Number 31 of 1999, and Law Number 20 of 2001.

⁴ Andi Hamzah, 2017, Indonesian Criminal Law, Jakarta, Sinar Grafika., p. 1.

⁵ Moeljatno, 1987, Parinciples of Criminal Law. Jakarta, PT. Bina Askara, p. 1.

⁶ Adami Chazawi, 2016, Criminal Law on Corruption in Indonesia, Jakarta, Rajawali Pres, Revised Edition, p. 25.

⁷ Alfitra, 2022, Corruption Crime Regulations, Depok, Raih Asa, p. 2.

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Regional assets are economic resources controlled and/or owned by the regional government as a result of past events, and from which future economic and/or social benefits are expected to be obtained, both by the government and the community. The legal basis for managing regional assets is stated in Government Regulation Number 28 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 27 of 2014 concerning Management of State/Regional Property and also Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 7 of 2024 concerning Amendments to Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 19 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for Management of Regional Property.

The grouping of regional assets is generally divided into two types, namely financial assets and non-financial assets. Financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and securities (short-term and long-term investments). While the grouping of non-financial assets consists of fixed assets (land, buildings, vehicles, etc.) and other assets (intangible assets).

Several Regional Government Assets that must be protected by the KPK in carrying out coordination and supervision are the Regional Government Assets of Sorong City. Regional Government Assets as stated in Article 22 of Law Number 45 of 1999 concerning the Establishment of the Province of Central Irian Jaya, Province.

West Irian Jaya, Paniai Regency, Mimika Regency, Puncak Jaya Regency, and Sorong City stated that:⁸

1. For the smooth running of government in the Province of Central Irian Jaya, Province of West Irian Jaya, Paniai Regency, Mimika Regency, Puncak Jaya Regency, and Sorong City, the Governor of East Irian Jaya and the Regent of Sorong in accordance with their respective authorities and duties shall inventory and arrange the handover to the Government of the Province of Central Irian Jaya, Province of West Irian Jaya, Paniai Regency, Mimika Regency, Puncak Jaya Regency, and Sorong City in accordance with the laws and regulations:

a. employees who due to their position are required by the Government of Central Irian Jaya Province, West Irian Jaya Province, Paniai Regency, Mimika Regency, Puncak Jaya Regency, and Sorong City;

b. land, buildings, movable and immovable property owned, controlled or utilized by the Government of East Irian Jaya Province and the Government of Sorong Regency, which are located in Central Irian Jaya Province, West Irian Jaya Province, Paniai Regency, Mimika Regency, Puncak Jaya Regency and Sorong City;

c. Regionally-Owned Enterprises of East Irian Jaya Province and Sorong Regency whose position and nature are required and whose activities are located in Central Irian Jaya Province, West Irian Jaya Province, Paniai Regency, Mimika Regency, Puncak Jaya Regency, and Sorong City;

d. debts and receivables of the Province of East Irian Jaya which are used for the Province of Central Irian Jaya, the Province of West Irian Jaya, Paniai Regency, Mimika Regency, Puncak Jaya Regency and debts and receivables of the Regency which are used for the City of Sorong; and

⁸ Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 45 of 1999 concerning the Establishment of the Province of Central Irian Jaya, the Province of West Irian Jaya, Paniai Regency, Mimika Regency, Puncak Jaya Regency, and Sorong City.

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e. office equipment, archives, documents and libraries which due to their nature are required by the Province of Central Irian Jaya, Province of Irian Jaya

West, Paniai Regency, Mimika Regency, Puncak Jaya Regency, and Sorong City.

Apart from that, Article 2 of the Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 42 of 2001 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Handover of Goods and Debts and Receivables in Newly Established Regions,⁹ states that:

(1) Goods belonging to the Region or controlled and/or utilized by the Provincial Government or the parent Regency/City Government whose location is within the territory of the newly formed Region, must be handed over and become the property of the newly formed Region.

(2) Debts and receivables of the Provincial Government or the parent Regency/City Government relating to matters that have become the authority of the Region and the use or utilization of which is within the territory of the newly formed Region, must be handed over and become the rights, obligations and responsibilities of the newly formed Region.

Coordination between the local government and the KPK institution regarding the security and protection of regional assets of Sorong City which are influenced by factors outside the applicable legal provisions. So that an integrative law enforcement institution is needed, namely the KPK.

