Concept Of Implementation In The Bidding System For Handling Corruption Crimes

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to discuss the concept of implementation in the bidding system for handling corruption crimes. The type of research used is normative juridical with a descriptive-analytical approach, discussing existing legal symptoms and problems and testing them based on applicable laws and regulations and legal norms. The results of this study show that corruption is a crime that has a wide impact on people's lives, government administration, economic stability, and public trust in state institutions. Therefore, handling corruption crimes requires an effective, fair, and comprehensive criminal justice system. This study aims to analyze the concept of the implementation of the criminal system in handling corruption crimes in Indonesia, including the legal basis, the application of the type and severity of the crime, judges' considerations, and efforts to recover state financial losses. The penal system is not only interpreted as the imposition of prison sentences on the perpetrators, but also includes the application of fines, additional penalties in the form of payment of compensation in accordance with legal provisions, confiscation of assets related to criminal acts, and other legitimate mechanisms to recover state losses. This study uses normative legal research methods with a statutory approach and a conceptual approach, through an analysis of laws and regulations that regulate the eradication of corruption and the penal system in Indonesia. The results of the analysis are expected to show that the optimal implementation of the penal system must be based on legal certainty, justice, criminal proportionality, consistency of law enforcement, and protection of human rights.

Keywords: ***Concept, Implementation, Bidding System, Corruption Crimes***

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3rd International Conference Epicentrum of Economic Global Framework (ICEEGLOF)
Theme: Cross-Sector and Cross-Disciplinary Strategies for Achieving the SDGS
https://proceeding.pancabudi.ac.id/index.php/ICEEGLOF

INTRODUCTION

Implementation in the criminal system is the process of applying the provisions of criminal law into law enforcement practices, starting from the stage of investigation, prosecution, examination in court, criminal imposition, to the implementation of court decisions. In handling corruption crimes, the implementation of the penal system is not only aimed at providing sanctions to perpetrators, but also as an instrument to protect the interests of the community, maintain state finances, recover state losses, and realize justice and legal certainty. Therefore, the penal system is implemented based on laws and regulations, the principle of the state of law, respect for human rights (Alatas Syed Hussein, 2001).

The concept of implementing the penal system in corruption cases has special characteristics because these criminal acts are often related to the abuse of power, position, authority, and the management of state finances. Its handling requires an approach that is not only oriented towards punishing the perpetrator, but also on returning assets obtained from criminal acts. In this context, criminalization must be able to provide a deterrent effect, prevent the occurrence of similar crimes, and reduce the opportunity for perpetrators to enjoy the results of corruption. Thus, the success of the implementation of the penal system is not solely measured by the severity of the prison sentence imposed, but also by the effectiveness of the recovery of state assets, the consistency of law enforcement, and the impact of corruption prevention.

Normatively, the criminal system for corruption crimes in Indonesia mainly refers to Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption as amended by Law Number 20 of 2001, taking into account the provisions of the applicable national criminal law. The application of these provisions must be carried out carefully by considering the elements of the criminal act, evidence, the level of the perpetrator's mistake, the role of each party, the consequences caused, and the provisions regarding the type and severity of the crime. Judges have an important role in determining proportionate crimes based on the facts of the trial and the applicable law, so that the verdict not only meets the aspects of legality, but also reflects substantive justice (Alfitra, 2011)

The implementation of the penal system in handling corruption crimes can be seen through several main forms. First, the application of basic crimes, such as imprisonment, fines, and other crimes that are possible based on the provisions of applicable laws. The imposition of criminal penalties must consider the level of seriousness of the act, the amount of state losses, the profits obtained by the perpetrators, the position and role of the perpetrators, and the aggravating and mitigating circumstances. The application of proportionate penalties is needed so that the penal system is not only repressive, but also provides a message that any abuse of authority to obtain profits illegally will cause legal consequences.

