

## Conference Paper

# Inter Institutional Coordination Model in Handling Crime of Corruption in Teluk Bintuni Regency

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**Abstract.**

This study aims to determine the model of inter-institutional coordination in handling criminal acts of corruption (TIPIKOR), identify efforts to strengthen coordination between law enforcement institutions in handling corruption crimes, and identify inhibiting factors in the investigation of corruption cases. The study adopts a qualitative research approach using analytical descriptive analysis. The results of the study show that the coordination model between institutions is carried out in two directions: between the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP) of the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia and the Law Enforcement Officials (APH), including the Police, Prosecutors Office, Courts, and Correctional Institutions. These entities are interrelated in the settlement of Corruption Crimes in Teluk Bintuni Regency, West Papua.

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**Keywords:** model, coordination, corruption crime

## 1. Introduction

Inter-agency coordination in Bintuni, West Papua, is generally conducted to facilitate cooperation and communication between various government institutions, non-governmental organizations, and other entities within the region. The main objective was to ensure that the activities and programmes carried out by these institutions were interrelated, effective, and efficient. The district and municipal governments of Bintuni play an important role in coordinating the activities in their areas. They usually take the lead in setting up coordination forums and facilitating inter-agency meetings.

Law enforcement is common when law enforcement officers deal with other law enforcers, especially when handling cases of corruption. The problem of weak coordination between law enforcement agencies makes the current criminal justice system inconsistent with the principles of criminal procedural law, one of which is not in line with the principles of simple, speedy, and low-cost justice.

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The criminal justice system is a system in which there are elements of the police, prosecutors, courts and correctional institutions. The criminal justice system tackles crimes that occur in society. Therefore, the criminal justice system is built and processed in society, so the institutions involved in the criminal justice system must always pay attention to various societal considerations [1].

In the criminal justice system, law enforcement officials, especially investigators, have a strategic position. Investigation is the main step in starting the task of finding material truth. Therefore, the authority to conduct an investigation into a crime needs clarity not only regarding which institution has the authority to investigate but also how wide this authority can be exercised to avoid the emergence of a tug-of-war of authority that has the potential to cause violations of society's sense of justice.

The criminal justice system functions to tackle crime, but the current system does not function optimally. One of the causes of the failure of this system is the development of the times, which is supported by technological advances that are so rapid that they demand changes for the development of the existing system. This needs to be considered an effort to harmonize social balance in society.

The increasing activity of uncontrolled corruption has not only had an impact on national life but also on the life of the nation and state in general. Therefore, the criminal act of corruption can no longer be classified as an ordinary crime, but has become an extraordinary crime. Robert Klitgard, defines corruption as an act of a person who is carried out in an illegal way by placing his personal interests above the interests of the people.

Based on the report of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), the corruption cases handled by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) were mostly bribery or gratuities, with 904 cases from 2004 to 2022. 168 cases, followed by 2019 and 2017 119 cases and 93 cases respectively. Furthermore, the procurement of goods or services is a criminal act of corruption that has been handled the most by the KPK, reaching 277 cases. This is followed by budget abuse and money laundering crimes (TPPU) [2].

As is well known, handling corruption cases has a fairly high level of difficulty, thus requiring good cooperation between law enforcement institutions to create an integrated criminal justice system. Theoretically, the criminal justice system consists of several elements of law enforcement agencies that must synergize with each other to overcome crime. This synergy can be formed through coordination or cooperation between law enforcers. However, in practice, the criminal justice system, especially at the investigation stage, often works independently, coupled with the absence of authority between investigators and judges to coordinate with each other, making the

criminal justice system, especially at the stage of investigating corruption, increasingly difficult, and always there is a disparity in criminal sanctions in corruption cases that further distort the criminal justice system from providing legal certainty and justice. This is due to differences in views between investigators and judges in understanding the corruption cases being handled due to the lack of coordination between investigators and judges [1].

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in discussing how the coordination model between law enforcement institutions handles corruption crimes in Teluk Bintuni Regency, and how to strengthen coordination between law enforcement institutions in handling corruption crimes in Teluk Bintuni Regency.