The Corruption Eradication Commission, which is guided by Article 6 of Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission, has the task of carrying out:

- a. preventive measures so that criminal acts of corruption do not occur;
- b. coordination with agencies authorized to carry out the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption and agencies tasked with implementing public services;
- c. monitor the implementation of state governance;
- d. investigation, prosecution and prosecution of Corruption Crimes; and
- e. actions to implement judge's decisions and court decisions that have obtained permanent legal force.

In addition, the Corruption Eradication Commission's duties are stated in Article 7 paragraph (1) of Law Number 19 of 2019, which states that in carrying out coordination duties as referred to in Article 6 letter a, the Corruption Eradication Commission has the authority to:

- a. carry out registration and examination of reports on the assets of state administrators;
- b. receive reports and determine the status of gratification;
- c. organizing anti-corruption education programs in every educational network;
- d. planning and implementing a socialization program for the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption;
- e. conducting anti-corruption campaigns to the public; and
- f. carry out bilateral or multilateral cooperation in the Eradication of Criminal Acts of

⁹ Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 42 of 2001 Concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Handover of Goods and Debts Receivable in Newly Established Regions

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Corruption.

With these provisions, the KPK is involved in securing, protecting, preventing misuse of regional assets in the Province of Central Irian Jaya, West Irian Jaya Province, Paniai Regency, Mimika Regency, Puncak Jaya Regency. The formation of the Province is stated in Article 22 of Law Number 45 of 1999 concerning the Formation of the Province of Central Irian Jaya, West Irian Jaya Province, Paniai Regency, Mimika Regency, Puncak Jaya Regency, and Sorong City have Sorong City Regional Government Assets that must be protected. Thus, the KPK has duties as stated in Article 6 and Article 7 requiring the KPK to coordinate, supervise, investigate, investigate, and prosecute, take preventive measures against corruption in securing Sorong City Regional Government Assets.

This is based on the fact that the importance of effectiveness in law enforcement against regional assets. Law enforcement of corruption crimes handled by law enforcement officers is very difficult which is influenced by several internal and external factors. In other words, these factors require effective efforts or steps in protecting regional assets, especially in the Sorong City Regional Government.

Thus, an important role is needed for the KPK, especially the Deputy for Coordination and Supervision as one of the institutions tasked with preventing criminal acts of corruption, with the hope of being able to save regional government assets in Indonesia, especially Sorong City, based on the concept of protecting regional assets and coordination between the KPK and the Sorong City Regional Government.

Based on the background of the problem above, the author is interested in conducting research which is formulated under the title Effectiveness Of Coordination And Supervision Of The Corruption Eradication Commission In Preventing Criminal Acts Of Corruption And Misuse Of Assets Regional Owned (Research Study On The Deputy For Coordination And Supervision Of The Corruption Eradication Commission Of The Republic Of Indonesia).

2. Research Methods

The research specification used in this study is analytical descriptive. Analytical descriptive research is a method used to describe a condition or situation that is currently taking place, the purpose of which is to provide data on the object of research so that it can explore things that are ideal, then analyzed based on legal theory or applicable laws and regulations.¹⁰

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Implementation of Coordination and Supervision of the Corruption Eradication Commission in Preventing Criminal Acts of Corruption and Misuse of Regional Assets

Implementation of coordination and supervision of the KPK which is authorized by the constitution to prevent criminal acts of corruption, especially in the Deputy for Coordination and Supervision. Among the preventions that must be carried out is providing protection for regional assets from misuse.

The Deputy for Coordination and Supervision has the task of preparing formulations and

¹⁰ Zainuddin Ali, 2009, Legal Research Methods, Jakarta, Sinar Grafika, p. 223.

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implementing policies in the field of coordination and supervision in handling corruption cases. In carrying out the duties as referred to in paragraph (1) the Deputy for Coordination and Supervision carries out the following functions:¹¹

1. Formulation of technical policies in the field of coordination of state governance includes review of the administrative management system in regional government;
2. Formulation of technical policies in the field of coordination and supervision of investigations, inquiries and prosecutions in the eradication of criminal acts of corruption by other law enforcers;
3. Implementation of studies, reviews and/or research in order to support the implementation of duties in the Deputy for Coordination and Supervision;
4. Coordinating investigations, inquiries and prosecutions in the eradication of criminal acts of corruption by other law enforcers;
5. Requesting information, developments in handling and establishing a reporting system in activities to eradicate criminal acts of corruption by other law enforcers;