Second, the implementation of additional penalties, especially the payment of substitute money, the confiscation of goods used or obtained from criminal acts in accordance with the provisions of the law, and the revocation of certain rights if they meet the requirements of the law. These instruments have a strategic significance because the eradication of corruption is not enough to be carried out by imprisoning the perpetrators, but also needs to be directed at the termination of economic benefits derived from criminal acts. The implementation of additional crimes must still pay attention to the relationship between assets and criminal acts, the protection of the rights of well-intentioned third parties, and applicable legal procedures. Through this approach, the

penal system is expected to strengthen the recovery of state losses and prevent perpetrators from maintaining profits from corruption

Third, the implementation of the penal system requires effective coordination between the police, the prosecutor's office, the Corruption Eradication Commission as appropriate, the courts, correctional institutions, and related institutions in tracking and managing assets. This coordination is needed to ensure that the case handling process takes place in a professional, transparent, and accountable manner. In addition, supervision of the implementation of the judgment is an important part to ensure that the crimes that have been imposed are actually implemented. Without adequate coordination and supervision, court decisions risk not producing optimal asset recovery and not providing the preventive impact as expected (Arief Barda Nawawi Arief, 2002)

The effectiveness of the implementation of the penal system is influenced by several factors, including the quality of laws and regulations, the professionalism of law enforcement officials, the integrity of judges, the availability of evidence, the ability to track assets, inter-institutional coordination, and public support for the eradication of corruption. Obstacles can arise when the law enforcement process is slow, there are inconsistencies in criminal imposition, or asset recovery is not carried out optimally. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the capacity of the apparatus, transparency of the case handling process, supervision of the implementation of decisions, and evaluation of criminal policies based on accountable data. The evaluation needs to assess not only the number of cases resolved, but also the quality of the verdict, the implementation of the crime, the rate of return of assets, and the ability of policies to prevent corruption

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a juridical normative approach that focuses on analyzing legal rules, jurisprudence, and norms in society. The descriptive-analytical method with the main goal is to collect data systematically, factually, and precisely on the issues reviewed from the perspective of applicable laws and norms, as well as conduct analysis based on existing laws and regulations. The data collection technique is carried out through literature research, namely by collecting information from various legal sources such as laws and regulations, government regulations, scientific books and journals, as well as other supporting sources such as magazines, newspapers, and articles.

DISCUSSION

3.1 The Concept of the Criminal System in Handling Corruption Crimes Based on the Applicable Laws and Regulations in Indonesia

The penal system is a comprehensive legal rule that regulates the determination of punishable acts, criminal liability, the type and severity of the crime, the procedure for imposing a penalty, and the execution of a criminal offence against a person who is proven to have committed a criminal act. In the context of Indonesian criminal law, the penal system is not only oriented towards punishing the perpetrator, but also includes efforts to protect the community, prevent crime, recover losses, and achieve justice. Therefore, the penal system must be understood as a legal mechanism that integrates normative, institutional, and judicial aspects of court decisions (Atmasasmita Romli, 2004).

In handling corruption crimes, the penal system has special characteristics because corruption is a crime that can harm the country's finances or economy, damage public

trust in government institutions, and hinder the implementation of development. Corruption is also often related to abuse of authority, conflicts of interest, administrative manipulation, bribery, gratuities, and concealment of the proceeds of crime through financial transactions. These characteristics cause the handling of corruption to require a criminal approach that not only punishes the perpetrators, but also traces the proceeds of crime, seizes illegal profits in accordance with the law, and seeks to recover state assets (Chazawi Adami, 2008).

Conceptually, the penal system in corruption cases must be able to connect three main goals, namely the imposition of sanctions against the perpetrators, the prevention of future criminal acts, and the recovery of the consequences caused by crimes. These three goals are interrelated, but they cannot always be achieved through one type of crime alone. Prison sentences, for example, can limit the freedom of the perpetrator and provide a preventive effect, while criminal fines, payment of compensation, and confiscation of assets that meet legal requirements can be directed to reduce the economic benefits obtained from criminal acts. Thus, the effectiveness of the corruption penal system needs to be assessed based on the proportionality of punishments, legal certainty, human rights protection, and the results of state loss recovery.