## 2. Methods

This study is a qualitative research using an analytical descriptive method. The information obtained in this study was analyzed qualitatively (non-quantitatively) [3]. According to Bogdan, data analysis is the process of searching for data and compiling data systematically, carried out by organizing data, describing it into units, synthesizing, compiling into patterns, choosing what is important, and what will be learned to be able to tell others [3]. The data used can be in the form of transcripts from interviews, field notes, documents, and/or visual materials, such as photos/videos, reading sources from the Internet, laws and regulations, material decisions, and other document sources that support research

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1. Coordination Model Between Law Enforcement Institutions in Handling Corruption in Teluk Bintuni Regency

The Indonesian National Police (POLRI) plays a central role in law enforcement in the Bintuni. They are responsible for maintaining security, fighting crime, and protecting society. Coordination between the police and other agencies is important for sharing information, joint law enforcement, and handling criminal cases. Prosecutors also play an important role in legal enforcement. They were tasked with investigating, prosecuting, and supervising the implementation of the law. Coordination between the police and prosecutors in Bintuni is necessary for information exchange, joint investigations, and prosecution processes. The coordination between law enforcement officials and

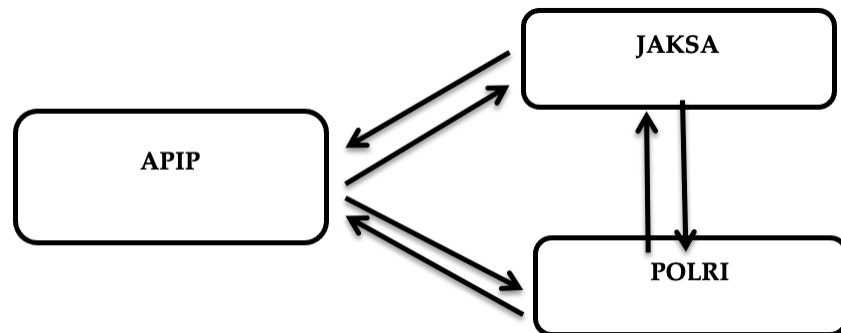
the local government of Bintuni is critical for maintaining overall security and order. Local governments can provide the necessary support, advice, and resources to law enforcement officials to carry out their duties. They can also coordinate the planning and implementation of security and law enforcement programmes in the area.

In resolving cases of criminal acts of corruption, coordination between law enforcement officials and related institutions must work together to eradicate corruption cases. According to Richard Fagen in Michael Rush and Philip Althoff [4], Political Communication is a communication activity that brings both actual and potential political consequences to an existing political system. Meanwhile, according to Muiz, political communication is a type of communication used by power institutions, legislative institutions, legal institutions, political institutions, community institutions, economic institutions, or groups of large economic actors (pressure groups) and mass communication institutions to control, dominate, or govern society and the state. In another sense, political communication has the same implications as political articulation, because there is an understanding of actions or ways of doing politics together.

Overcoming cases of criminal acts of corruption requires law enforcement officers to consistently improve the eradication of corruption so that they are able to maintain their existence in the midst of rapid societal changes and the increasing intensity of criminal acts of corruption. Law enforcement officials in their work are always faced with a variety of increasingly difficult and complex challenges in dealing with criminal acts of corruption.

Referring to the Memorandum of Understanding Between the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia and the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia and the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 100.4.7437/SJ, Number: 1 Year 2023, Number: NK/1/1/2023 Concerning the Coordination of the Government's Internal Supervisory Apparatus and Law Enforcement Officials in Handling Reports or Complaints on the Implementation of Regional Government, Chapter I, Article 1 point (1) and (2) In this case it is intended as a guide in carrying out mutually supportive cooperation according to the scope of the "Memorandum of Understanding" and to provide certainty / clarity on the procedures for coordinating the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP) and Law Enforcement Officials (APH). In the "Memorandum of Understanding" mentioned above in Chapter III Implementation of Coordination Article 3 it can be briefly explained that the Parties agree to carry out coordination related to reports or complaints in the administration of regional government through the provision of information after carrying out data collection and initial data verification. Reports or complaints met the requirements according to the provisions

of the legislation. The coordination model between institutions in handling corruption cases is as follows:



**Figure 1:** Inter-institutional Coordination Model in Handling Corruption Cases (TIPIKOR).

Based on the Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia and the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia and the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number:100.4.7437/SJ, Number:1 Year 2023, Number: NK/1/1/2023 Concerning the Coordination of Government Internal Supervisory Apparatuses and Law Enforcement Officials in Handling Reports or Complaints on the Implementation of Regional Government Chapter III Implementation of Coordination of Article 3, as follows: (1) The Parties agree to carry out coordination related to reports or complaints in the administration of regional government through the provision of information. (2) Information is provided after the PARTIES first collects and verifies the initial data. (3) The provision of information from the FIRST PARTY to the SECOND PARTY and/or THIRD PARTY is conducted immediately after receiving a report or complaint that meets the requirements according to the provisions of the laws and regulations. (4) The provision of information from the SECOND PARTY and/or THIRD PARTY to the FIRST PARTY was carried out at the investigation stage. (5) The coordination referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in the case of a report or suspicion that meets the requirements and does not apply in the event of being caught red handed. (6) Reports or complaints have fulfilled the requirements referred to in paragraph (3), namely, they clearly contain:

1. Identity data of the name, address of the complainant or complainant accompanied by a photocopy of KTP or other identity
2. Information regarding alleged perpetrators of corruption is accompanied by preliminary/supporting evidence, among others, in the form of goods/goods or documents.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that there is two-way coordination between various agencies of the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP), in which case the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia and Law Enforcement Officials (APH), namely the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia and the Indonesian National Police, are interrelated. in Handling Corruption Crimes in Teluk Bintuni Regency, West Papua Province.

According to Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code, the criminal justice system in Indonesia consists of components from the police, prosecutors' offices, courts, and correctional institutions as law enforcement officers. The four Institutional Officials have a very close relationship and determine each other. Mardjono argued that the four components of the criminal justice system (police, prosecutors, courts, and correctional institutions) are expected to work together to form an "integrated criminal justice system". The term integrated is very interesting when associated with the term system in the criminal justice system. This is because the system should already contain integration and coordination, in addition to other characteristics, such as having clear objectives of the system, process, input-throughput-output, and feedback [1].

### **3.2. Efforts to Strengthen Coordination Between Law Enforcement Institutions in Handling Corruption Crimes in Bintuni Bay Regency**

Starting from the legal system theory put forward by Friedman, strengthening coordination between law enforcement agencies in investigating corruption can be carried out through several steps, including: (1) establishing and/or improving laws and regulations related to law enforcement in order to create legal certainty; 92) improving the quality of law enforcement officials in the context of creating professional corruption investigators; and (3) improving coordination between law enforcement agencies in order to create synergistic and integrated cross-institutional relations in the investigation stage of corruption crimes. Mapping the problems related to cross-institutional coordination of law enforcement; b. Increasing cooperation between law enforcement agencies during the investigation stage of corruption cases Opening space for investigators to be able to coordinate and communicate with Corruption Judges by: (1) Regulating the authority for coordination between police investigators, prosecutors, and the Corruption Eradication Committee (KPK) and judges for Corruption Crimes (TIPIKOR) in laws; (2) Requiring each criminal justice sub-system to mutually coordinate with judges prior to examination at

trial; and (3) obligating the judge to provide instructions by coordinating with corruption investigators to complete the files to be submitted at trial.

## 4. Conclusion

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that: The coordination model between law enforcement institutions is carried out in two directions, between the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia and the Police of the Republic of Indonesia, in handling corruption cases, this is stated in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia and the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Indonesia and Republic of Indonesia National Police Number:100.4.7437/SJ, Number:1 Year 2023, Number: NK/1/2023 Concerning Coordination of Government Internal Supervisory Apparatuses and Law Enforcement Apparatuses in Handling Reports or Complaints on the Implementation of Regional Government, In case this includes complaints about corruption cases.

Two-way coordination is established from the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP) in this case, referred to as the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, and Law Enforcement Officials (APH), namely the police, prosecutors' offices, courts, and correctional institutions, which are interrelated in the settlement of Corruption Crimes in Teluk Regency Bintuni West Papua Province.

Strengthening coordination between law enforcement agencies in the investigation of criminal acts of corruption can be carried out in a number of ways, namely, ensuring the formation and/or improvement of laws and regulations related to law enforcement to create legal certainty, improving the quality of law enforcement officials in the context of creating professional corruption investigators, and improving coordination between law enforcement agencies to create synergistic relations across law enforcement agencies.

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