

Implementation of Legal Policies at the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) in Handling Corruption Crimes in Indonesia

Rossa Purbo Bektⁱ*, KMS Herman

Universitas Borobudur, Jakarta, Indonesia, rossadanros@gmail.com

Universitas Borobudur, Jakarta, Indonesia, kms_herman@borobudur.ac.id

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.47134/jcl.v3i3.1.5829>

*Correspondence: Rossa Purbo Bektⁱ

Email: rossadanros@gmail.com

Received: 23/05/2026

Accepted: 27/06/2026

Published: 27/06/2026



Copyright: © 2026 by the authors. Submitted for open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license

(<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Abstract: *This study aims to analyze the implementation of legal policy within the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) in handling corruption in Indonesia, particularly after the amendment to Law Number 19 of 2019. The method employs normative juridical research with a statutory and conceptual approach. The results reveal that the legal policy for eradicating corruption is realized through strengthening the legal basis for corruption and establishing the KPK as a state institution with strategic authority in coordination, supervision, investigation, prosecution, and prevention. However, regulatory changes through Law Number 19 of 2019 have implications for the KPK's position, independence, and effectiveness, particularly through the establishment of a Supervisory Board, changes to the wiretapping mechanism, and the status of employees to civil servants (ASN). Therefore, strengthening the institutional independence of the KPK remains a crucial aspect in maintaining the effectiveness of corruption eradication in Indonesia.*

Keywords: *legal policy, KPK, corruption, institutional independence, corruption eradication*

Introduction

Corruption is a serious concern facing Indonesia due to its far-reaching impact on the life of the nation and state. From a modern criminal law perspective, corruption is no longer viewed as an ordinary crime, but has been categorized as an extraordinary crime due to its systematic and organized nature and significant impact on state finances and public welfare (Irfani, 2020). Corruption not only harms state finances but also hinders economic development, undermines good governance, and weakens public trust in state institutions. Empirically, various reports indicate that corruption remains a significant problem in Indonesia (Puanandini, D. A., Maharani, V. S., & Anasela, 2025). Data on corruption cases handled by law enforcement agencies, including the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), shows that corruption continues to occur in various government sectors, both at the central and regional levels. Furthermore, Indonesia's position in various global indices, such as the Corruption Perception Index (CPI), also demonstrates that corruption remains a serious challenge to legal and democratic development (Habibi, 2020). This situation

demonstrates that eradicating corruption is not merely a matter of law enforcement, but also relates to efforts to realize the state's goals as mandated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

In response to this corruption issue, the state has undertaken various efforts through the formation of legal policies as part of the national legal policy for eradicating corruption. Legal policy is essentially a state policy regarding the direction of the formation, implementation, and enforcement of laws to achieve state goals. In the context of eradicating corruption, this legal policy is realized through various regulations specifically governing criminal acts of corruption, including Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption, which was later amended by Law Number 20 of 2001 (Jawa, D., Malau, P., & Ciptono, 2024). This law provides a legal basis for the state to take action against various forms of acts that are detrimental to state finances, as regulated in Article 2 paragraph (1) and Article 3, which regulates acts of enriching oneself or others that can be detrimental to state finances or the state economy. In addition, Indonesia's commitment to eradicating corruption is strengthened through the ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) through Law Number 7 of 2006, which confirms the state's commitment to international cooperation to prevent and eradicate corruption (Hartanti, 2023). Thus, eradicating corruption is not only noticed as a moral and legal obligation at the national level, but also as part of a global commitment to realizing clean and transparent governance.

As part of the implementation of the legal policy to eradicate corruption, the state then established a special institution with the authority to carry out prevention and prosecution efforts against criminal acts of corruption. The establishment of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) is mandated by Article 43 paragraph (1) of Law Number 31 of 1999, which states that a commission must be established to eradicate criminal acts of corruption. The mandate was realized through Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission (Hapsari and Madalina, 2022). In the law, it is emphasized that the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) is a state institution that, in performing its duties and authorities, is independent and free from the influence of any power as regulated in Article 3. The KPK is given broad authority to coordinate, supervise, investigate, prosecute, and take preventive measures against criminal acts of corruption as regulated in Article 6 of Law Number 30 of 2002. The formation of the KPK was basically driven by the fact that efforts to eradicate corruption through conventional law enforcement mechanisms by the police and the prosecutor's office were deemed unable to provide optimal results (Hamid, J. A., Ardha, A. B., & Az Zahra, 2024). Therefore, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) is expected to function as an independent institution with special authority and act as a trigger mechanism in encouraging the effectiveness of corruption eradication in Indonesia.