The essence of the penal system is also related to the principle of the rule of law. Every act of investigation, prosecution, examination in court, criminal imposition, and implementation of verdicts must have a clear legal basis. Law enforcement against corrupt perpetrators must not only be based on public demands or the desire to give the severest punishment, but must be based on valid evidence, individual accountability, and accountable judges' considerations. In this case, the eradication of corruption must go hand in hand with respect for the principles of legality, presumption of innocence, judicial independence, and the right of the accused to a fair examination.

Therefore, the concept of a penal system in handling corruption crimes can be placed as an integral part of national criminal law policy. The policy includes the formulation of criminal provisions by lawmakers, the application of the law by law enforcement officials, and the implementation of crimes by authorized institutions. The integration of these three stages determines whether laws and regulations are able to provide legal certainty while producing effective corruption eradication. A good system is not only a system that produces severe punishments, but a system that is able to impose punishments fairly, prevent the recurrence of crimes, and reduce the impact of corruption on the interests of the public and state finances.

The main basis for regulating corruption crimes in Indonesia is Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption as amended by Law Number 20 of 2001. These two laws are an important basis for determining the form of corruption acts, elements of criminal acts, accountability of the perpetrators, and criminal threats that can be imposed. The regulation includes various acts, including acts that harm state finances, bribery, embezzlement in office, extortion related to position, certain fraudulent acts, conflicts of interest in procurement, and gratuities that meet criminal elements. The diversity of these forms of acts shows that the corruption penal system designed to handle crimes has different patterns and characteristics (Dirdjosisworo Soedjono, 2002).

The provisions regarding crimes in the Corruption Eradication Law must be read together with the development of national criminal law, especially Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code (KUHP), which comes into effect on January 2, 2026. The enactment of the national Criminal Code has consequences for the application of general provisions of the criminal law, including provisions regarding criminal

liability, types of crimes, criminal guidelines, and adjustments to criminal regulations outside the Criminal Code. Therefore, in corruption cases that are examined after the enactment of the national Criminal Code, law enforcement officials and judges need to pay attention to the relevant provisions for transition, revocation or adjustment, as well as the relationship between the general provisions of the Criminal Code and the specific provisions for the eradication of corruption. The application of the law must also consider the principles of legality and legal provisions that apply at the time the act is committed (Elwi Danil, 2011)

In addition to the law on the eradication of corruption and the Criminal Code, the regulation of criminal procedural law is the basis for the process of proving and imposing criminal cases. On January 2, 2026, Law Number 20 of 2025 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code will come into force as a new framework for the national criminal procedural law. Thus, the analysis of the current corruption criminal justice system needs to pay attention to the applicable procedural law provisions, including transitional rules and special provisions that are still relevant. The procedural law determines how evidence is obtained and tested, how the rights of suspects and defendants are protected, and how court decisions are handed down and implemented. Without legitimate procedures, the goal of eradicating corruption can be disrupted by violations of procedural rights or issues of the validity of evidence (Mulyadi Lilik, 2002).

Other legal foundations are related to the institution of corruption eradication, especially Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission as amended several times, including through Law Number 19 of 2019. The regulation regulates the position, duties, authority, and institutional relationships of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) in the eradication of corruption. In addition to the KPK, the police and prosecutor's office also have authority in accordance with laws and regulations. An effective criminal system requires coordination between institutions from the stage of investigation, investigation, prosecution, trial examination, to the implementation of the verdict. This coordination is important, especially when a case involves a network of perpetrators, complex financial transactions, or assets placed in various regions (Hamzah Andi, 2002).

In addition, regulations regarding asset recovery and money laundering crimes also support the eradication of corruption. Law Number 8 of 2010 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering Crimes provides a legal basis for cracking down on money laundering and tracing the flow of funds related to the original crime. This provision is important when the proceeds of corruption are transferred through the accounts of other parties, companies, property purchases, or other transactions aimed at disguising the origin of wealth. In its application, the handling of money laundering crimes must meet the elements of delicacy and evidentiary requirements determined by law. Thus, the use of money laundering instruments can strengthen the tracing and recovery of assets, but it should not be done automatically just because someone is suspected of being involved in a corruption case.