In simple terms, coordination can be defined as working together to achieve a common goal. Coordination will take place when a number of decisions have been adjusted in their consequences, so as not to be too detrimental to one party.

decisions with other decisions, to a certain extent the consequences need to be studied, weighed and/or measured. In public policy studies, cross/inter-agency coordination in the public sector can be seen as an instrument and mechanism aimed at aligning the tasks and functions of each agency. Coordination is used to build greater cohesion and integration between agencies, so that obstacles, challenges, deficiencies and contradictions within each agency, in the midst of implementing management and policies, can be reduced/eliminated.¹²

Thus, the Deputy for Coordination and Supervision has an important role in handling corruption cases as an effort of criminal policy in the form of preventing corruption. According to Imam Turmudi in his interview, the KPK's authority in the Deputy for Coordination and Supervision has an important role in implementing coordination and supervision.¹³

In the implementation of coordination and supervision in accordance with the authority of the KPK granted by law, we basically have to distinguish between coordination and supervision. If it is related to assets, it is included in the scope of coordination and not included in the scope of supervision. Because the Presidential Regulation stipulates that the implementation of supervision is only related to the handling of cases handled by other law enforcement officers.

Thus, the role of the Deputy for Coordination and Supervision of the Corruption Eradication Committee is very central in preventing criminal acts of corruption. In preventing criminal

¹¹ <https://kpk.go.id/id/tentang-kpk/struktur-organisasi> access date May 13, 2025

¹² Dudy Heryadi and Denny Indra Sukmawan, Optimizing Coordination and Supervision between Agencies in the Framework of Eradicating Corruption, Integrity Anti-Corruption Journal, Volume 9 Number 2, 2023., p. 214.

¹³ Interview. Imam Turmudi. Acting. Director of Region V. Office of the Corruption Eradication Commission. May 21, 2025

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acts of corruption, the Deputy for Coordination and Supervision coordinates with the Regional Government, the Prosecutor's Office and the Police to save regional assets. Good coordination between law enforcement officers in handling criminal acts of corruption is a key factor in creating effective, consistent and just law enforcement. Although there is a supporting legal and institutional framework, the implementation of coordination activities often still faces challenges, such as sectoral egos, differences in legal perceptions and limitations in the exchange of information. To increase the effectiveness of handling criminal acts of corruption, stronger synergy is needed between the KPK, the Prosecutor's Office and the Police, as well as the support of a transparent and accountable system to encourage integrity and professionalism in the law enforcement process.

The law aims to achieve justice, certainty, and benefit. Optimization to achieve the objectives of the law requires methods and strategies that are structured and detailed. The law contained in a state regulation will apply from the date of enactment of the regulation. When the regulation comes into effect, it should run well as expected. The law that is formed must be able to be implemented to achieve the objectives of the law.

Soerjono Soekanto stated that effectiveness is the extent to which a group can achieve its goals. So the law can be said to be effective if there is a positive legal impact, at that time the law achieves its target in guiding or changing human behavior so that it becomes legal behavior. In relation to the issue of legal effectiveness, the identification of law is not only with the element of external coercion but also with the court process. The threat of coercion is also an absolute element so that a rule can be categorized as law, so of course this element of coercion is also closely related to the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of a legal provision or rule.¹⁴

The mechanism and implementation of the law carried out by the Deputy for Coordination and Supervision of the Corruption Eradication Committee to prevent misuse of regional assets, one of which is the coordination forum. The Corruption Eradication Committee often forms a coordination forum with regional governments, the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP) and other related agencies to discuss strategic issues related to the management of regional assets and formulate steps to prevent corruption.

Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption is the main legal basis in efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia. This law forms the legal basis for identifying, investigating, and prosecuting criminal acts of corruption.¹⁵ From a legal political perspective, the KPK uses several policies in implementing its authority to take action against acts of corruption, namely Article 33 and 24 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution, Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning amendments to Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption and Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the second amendment to Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission, which is an important instrument in efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia.

¹⁴ Soerjono Soekanto, 1988, Effectiveness of Law and Regulation of Sanctions, Bandung, Ramadja Karya, p. 80.

¹⁵ Rumawan, T, 2023, Implementation of Legislative Policy on Criminal Conspiracy in Corruption Crimes Decided Based on the Supreme Court Decision (No. 1959 K/Pid. Sus/2021/MA) (Doctoral dissertation, Indonesian Christian University).