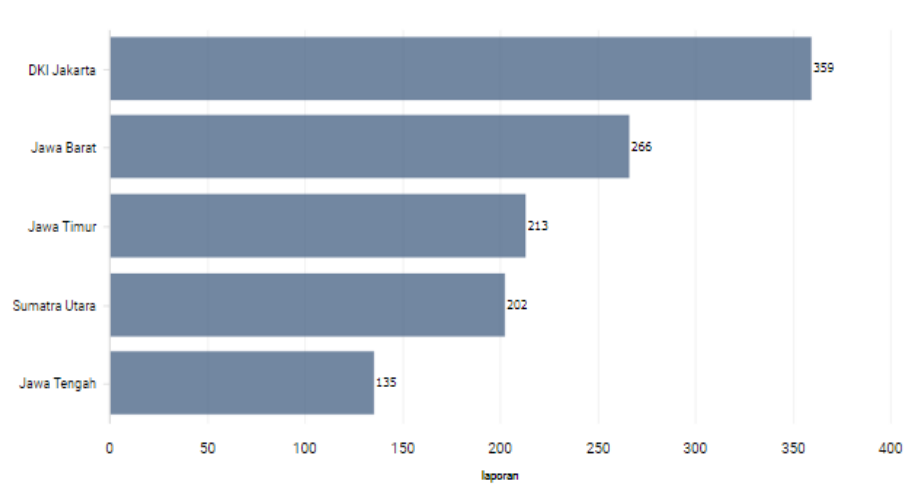


Chart 1. 5 Provinces with the Highest Number of Corruption Case Reports Received by the Corruption Eradication Commission (January-June 2023)

Based on the graph above, it is known that the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) received 2,707 reports of alleged corruption during the first semester of 2023. Deputy Chairman of the KPK, Johanis Tanak, explained that these reports came from government circles. Based on region, DKI Jakarta was recorded as the province with the most reports of alleged corruption cases received by the KPK, namely 359 reports from January to June 2023. Then, West Java ranked second with 266 reports, followed by East Java with 213 reports, West Sumatra with 202 reports, and Central Java with 135 reports. According to KPK records, of the 2,707 reports of alleged corruption, there were 329 reports that did not meet the criteria for corruption. Then 2,378 reports were forwarded to the clarification process, and were filtered again to 2,229 reports that passed the verification stage. Furthermore, Tanak explained that there were 1,058 reports that had been reviewed. Of these, 962 reports were declared completed.

However, in practice, the implementation of the KPK's duties and authorities is not free from various institutional issues that affect the effectiveness of corruption eradication. One issue that frequently arises is the potential for conflict of authority between the KPK and other law enforcement agencies, such as the Police and the Attorney General's Office, in handling corruption cases. Furthermore, limited human resources and the growing complexity of corruption cases also pose challenges for the KPK in carrying out its duties. Furthermore, the evolving political dynamics within the Indonesian constitutional system also influence the KPK's existence and authority as an independent institution. The situation indicates that corruption eradication is not only related to law enforcement aspects themselves, but also relates to the political-legal configuration that develops within the government system. Thus, the success of corruption eradication is greatly influenced by the

extent to which the established legal policies can support the independence and effectiveness of the corruption eradication agency (Suriadinata, S., & Rezeki, 2023).

The development of the legal policy of corruption eradication in Indonesia has undergone quite significant changes with the enactment of Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 30 of 2002 regarding the Corruption Eradication Commission. This change has brought several consequences to the position and authority of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) as an anti-corruption agency. One important change is the affirmation that the KPK is a state institution within the executive branch of power as stipulated in Article 3 of Law Number 19 of 2019. In addition, the law also introduces the establishment of a Supervisory Board as stipulated in Article 37A, which has the function of supervising the implementation of the KPK's duties and authorities. Another quite important change is the regulation regarding the authority to wiretap, the implementation of which requires permission from the Supervisory Board as stipulated in Article 12B, as well as the regulation regarding the status of KPK employees who become State Civil Apparatus as stipulated in Article 1 Number 6, and Article 24. These changes have raised various debates among academics, legal practitioners, and the public because they are considered to have the potential to affect the independence and effectiveness of the KPK in performing its duties (Fadilla, D. I., Ivananda, D., & Azhari, 2025).