3.2 Factors Affecting the Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Criminal System in Handling Corruption Crimes in Indonesia

The effectiveness of the implementation of the penal system in handling corruption crimes in Indonesia is one of the important aspects in realizing law enforcement that is fair, has legal certainty, and provides benefits to the community. The penal system is not only related to the imposition of criminal penalties against perpetrators, but also includes the entire law enforcement process, starting from investigation, investigation,

prosecution, examination in court, imposition of verdicts, criminal execution, to recovery of state financial losses. Therefore, the success of the criminal system must be assessed based on its ability to provide proportionate criminal accountability, have a preventive effect, and return state assets obtained through corruption crimes.

In practice, the implementation of the criminal system for corruption cases faces various challenges stemming from the substance of the law, law enforcement officials, facilities and infrastructure, social environment, and community legal culture. The complexity of corruption crimes often involves abuse of authority, non-transparent financial transactions, the use of business entities as a means of disguising the proceeds of crime, and the involvement of various parties in a series of acts. A criminal system that not only prioritizes the punishment of perpetrators, but is also able to uncover the flow of funds, confiscate the proceeds of crime based on the law, and prevent the recurrence of criminal acts (Harahap M. Yahya, 2007).

The effectiveness of punishment cannot be solely measured by the severity of the prison sentence imposed on the defendant. Effective punishment must pay attention to the appropriateness between the severity of the offense, the impact of the crime, the benefits obtained by the perpetrator, the state's losses, and the goal of the punishment to be achieved. Severe punishment does not necessarily result in optimal prevention if the likelihood of criminal acts is low, the law enforcement process is inconsistent, or the results of the crime can still be enjoyed by the perpetrator. Thus, a comprehensive approach is needed to identify the factors that affect the effectiveness of the implementation of the penal system in handling corruption crimes in Indonesia (Ismaidar, 2022)

Legal substance is a fundamental factor that affects the effectiveness of the criminal justice system for corruption crimes. Laws and regulations serve as a basis for law enforcement officials to determine the acts that can be punished, the elements of criminal responsibility, the type and severity of sanctions, and the mechanism for recovering state assets. In Indonesia, the regulation for the eradication of corruption is mainly contained in Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption as amended by Law Number 20 of 2001. Its application also needs to pay attention to the provisions of general criminal law, criminal procedure law, and other related regulations that apply according to the time of the occurrence of the act and the relevant transitional provisions.

The clarity of the formulation of legal norms greatly determines the quality of the implementation of the penal system. Differences in interpretation of the elements of criminal acts, proof of errors, calculation of state losses, and the application of additional penalties can cause inconsistencies in the law enforcement process. In addition, the relationship between the specific provisions for the eradication of corruption and the general provisions in the criminal law must be applied carefully so as not to cause legal uncertainty. Law enforcement officials and judges need to pay attention to the principles of legality, the principle of error, the protection of the rights of suspects or defendants, as well as the legal provisions that apply when a case is processed and decided (Ismaidar, Sumarno, Syahranuddin, 2026)

The factor of legal substance is also related to the ability of laws and regulations to accommodate the development of corruption modus operandi. The use of digital technology, cross-border transactions, intermediary companies, and the disguise of asset ownership require adequate regulation and evidentiary mechanisms. Therefore, the effectiveness of criminalization needs to be supported by harmonization of regulations, guidelines for the application of consistent sanctions, and the strengthening of asset

forfeiture instruments in accordance with applicable law. The improvement of the substance of the law must maintain a balance between the interests of eradicating corruption and guaranteeing the protection of human rights (Indriayanto Seno Adi, 2006)

Law enforcement factors are related to how the provisions of laws and regulations are applied in real terms in each stage of handling corruption crimes. The effectiveness of the criminal justice system is greatly influenced by the certainty that any alleged criminal act is handled based on valid evidence, processed through correct procedures, and decided by the court independently. Consistent law enforcement sends a message that corruption cannot be tolerated, no matter who the perpetrator is. On the other hand, selective and inconsistent law enforcement can weaken the deterrent of criminalization and reduce public trust in the criminal justice system (Mertokusumo Sudikno and A. Pitlo, 2003)