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In preventing corruption, the Deputy for Coordination and Supervision of the Corruption Eradication Committee (KPK) held a coordination meeting with the regional government. The coordination meeting with the regional government was held to align the anti-corruption perceptions of various parties or work units. The purpose of the coordination meeting with the regional government is to ensure that everyone has the same understanding in managing regional assets. The coordination meeting can provide input to resolve corruption issues related to regional assets and make joint decisions between the Deputy for Coordination and Supervision of the KPK and the Regional Government to ensure legal certainty over the problem.

One form of coordination meeting related to regional asset issues that was once held between the Deputy for Coordination and Supervision of the Corruption Eradication Committee (KPK) and the regional government was the Sorong City Regional Government. In an interview with the Head of Assets Division of the Sorong City BPKAD, Erna Rarbab stating that:¹⁶

1. Yes, the Sorong City Regional Government has coordinated with the Corruption Eradication Committee of the Republic of Indonesia, especially the Deputy for Supervision and Supervision of the Corruption Eradication Committee of the Republic of Indonesia Region V regarding the prevention of criminal acts of corruption. The Sorong City Regional Government and the Corruption Eradication Committee have also held a coordination meeting to accelerate efforts to prevent corruption, which was attended by all OPD and DPRD leaders within the Sorong City Regional Government. In the meeting, the Corruption Eradication Committee also discussed the issue of taxes and ownership of regional assets.

2. For example, the Sorong City Regional Government once asked for assistance from the Deputy for Supervision of the Corruption Eradication Committee of the Republic of Indonesia Region V regarding the problem of Grant Assets in the form of Ex-Office Land from the Sorong Regency Regional Government to the Sorong City Regional Government which was controlled by another party and is currently still in process and has also been assisted by the Sorong District Attorney's Office through the Head of Datun regarding Asset Control.

In the coordination meeting between the Deputy for Coordination and Supervision of the Corruption Eradication Committee (KPK) and the regional government, discussions and developments on the recovery of regional assets caused by corruption are usually carried out. The division of tasks and responsibilities in preventing corruption is very important. The effectiveness of the coordination meeting between the Deputy for Coordination and Supervision and the Regional Government determines the smooth operation and achievement of the common goal between the Indonesian Corruption Eradication Committee (KPK RI) and the Regional Government, namely to prevent irregularities in the management of regional assets.

Based on Law Number 45 of 1999 in Article 10 which states "With the establishment of Sorong City, the Administrative City of Sorong within the Regency

The Deputy for Coordination and Supervision of the Corruption Eradication Committee also provided recommendations to regional governments in the form of implementing the

¹⁶ Interview, Erna Rarbab, BPKAD Sorong City, Regional Assets Division, May 22 2025

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ultimum remedium principle which is expected to prevent criminal acts of corruption without harming public sentiment.

In addition, the Deputy for Coordination and Supervision of the Corruption Eradication Committee also recommended that regional governments coordinate with the District Attorney's Office in each region to file civil lawsuits to take back regional assets controlled by other parties who are not entitled. With good coordination between the Corruption Eradication Committee, regional governments and the District Attorney's Office, it is hoped that it can prevent criminal acts of corruption.

The authority held by the Prosecutor's Office to implement legal interests, both non-litigation efforts and litigation efforts by filing a lawsuit with the Court, is an added value to the effectiveness of law enforcement in the context of implementing coordination concerning regional government assets. With the division of fields in the Organization and Work Procedures of the Prosecutor's Office through the Civil and State Administration Sectors, Prosecutors can act both inside and outside the court on behalf of the state, government, BUMN, BUMD, and even individuals other than criminal law. These prosecutors are called State Attorneys.¹⁷

The ideal role of the State Attorney in preventing criminal acts of corruption is by the State Attorney of the Republic of Indonesia providing assistance whether requested or not by the central government or regional government in terms of Strategic Project Development sourced from state finances and the State Attorney plays a very important role in supporting the success of the government through preventive efforts at the center and in the regions. The State Attorney adheres to the principles, namely legal assistance to prevent criminal acts, and action (repressive) when finding unlawful acts that can harm state finances.¹⁸

The return of assets resulting from criminal acts of corruption through civil channels is contained in the provisions of Article 32 paragraph (1), Article 34, Article 38B paragraph (2).

and (3) Law Number 31 of 1999 as amended by Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption. First, the Provisions of Article 32 paragraph (1) stipulate that in the event that investigators are of the opinion that there is insufficient evidence for one or more elements of a criminal act of corruption while there has clearly been a state financial loss, then the investigators shall immediately submit the case files resulting from the investigation to the State Attorney for a civil lawsuit or shall be submitted to the injured agency to file its lawsuit. It is just that in its implementation it has not been optimal, because there are factors that influence it, including sectoral egos and the lack of clarity in the regulations governing the procedures for implementation.