These various changes raise questions about the direction of Indonesia's anti-corruption legal policy following the enactment of Law Number 19 of 2019 and its implications for the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)'s independence and effectiveness in handling corruption. Some argue that these changes have the potential to weaken the KPK's authority, while others believe these regulations are necessary to strengthen the oversight mechanism for the implementation of the KPK's duties. Furthermore, previous studies have generally focused on the KPK's authority or the effectiveness of law enforcement against corruption, but have not comprehensively analyzed the changes in anti-corruption legal policy following the revision of the KPK Law and their implications for the KPK's institutional position within the Indonesian constitutional system. Therefore, research on the implementation of legal policy within the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) in handling corruption is crucial to contribute academically to the development of constitutional and criminal law studies, as well as to provide recommendations for the development of more effective legal policies in efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia.

Methodology

This research employs a normative juridical research method, namely legal research that positions law as the norm or rule applicable within the legal system. Normative juridical research focuses on the study of legal principles, legal systematics, the synchronization of laws and regulations, and legal concepts and doctrines related to the problem under study. In this research, the approaches used are the statute approach and the conceptual approach. The legislative approach is done by analyzing various laws and regulations related to the eradication of criminal acts of corruption and the position of the Corruption Eradication Commission, including the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of

Indonesia, Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption as amended by Law Number 20 of 2001, and Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission as amended by Law Number 19 of 2019. Meanwhile, the conceptual approach examines various concepts, theories, and doctrines that have developed in legal science, especially those related to legal politics, eradication of corruption, the independence of state institutions, and the concept of a state based on the rule of law. The legal materials used in this study consist of primary legal materials in the form of laws and regulations relevant to the research object; secondary legal materials in the form of literature, books, scientific journals, and research findings related to the research topic; and tertiary legal materials that provide guidance and explanations to the primary and secondary legal materials. All of these legal materials were then analyzed qualitatively using a descriptive-analytical method, namely by describing and analyzing various legal provisions and concepts related to the implementation of legal policy within the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) in addressing corruption in Indonesia to obtain thorough conclusions of the research problem.

Result and Discussion

Concept and Basis of Legal Policy in the Eradication of Corruption Crimes in Indonesia

The concept of legal politics is a critical area of study in legal science that relates to the direction of state policy in the formation and implementation of law. Legal politics essentially describes the policy choices made by the state regarding which laws will be enforced, maintained, or changed to achieve state goals. Mahfud MD defines legal politics as legal policy or the official policy line regarding laws that will be enforced, either through the creation of new laws or the replacement of old laws in order to achieve state goals. In this context, law cannot be separated from the dynamics of power and the political policies that underlie it. Law is often viewed as a political product because the process of its formation involves state institutions with political authority, such as the legislative and executive branches. Therefore, the direction of a state's legal politics is strongly influenced by the configuration of power that develops within the state system. In relation to the eradication of corruption, state legal politics is reflected in various legal policies established to prevent and eradicate corrupt practices that harm state finances and hinder national development (Anggoro, 2019).

From the perspective of a state based on the rule of law, eradicating corruption is part of the state's efforts to uphold the principle of the rule of law and realize clean and integrated governance. Indonesia has constitutionally affirmed itself as a state based on the rule of law as stated in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that "The State of Indonesia is a state based on the rule of law." This provision implies that all forms of state power must be based on applicable law. Thus, all actions that violate the law, including corrupt practices, must be dealt with firmly through law enforcement mechanisms. In addition, the goals of the Indonesian state as stated in the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, namely to protect all Indonesians, advance public welfare, improve the nation's life, and participate in maintaining world order, can only be achieved if governance is conducted purely and free

from corrupt practices. Therefore, eradicating corruption is an important part of national legal policy in order to realize the goals of the state as mandated by the constitution (Muhtar, 2019)