The consistency of criminal imposition is an important issue in realizing substantive justice. Judges have the authority to assess the facts of the trial, the level of the defendant's guilt, the aggravating and mitigating circumstances, and relevant legal provisions. In corruption cases, criminal considerations need to pay attention to the amount of state losses, the benefits obtained by the perpetrators, the position and role of the defendant, the socio-economic impact, and the defendant's attitude towards recovering losses. The difference in verdicts in cases that have similar characteristics needs to be explained through rational and accountable legal considerations, without ignoring the independence of the judge and the peculiarities of each case (Rahmayanti, Suci Ramadani, Paulus Purba, 2026)

The effectiveness of law enforcement is also determined by the implementation of court decisions. Prison sentences that have been imposed must be carried out in accordance with the provisions, while fines, payment of compensation, and other additional penalties need to be followed up appropriately. In corruption cases, decisions that have legal force have not fully achieved the goal of recovery if the recoverable assets are not immediately traced and executed according to procedures. Therefore, the success of the criminal justice must include aspects of punishment, prevention, and recovery of state losses, not just the number of cases that the court has successfully decided.

Corruption crimes often have complex evidentiary characteristics because they are carried out through administrative mechanisms, financial transactions, abuse of office, or business relationships that appear to be legitimate. Investigators and public prosecutors must be able to establish a connection between the defendant's actions, elements of the crime, errors, and evidence that supports the indictment. Difficulties can arise when the documents are incomplete, witnesses are uncooperative, transactions are carried out through multiple intermediaries, or the assets of the proceeds of the crime have been transferred to other parties. This condition can slow down the process of handling cases and make it difficult to apply sanctions that are in accordance with the level of guilt of the perpetrator.

Technological advances can be used to increase the effectiveness of handling corruption crimes. Financial transaction analysis, electronic data processing, asset ownership tracking, and information exchange between institutions can help identify suspicious transaction patterns and relationships between parties. However, the use of technology must be accompanied by human resource capabilities, data protection, system security, and legitimate evidence collection and examination procedures. Digital information does not automatically prove a person's fault; its validity, authenticity,

relevance, and evidentiary strength must still be assessed in accordance with the applicable procedural law (Soeparmono R, 2003)

The availability of budgets, digital forensic laboratories, experts, examination facilities, and case administration systems also determine the quality of law enforcement. Limited facilities can hinder investigations, electronic evidence examinations, financial analysis, and cross-border or cross-border asset tracking. Therefore, investment in investigation technology, special training, integrated information systems, and improving financial analysis capabilities needs to be part of the corruption eradication policy. Strengthening these facilities must be directed at improving the accuracy of evidence, the efficiency of case handling, and the protection of the rights of all parties involved (Sumaryanto Djoko Sumaryanto, 2002)

CONCLUSION

The penal system is a set of legal rules that govern the determination of punishable acts, criminal liability, the type and severity of the crime, the procedure for imposing a penalty, and the execution of a criminal offense against a person who is proven to have committed a criminal act. In the context of Indonesian criminal law, the penal system is not only oriented towards punishing the perpetrator, but also includes efforts to protect the community, prevent crime, recover losses, and achieve justice. Therefore, the penal system must be understood as a legal mechanism that integrates normative, institutional, and judicial aspects of the implementation of court decisions

The effectiveness of the implementation of the penal system in handling corruption crimes in Indonesia is influenced by the interconnectedness of various factors, including the substance of the law, the quality and integrity of law enforcement officials, the consistency of law enforcement, the ability to prove, the availability of supporting facilities, asset recovery, institutional independence, and the legal culture of the community. All of these factors affect each other so that weaknesses in one aspect can reduce the success of other aspects. Good regulations, for example, will not provide optimal results if the apparatus does not have integrity or the implementation of decisions is not effective.

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