Coordination, Collaboration and Elaboration between law enforcement agencies in order to effectively eradicate criminal acts of corruption in realizing legal certainty.

¹⁷ Muh. Hendra S, Hambali Thalib & Askari Razak, Effectiveness of the Function of State Attorneys in Efforts to Restore Regional Finances as a Result of Corruption, *Journal of Lex Philosophy (JLP)*, Volume 5, Number 2, December 2024, p. 426.

¹⁸ Sutrisno, Effectiveness of State Attorney Prosecutors in Efforts to Recover State/Regional Finances as a Result of Corruption in the Purwokerto District Attorney's Office, *Jurnal Idea Hukum* Volume 4 Number 2 2018, pp. 1132-1164.

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Although in an effort to increase the effectiveness of Coordination and Supervision, the Corruption Eradication Committee has a working relationship with:

1. Strengthening Synergy

Increasing closer synergy and collaboration between the KPK, APIP, local governments, and other related parties.

2. Capacity Increase

Increasing the capacity of the KPK in terms of human resources, technology, and more effective supervision methods. Increasing capacity in handling corruption crimes is a very relevant topic and continues to be a focus of attention in Indonesia. This includes increasing the capacity of various parties involved, from law enforcement officers (investigators, public prosecutors, judges), to supervisory institutions and the community. To overcome this challenge, a comprehensive solution approach is needed. Institutional reform that strengthens the role of the KPK and increases the capacity of law enforcement officers is a crucial step. In addition, the application of information technology in the procurement of goods and services can increase transparency and accountability.

3. Focus on Vulnerable Areas

Intensifying coordination and supervision efforts in areas identified as having a high risk of asset misuse. The role of the KPK in encouraging the prevention of regional corruption, the KPK's coordination task is carried out, one of which is by requesting reports on prevention efforts so that corruption does not occur. In requesting reports on efforts to prevent regional government corruption, the KPK determines areas, indicators, and sub-indicators through the MCP.

4. Utilization of Technology

Maximizing the use of information technology to monitor and manage regional assets in real-time. Information and communication technology is one of the technologies that is developing very rapidly. The rapid development of information and communication technology will create (to create), access (to access), manage (to process), and utilize (to utilize) information appropriately and accurately. Information technology is a very valuable commodity in the era of globalization to be mastered in order to increase the competitiveness of an organization in a sustainable manner.¹⁹ By utilizing technology, it can contribute to preventing criminal acts of corruption.

5. Civil Society Engagement

Encourage active participation of civil society in monitoring regional asset management. The involvement of civil society is a crucial element in efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption. Civil society, through various organizations and individuals, has a unique and strategic role in monitoring the government, voicing public aspirations. The role of society in eradicating corruption is specifically mentioned in Law No. 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption as amended by Law No. 20 of 2001 in article 41. In this case, the community can play a role in assisting efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption. In

¹⁹ Edi Nugrohon, Utilization of Information Technology in the context of eradicating corruption electronically. Journal of Legal Dynamics, Volume 14 Number 3 2014, p. 541.

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carrying out this role, the community has rights and responsibilities that are carried out by adhering firmly to the principles and norms of laws and regulations.²⁰

6. Consistent Law Enforcement

Taking firm action against perpetrators of misuse of regional assets as a deterrent effect. Consistent law enforcement in criminal acts of corruption is a main pillar in efforts to eradicate corruption effectively and fairly. This consistency covers all stages of the legal process, from investigation, inquiry, prosecution, to court decisions and execution.

Inconsistency can damage public trust, create legal uncertainty, and even provide loopholes for corruptors.