Normatively, the policy of eradicating corruption in Indonesia has a strong legal basis in various laws and regulations. One of the primary regulations that serves as the legal basis for eradicating corruption is Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption, as amended by Law Number 20 of 2001. This law regulates various forms of acts that are categorized as criminal acts of corruption and the criminal threats that can be imposed on the perpetrators. Provisions regarding acts of corruption are expressly regulated in Article 2, paragraph (1), which states that anyone who unlawfully commits an act of enriching themselves or others that can harm state finances or the state economy shall be punished with imprisonment and a fine. In addition, Article 3 also regulates the abuse of authority, opportunity, or means available to a person due to their position or position that can harm state finances. These provisions indicate that criminal law on corruption in Indonesia is specifically designed to prosecute various forms of abuse of power committed by state officials or other parties involved in corrupt practices (Sibuea, D. T., Sularto, R. B., & Wisaksono, 2016).

In addition to the provisions on criminal acts of corruption in the Corruption Eradication Law, the political and legal policies for eradicating corruption are also strengthened through various other legal instruments, both national and international. One form of Indonesia's international commitment to eradicating corruption is the ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) through Law Number 7 of 2006. The convention regulates various international principles and standards in efforts to prevent, prosecute, and international cooperation in eradicating corruption. Ratification of the UNCAC demonstrates that eradicating corruption is not only a national agenda but also part of a global commitment to creating a transparent and accountable system of government. Through this ratification, Indonesia is obliged to align various national legal policies with international standards in eradicating corruption, including institutional strengthening, transparency in state financial management, and international cooperation in tracking and returning assets resulting from corruption (Suyatna, 2020).

In order to increase the effectiveness of corruption eradication, the state also established a special institution that has the authority to handle corruption crimes independently. The establishment of this institution is mandated in Article 43, paragraph (1) of Law Number 31 of 1999, which states that it is necessary to establish a commission to eradicate corruption crimes. This mandate was then realized through the establishment of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) based on Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission. In this law, it is emphasized that the KPK is a state institution that, in performing its duties and authorities, is independent and free from the influence of any power as regulated in Article 3. In addition, Article 6 of Law Number 30 of 2002 gives the KPK the authority to coordinate, supervise, investigate, prosecute, and take preventive measures against corruption crimes. The establishment of the KPK shows that the legal policy of eradicating corruption in Indonesia does not only

rely on conventional law enforcement, but also on the establishment of an independent institution that has special authority in handling corruption cases. (Ghozali, E., Harefa, A., & Sinaga, 2025).

Thus, it is understandable that eradicating criminal acts of corruption in Indonesia is an integral part of the state's legal policy, which aims to realize clean, transparent, and accountable governance. The legal policy for eradicating corruption is reflected in various legislative policies that provide a strong legal basis for efforts to prevent and prosecute corrupt practices. The existence of various laws and regulations, ranging from the Corruption Eradication Law, the ratification of international conventions, to the establishment of special institutions such as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), demonstrates the state's commitment to strengthening the legal system that supports corruption eradication. In the context of a state based on the rule of law, as mandated by Article 1, paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution, any act of corruption that harms state finances must be handled through firm and fair legal mechanisms. Therefore, the legal policy for eradicating corruption must be continuously developed and strengthened to address the various challenges that arise in the practice of governance and realize the state's goals as mandated by the constitution.

The Position and Authority of the Corruption Eradication Commission in the Indonesian Constitutional System

The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) is a state institution established as part of a legal policy aimed at strengthening the eradication of corruption in Indonesia. The establishment of the KPK was motivated by the fact that corrupt practices had developed systematically and extensively, necessitating extraordinary measures. The legal basis for the establishment of this institution can be found in Article 43, paragraph (1) of Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption, which states that an independent corruption eradication commission is necessary to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of corruption eradication efforts. This provision was then implemented through the enactment of Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission, which specifically regulates the position, functions, duties, and authority of the KPK as a state institution with a vital role in the law enforcement system in Indonesia. Thus, the existence of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) is a manifestation of the state's commitment to strengthening the national legal system to combat corrupt practices that harm state finances and hinder national development.

