

**CRIMINAL LIABILITY FOR PERPETRATORS OF VANDALISM
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE EVIDENCE IN THE PROCESS INVESTIGATION
OF CORRUPTION (STUDY OF DECISION NUMBER 6/PID.SUS-TPK/2024/PN.
PGP)**

By

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ABSTRACT

Obstruction of justice, which is the act of deliberately obstructing or thwarting the investigation process, can interfere with the law enforcement process and create distrust in the justice system. The results of the research and discussion show that the form of the perpetrator obstructing the investigation (obstruction of justice) in the criminal act of corruption is the provisions of Article 21 of Law No. 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes. Criminal liability for perpetrators of obstruction of justice in corruption cases can be charged through Article 221 of the Criminal Code and Article 21 of Law No. 31 of 1999. The perpetrator of obstruction of justice in the corruption case of Toni Tamsil based on Decision Number 6/Pid.Sus-TPk/2024/PN Pgp has been legally and convincingly proven guilty of committing a criminal act by deliberately obstructing the investigation of a corruption case. As a result of his actions, the perpetrator was sentenced to imprisonment for 3 (three) years.

Keywords: Criminal Liability, Osbtruction Of Justice, Corruption.

**PERTANGGUNGJAWABAN PIDANA TERHADAP PELAKU PERUSAKAN ALAT
BUKTI (OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE) DALAM PROSES PENYIDIKAN TINDAK
PIDANA KORUPSI (STUDI PUTUSAN NOMOR 6/PID.SUS-TPK/2024/PN. PGP)**

ABSTRAK

Obstruction of justice, merupakan tindakan sengaja merintangi atau menggagalkan proses penyidikan, dapat mengganggu dalam proses penegakan hukum dan menciptakan ketidakpercayaan terhadap sistem peradilan. Hasil penelitian dan pembahasan menunjukkan bahwa bentuk pelaku merintangi penyidikan (obstruction of justice) dalam tindak pidana korupsi ketentuan Pasal 21 Undang-Undang No. 31 Tahun 1999 Tentang Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi. Pertanggungjawaban pidana terhadap pelaku tindak pidana obstruction of justice dalam perkara tindak pidana korupsi dapat dijerat

melalui Pasal 221 KUHP dan Pasal 21 Undang-Undang No. 31 Tahun 1999. Pelaku obstruction of justice dalam perkara tindak pidana korupsi Toni Tamsil berdasarkan Putusan Nomor 6/Pid.Sus-TPk/2024/PN Pgp telah terbukti secara sah dan meyakinkan bersalah melakukan tindak pidana dengan sengaja perintangannya penyidikan perkara korupsi. Akibat perbuatannya tersebut maka pelaku dipidana dengan pidana penjara selama 3 (tiga) tahun.
Kata Kunci : *Pertanggungjawaban Pidana, Obstruction Of Justice, Korupsi.*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country based on the law, all of its people must obey the rules of law itself. Obeying and complying with the existing legal regulations in Indonesia can make this Indonesian country peaceful and peaceful. Law is a system in which there are norms and rules that govern human behavior so that society can become orderly. The law is coercive not only on civil society but also applies to rulers, officials, government officials and even applies to law enforcement officials. This indicates that the law in Indonesia does not recognize strata and caste and applies to everyone and anyone who violates the law can be subject to legal sanctions.

One of the phenomenal criminal acts is corruption. This phenomenon is understandable considering that the negative impact caused by this crime can touch various areas of life. Corruption in Indonesia has become increasingly widespread and uncontrolled among the Indonesian people which will bring disaster to the life of the nation and state. The increase in cases of corruption is a very serious problem, because corruption can endanger the stability and security of the state and its society, endanger the social and economic development of society, politics, and can even damage the values of democracy and the morality of the nation because of the culture of corruption. Corruption is an act of abuse of authority, wealth that can be detrimental in the economic field and can harm society in general. The spread of corrupt practices in Indonesia is very ironic with the many strategies that have been carried out because perpetrators of corruption usually have a strong economic and political position.