For that, strict, consistent and non-discriminatory law enforcement against corruptors is needed. Strict, consistent and non-discriminatory law enforcement is very important for the realization of the pillars of justice and legal certainty, which can bring benefits to society in the form of a deterrent effect, so that it can prevent someone who wants to commit corruption and the growth of public trust in law enforcement efforts and strengthening public support for law enforcement institutions and apparatus.²¹

3.2. Effectiveness of Coordination and Supervision of the Corruption Eradication Commission in Preventing Criminal Acts of Corruption and Misuse of Regional Assets

The KPK, with its mandate as an anti-corruption agency, has a strategic role in encouraging the prevention of corruption, including the misuse of regional assets. Coordination and supervision are the two main instruments used by the KPK to achieve this goal.

Although the Law has been passed, its implementation in the field has not been entirely in line with expectations. There are still various obstacles and challenges faced to optimize effectiveness.

law enforcement against the eradication of corruption. One of the main challenges is the institutional factors involved in law enforcement itself, which often do not have strong synergy, as well as the limited capacity of human resources who have the competence to handle corruption cases. In addition, problems in the law enforcement policies implemented, as well as the existence of various structural and cultural obstacles, also worsen the implementation of this Law.

Efforts to eradicate corruption are not easy. Although various efforts have been made to eradicate corruption, there are still several obstacles in eradicating corruption.²² The aspects that will be analyzed and discussed in this study by the researcher as stated in the title of the study are the effectiveness of coordination and supervision of the corruption eradication commission in preventing criminal acts of corruption in the misuse of regional assets and this is also stated in the formulation of the research problem.

²⁰ Epakartika, The Role of Civil Society in Eradicating Corruption in the Natural Resources Sector, Integrity Anti-Corruption Journal, Volume 5 Number 22 December 2019., p. 98.

²¹ Bambang Waluyo, Tactical and Strategic Efforts to Eradicating Corruption in Indonesia, Lex Publica,, Journal of Legal Studies of the Association of Indonesian Law College Leaders, Volume 6, Number 1 2017, pp. 627-628.

²² Wicipto Setiadi, Corruption in Indonesia (Causes, Dangers, Obstacles and Eradication Efforts, and Regulations), Indonesian Legislation Journal Volume 15 Number 3 2018, p. 252.

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Law enforcement against corruption in Indonesia is a complex challenge influenced by various institutional factors. Although there have been significant efforts to strengthen the legal framework and related institutions, the effectiveness of law enforcement still faces various obstacles originating from within the institutional structure itself.

Factors such as coordination between institutions, the independence of law enforcement institutions, and the availability of resources are the main determinants in the success of eradicating corruption.²³

Law enforcement through the criminal justice system is currently still dominated by the legalist way of thinking, a way of enforcing (criminal) law that only relies on laws and regulations. This way of seeing legal issues as black and white issues, whereas law is not merely a sterile vacuum from non-legal concepts. Law must also be seen from a social perspective, the actual behavior that can be accepted by and for all people in it.²⁴

Efforts to eradicate corruption are not only criminalization but also in the form of prevention and return of regional assets. Efforts in the form of policies to implement the principle of criminal law *ultimum remedium* must be considered in eradicating corruption more effectively. Hamzah argued by stating that not all complex problems in our society must be handed over to criminal law to solve them. Let other areas of law solve them first (*ultimum remedium*), if criminal law is only seen as a law of sanctions special, namely the criminal sanction of imprisonment only (because criminal law is not only imprisonment) As a law that does not have its own norms, the norms of which are regulated by other legal fields, such as civil law, and so on.²⁵

The policy of formulating criminal law in an effort to overcome criminal acts of corruption today has actually undergone various changes, which changes were made considering the rapid development of corruption. Even according to several experts or criminal law and criminology experts as described in Chapter I and Chapter II, corruption is described as a disease that in its development not only damages or harms the country's finances and economy, but has exceeded these limits, namely damaging or harming the people's economy.

The author also argues that efforts to handle corruption must also use criminal law policies. Criminal law policies in the form of *ultimum remedium* in handling corruption are very effective and efficient. The author considers that criminalization is the last resort in handling corruption cases.

²³ Maura Viranti et al, Analysis of Factors Affecting the Effectiveness of Law Enforcement Against Corruption Based on Law No. 1 of 2023, Execution: Journal of Law and State Administration Volume.3, Number.2 May 2025, p. 101

²⁴ Nur Ainiyah Rahmawati, Indonesian Criminal Law *Ultimum Remedium* Or *Primum Remedium*, Recidive Volume 2 Number 1 2013, p. 42.