In Indonesia's constitutional system, the KPK's position as a state institution is affirmed in Article 3 of Law Number 30 of 2002, which states that the Corruption Eradication Commission is a state institution that, in carrying out its duties and authorities, is independent and free from the influence of any power. This provision demonstrates that the KPK was designed as an independent institution that is not directly under the authority of the executive, legislative, or judicial branches. This independence is intended to enable the KPK to carry out its duties objectively, professionally, and free from intervention by any party, particularly in handling corruption cases that often involve state officials or parties holding political power. In the context of a state based on the rule of law, as stipulated in

Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the existence of an independent institution such as the KPK is crucial to ensuring the implementation of an effective and just law enforcement system, particularly in handling corruption crimes that have a broad impact on people's lives.

In addition to its position as an independent state institution, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) is also given various specific duties and authorities in eradicating corruption. The KPK's main duties are regulated in Article 6 of Law Number 30 of 2002, which states that the KPK has the task of coordinating with agencies authorized to eradicate corruption, supervising these authorized agencies, conducting investigations, inquiries, and prosecutions of corruption, taking preventive measures against corruption, and monitoring the implementation of state governance. These provisions indicate that the KPK's function is not only limited to the aspect of enforcement, but also includes aspects of prevention and supervision of various policies that have the potential to give rise to corrupt practices. With these broad authorities, the KPK is expected to play an effective role in overcoming various forms of irregularities that are detrimental to state finances.

Furthermore, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)'s authority in law enforcement is also regulated in detail in various provisions of Law Number 30 of 2002. For example, Articles 7 and 8 stipulate the KPK's authority to coordinate and supervise investigations, inquests, and prosecutions of corruption cases conducted by the Police and the Prosecutor's Office. Furthermore, Article 11 stipulates that the KPK has the authority to conduct investigations, inquests, and prosecutions of corruption cases involving law enforcement officers, state officials, or other parties related to corruption cases that receive widespread public attention and involve state losses of a certain amount. These provisions demonstrate that the KPK has special authority to handle corruption cases of high complexity and involving public officials, thus requiring an institution with strong independence and authority in the law enforcement process.

In carrying out its duties, the KPK does not operate separately from other law enforcement agencies, but rather maintains a coordinating relationship with institutions such as the Police and the Prosecutor's Office. This is evident in Article 6, letters a and b of Law Number 30 of 2002, which authorizes the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) to coordinate and supervise authorized agencies in eradicating corruption. In practice, the KPK can also take over investigations or prosecutions of corruption cases being handled by the Police or the Prosecutor's Office for specific reasons, as stipulated in Article 9 of Law Number 30 of 2002. For example, if the case is being handled with obstacles or there are indications that the process is not running effectively. This provision demonstrates that the KPK functions as a trigger mechanism in Indonesia's law enforcement system, namely as an institution that can encourage the effectiveness of other law enforcement agencies in eradicating corruption.

Thus, the KPK's position and authority within the Indonesian constitutional system demonstrate its strategic role in efforts to eradicate corruption. The establishment of the KPK through Law Number 30 of 2002 was a crucial step in strengthening the law enforcement system against increasingly complex corruption practices involving various

parties. The independence of this institution, as stipulated in Article 3 of Law Number 30 of 2002, as well as its broad authority to coordinate, supervise, investigate, and prosecute, as stipulated in Articles 6 and 11, demonstrate that the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) is designed as an institution with strong capacity to handle corruption cases. Therefore, the existence of the KPK is an important part of the national legal system in realizing clean, transparent, and corruption-free governance as mandated by the constitution and various applicable laws and regulations.

Implementation of Legal Policies Regarding the KPK's Authority Following the Amendment to Law Number 19 of 2019

Changes to the regulations regarding the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) through Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 30 of 2002 are part of the dynamics of legal politics in eradicating corruption in Indonesia. These changes not only concern technical institutional aspects but also reflect the direction of state policy in restructuring the KPK's position and authority within the state system. Normatively, these changes have several consequences for the institutional structure, oversight mechanisms, and the implementation of the KPK's authority in conducting investigations, inquiries, and prosecutions of corruption crimes. Therefore, the ratification of Law Number 19 of 2019 marks a crucial milestone in the development of legal politics in eradicating corruption in Indonesia, as it brings fundamental changes to the institutional design of the KPK, which was previously known as an independent institution with relatively broad authority in enforcing corruption laws.

One of the fundamental changes in Law Number 19 of 2019 concerns the institutional position of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) within the Indonesian constitutional system. Article 3 of Law Number 19 of 2019 stipulates that the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) is a state institution within the executive branch of government, which, in carrying out its duties and authorities, is independent and free from the influence of any other power. This provision has generated considerable debate, as the KPK was previously viewed as an independent state institution standing outside the three branches of state power. The placement of the KPK within the executive branch of government is seen as an effort to clarify the KPK's institutional position within the constitutional system, but on the other hand, it even increases concerns that this change could affect the institution's independence in carrying out its law enforcement functions, particularly in handling corruption cases involving government officials or state administrators.

Another significant change in Law Number 19 of 2019 is the establishment of the Supervisory Board as a new organ within the KPK's institutional structure. Provisions regarding the Supervisory Board are regulated in Articles 37A to 37G, which state that the Supervisory Board is tasked with overseeing the implementation of the KPK's duties and authorities to ensure they continue to operate in accordance with statutory provisions. The Supervisory Board has the authority to grant or withhold permission for certain actions taken by the KPK in law enforcement. The establishment of the Supervisory Board is intended to provide an oversight mechanism for the KPK's extensive authority, thus

preventing abuse of authority in addressing corruption cases. However, the existence of the Supervisory Board has also sparked debate, as it is perceived to impact the KPK's independence and flexibility in carrying out law enforcement actions quickly and effectively.

Furthermore, regulatory changes also concern the mechanism for exercising wiretapping authority in the investigation and prosecution of corruption cases. Previously, wiretapping authority was a crucial tool used by the KPK to uncover complex corruption cases. However, Article 12B of Law Number 19 of 2019 stipulates that wiretapping must first obtain permission from the Supervisory Board. This provision is intended to provide control over the use of wiretapping authority to prevent arbitrary use. However, this regulation also raises concerns that the licensing mechanism could slow down the process of handling corruption cases, which often require swift and confidential action. In law enforcement, wiretapping is often crucial evidence in uncovering hidden bribery and gratification practices, so this change in mechanism has implications for the effectiveness of corruption enforcement.

Another equally important change concerns the regulation of employee status within the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). Article 1, paragraph 6, and Article 24 of Law Number 19 of 2019 stipulate that KPK employees are State Civil Apparatus (ASN) subject to the provisions of laws and regulations on personnel. This change in status is intended to create a personnel system that is more integrated with the state government administration system. However, this change has also generated considerable debate, as KPK employees previously enjoyed an independent personnel system. Concerns have arisen that civil servant status could potentially impact the independence of KPK employees in carrying out law enforcement duties, particularly if there is administrative intervention related to transfers, promotions, or staff development within the government bureaucratic structure.

Based on these various changes, the implementation of legal policy through Law Number 19 of 2019 demonstrates the state's efforts to reorganize the KPK institution within the Indonesian constitutional system. While these changes are intended to strengthen oversight mechanisms and clarify the KPK's institutional position within the government structure, they have also generated debate regarding their impact on the institution's independence and effectiveness in eradicating corruption. From a legal policy perspective, these regulatory changes reflect the dynamics of state policy in balancing the need for oversight of law enforcement institutions with the need to maintain their independence. Therefore, the significance of the implementation of Law Number 19 of 2019 in strengthening the corruption eradication system depends heavily on how these provisions are consistently applied in law enforcement practices and how the KPK institution remains able to carry out its duties and authorities professionally, transparently, and accountably to realize a clean and corruption-free government.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion that has been described, it can be concluded that the eradication of criminal acts of corruption in Indonesia is part of the state's legal political policy, which aims to realize the implementation of clean, transparent, and corruption-free governance. The legal policy of eradicating corruption is reflected in various laws and regulations that serve as the legal basis for handling criminal acts of corruption, such as Law Number 31 of 1999 in conjunction with Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption and the establishment of the Corruption Eradication Commission through Law Number 30 of 2002. In the Indonesian state system, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) has a strategic position and authority as a state institution tasked with coordinating, supervising, investigating, prosecuting, and taking preventive measures against criminal acts of corruption. However, regulatory changes through Law Number 19 of 2019 brought about several changes to the KPK's position and authority, such as placing it within the executive branch of government, establishing a Supervisory Board, regulating wiretapping authority, which requires Supervisory Board approval, and changing the status of KPK employees to State Civil Apparatus. These changes demonstrate the political-legal dynamics within the KPK's institutional structure. While, on the one hand, they are intended to strengthen oversight mechanisms, they also provoke debate regarding their impact on the KPK's independence and effectiveness in eradicating corruption.