²⁵ Mas Putra Zenno Januarsyah, Application of the *Ultimum Remedium* Principle in Criminal Acts of Corruption, Judicial Journal Volume 10 Number 3 2017, p. 267.

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The effectiveness of the KPK's coordination and supervision in preventing misuse of regional assets shows mixed results, with success in several areas and of course there are still many challenges to be overcome, including:

Improving Asset Certification: The KPK is actively encouraging the acceleration of legalization and certification of regional assets (including waqf land).

Improvement of Governance: through mentoring and the Monitoring Center for Prevention (MCP), the KPK has encouraged significant improvements in budgeting governance, procurement of goods and services, and management of BMD in various regions.

Saving State Finances: The Corruption Eradication Committee claims to have saved trillions of rupiah through coordination and supervision efforts to prevent corruption, including in asset control.

Increasing Regional Government Awareness: there is commitment and appreciation from several regional heads for the KPK's support in efforts to save assets, which indicates an increase in awareness.

In addition, the effectiveness in preventing corruption by the Deputy for Coordination and Supervision of the Corruption Eradication Committee has various challenges and obstacles. As one example, the Sorong City Regional Government has so far experienced obstacles in preventing criminal acts of corruption related to regional assets, including:²⁶

Lack of understanding/human resources of ASN of Sorong City Regional Government regarding the Use of Regional Assets.

Regulations/Rules that have not been disseminated evenly within the OPD scope regarding the threat of criminal penalties arising from the misuse of regional assets.

The obstacles faced by the Deputy for Coordination and Supervision of the Corruption Eradication Committee in realizing Legal Certainty and Legal Effectiveness in the proper management of Regional Assets include:

Potential resistance or lack of response from some local governments.

According to Imam Turmudi in his interview, he stated that the Deputy for Coordination and Supervision of the Corruption Eradication Committee has an important role in implementing coordination and supervision.²⁷

From the existing experience, the obstacles experienced are sourced from within the regional government itself. Where the regional government is indifferent and does not care about its assets. Usually they are indifferent to the assets because they are not privately owned. Where regional heads and institutions in the region do not care about assets and become the main obstacle. There are also issues of sectoral ego by related agencies, for example related to land and must be resolved with the BPN in the region. This is also an

²⁶ Interview, Erna Rabbab, Regional Assets Division, BPKAD Sorong City May 22, 2025

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obstacle for the KPK in carrying out coordination and responses that are not fast enough and what is discussed does not get a mutual agreement. Legal issues related to disputes that require large costs and a long time and sometimes the regional government also does not want to make more optimal legal efforts against these assets and these are the main obstacles. And because the position of the KPK is only to help coordinate with related parties or encourage local governments to save assets.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion that have been explained in the previous chapter, the author draws the following conclusions: 1. The implementation of KPK coordination and supervision in preventing criminal acts of corruption in the misuse of regional assets is the main objective. Through a series of structured activities, the KPK contributes significantly to minimizing corrupt practices related to regional assets. Optimal effectiveness is highly dependent on the commitment and follow-up of the regional government itself. Without strong political will and implementation of recommendations from the regional government, KPK coordination and supervision efforts will not achieve maximum results. Therefore, strong and sustainable coordination, collaboration and elaboration between the KPK, the Prosecutor's Office and the regional government are the keys to success in preventing misuse of regional assets. The role of the Deputy for Coordination and Supervision of the KPK is very central in preventing criminal acts of corruption. The Deputy for Coordination and Supervision coordinates with the regional government and the District Attorney's Office in efforts to save regional assets. Coordination between law enforcers is a crucial element in realizing effective, efficient and equitable law enforcement. Through synergistic cooperation between the KPK, the Prosecutor's Office and other related institutions, law enforcement can be carried out in an integrated manner and avoid overlapping authority or conflict of interest. Therefore, improving communication, data integration, and establishing clear coordination, collaboration and elaboration mechanisms need to be continuously developed in order to achieve legal certainty and realize justice for the community. 2. The effectiveness of KPK coordination and supervision in preventing criminal acts of corruption in the misuse of regional assets still has obstacles that influence it. These obstacles include the lack of integration of regional asset data, weak commitment of regional governments, overlapping authority between institutions, and limited human resources and technology. In addition, there is still a bureaucratic culture that is less responsive to supervision and low anti-corruption awareness at the regional level. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen synergy between institutions, increase asset management capacity, and enforce stricter regulations so that efforts to prevent misuse of regional assets can run optimally and sustainably.

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