Based on these conclusions, it is recommended that future political-legal policies in Indonesia's corruption eradication efforts continue to prioritize the principle of the independence of law enforcement agencies as a key factor in ensuring the effective handling of corruption. The government and lawmakers need to ensure that various regulatory changes related to the KPK do not diminish the institution's ability to carry out its duties and authorities professionally, objectively, and free from interference from power. Furthermore, coordination between the KPK and other law enforcement agencies, such as the Police and the Prosecutor's Office, is needed to ensure an integrated and effective anti-corruption system. Corruption eradication efforts also need to be balanced with increased preventive measures through improvements in governance systems, transparency in state financial management, and increased public participation in overseeing government administration. It is expected to optimize corruption eradication efforts in Indonesia, enabling clean and in-depth governance and achieving the national goals mandated by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

References

- Anggoro, S. A. (2019). Politik hukum: Mencari Sejumlah Penjelasan. *Jurnal Cakrawala Hukum*, 77–86.
- Fadilla, D. I., Ivananda, D., & Azhari, A. F. (2025). *Analisis terhadap perubahan Undang-Undang Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi dalam Perspektif Politik Hukum*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.
- Ghozali, E., Harefa, A., & Sinaga, S. B. (2025). Kebijakan formulasi hukum pemberantasan tindak pidana korupsi di Indonesia pasca Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2023. *Jurnal*

Hukum Justice, 31–41.

- Habibi, M. (2020). Independensi kewenangan Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi pasca perubahan Undang-Undang Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi. *Cepalo*, 41–54.
- Hamid, J. A., Ardha, A. B., & Az Zahra, N. A. (2024). Urgensi pembentukan sub-bidang baru pada lembaga Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK) di bidang lingkungan dan sumber daya alam dalam rangka pencegahan korupsi ekonomi lingkungan dan perubahan iklim. *Journal of Studia Legalia*, 123.
- Hartanti, E. (2023). *Tindak Pidana Korupsi*. Sinar Grafika.
- Irfani, N. (2020). Asas Lex Superior, Lex Specialis, Dan Lex Posterior: Pemaknaan, Problematika, Dan Penggunaannya Dalam Penalaran Dan Argumentasi Hukum. *Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia*, 16(3), 305.
- Jawa, D., Malau, P., & Ciptono, C. (2024). Tantangan dalam Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Korupsi di Indonesia. *JURNAL USM LAW REVIEW*, 1006–1017.
- Muhtar, M. H. (2019). Model Politik Hukum Pemberantasan Korupsi Di Indonesia Dalam Rangka Harmonisasi Lembaga Penegak Hukum. *Jambura Law Review*, 68–93.
- Puanandini, D. A., Maharani, V. S., & Anasela, P. (2025). Korupsi Sebagai Kejahatan Luar Biasa: Analisis Dampak Dan Upaya Penegakan Hukum. *Public Sphere: Jurnal Sosial Politik, Pemerintahan Dan Hukum*, 33.
- Sibuea, D. T., Sularto, R. B., & Wisaksono, B. (2016). Kebijakan Hukum Pidana dalam Perampasan Aset Hasil Tindak Pidana Korupsi di Indonesia. *Diponegoro Law Journal*, 1–7.
- Suriyadinata, S., & Rezeki, A. P. (2023). Kedudukan Dan Kewenangan Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi Dalam Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi Ditinjau Dari Perspektif Hukum Ketatanegaraan. *Jurnal Rechten: Riset Hukum Dan Hak Asasi Manusia*, 1–7.
- Suyatna, U. (2020). Evaluasi Kebijakan Tindak Pidana Korupsi Di Indonesia. *Sosiohumaniora*, 325–333.