Corruption is always associated with the word extraordinary crime because the consequences caused by the crime of corruption itself are so extraordinary. This is also contained in the consideration of Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Amendments to Law

Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes, that corruption crimes that have been widely occurring, not only harm state finances, but also have been a violation of the social and economic rights of the community at large, so that corruption crimes need to be classified as crimes whose eradication must be carried out externally ordinary. There are enough rational reasons to categorize corruption as an *extraordinary crime*, so its eradication needs to be carried out by *extraordinary measures* and by using extraordinary legal instruments). Corruption is a form of special crime, so the eradication of corruption is also specially regulated.

Corruption has become a serious problem for the Indonesian nation, because it has penetrated all lines of people's lives which are carried out systematically, thus giving rise to *a negative stigma* for the state and nation of Indonesia in international society. Various ways have been taken to eradicate corruption along with the increasingly sophisticated *modus operandi* of corruption crimes. Corruption is an extraordinary crime because it is systemic, endemic with a very wide impact that not only harms the State's finances, but also violates the social and economic rights of the wider community, so its enforcement requires special efforts. Corruption is very worrying because it can destroy the social life system which indirectly weakens national resilience and the existence of a nation. Acts of corruption are included in the category of criminal acts that are very large and very detrimental to the nation and state in a region and to prevent the increasing prevalence of corruption perpetrators, a corruption law and its judicial system were formed with the harshest punishment, namely the threat of the death penalty.

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used in the preparation of this thesis is normative juridical research which means an approach that is carried out by examining theories, concepts, examining the laws and regulations related to this research or the legislative approach. Normative juridical research is legal research that lays down law as a building of a system of norms. The norm system in question is about the principles, norms, rules of laws and regulations, agreements and doctrines (teachings). This normative research is a study of legal systematics, which is research whose main purpose is to identify the definitions or bases in law.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The obstruction of justice is considered a form of criminal act because it hinders law enforcement and damages the image of law enforcement agencies. Therefore, *obstruction of justice* is categorized as a type of criminal act of *contempt of court* or contempt of court. The act of *obstruction of justice* in Indonesia has been regulated in laws and regulations, namely in Article 221 of the Criminal Code and Article 21 of Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption as amended by Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning the Eradication of Corruption. Article 221 of the Criminal Code, it is stated that the definition of *obstruction of justice* is a criminal act committed by a perpetrator who is proven to attempt to obstruct a legal process. *The obstruction of justice* can be carried out in various ways, one of which is by weakening the evidence so as not to be entangled in certain decisions. Normatively, this act has been regulated in laws and regulations in Indonesia, especially in the Criminal Code and special criminal law. Formally, *obstruction of justice* is a prohibited act that contains criminal sanctions in it. This action is usually carried out during the judicial process which includes investigation, investigation, prosecution, and trial examination.

The delicate *obstruction of justice* is a serious matter and can only be recognized if a person deliberately prevents, obstructs, or thwarts directly or indirectly a criminal verdict. *Obstruction of justice* actions often involve attempts to obstruct law enforcement officials from gathering relevant evidence for the investigation process. This could include obstructing access to important documents, destroying or altering evidence, or other actions that impede the lawful process of gathering evidence. Obstructing investigations in corruption through the destruction of evidence (*obstruction of justice*) can occur in various forms, such as concealing, omission, or damaging important evidence relevant to corruption cases. This action aims to hinder or thwart the process of investigation, prosecution, and examination in court. The act of *justice* in corruption cases is regulated in Article 21 of Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes as amended by Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes which states that any person who deliberately prevents, obstructs, or thwarts directly or indirectly the investigation, prosecution, and examination in court hearings against suspect or defendant in a corruption case is sentenced to imprisonment.

The obstruction of justice can cause delays, obstructions, or failures in the investigation and prosecution process of corruption cases. In addition, this action can damage the credibility of the justice system and reduce public trust in law enforcement officials.

One form of *Osbtuction of justice* is the manipulation of the legal process is a tactic that is often used by perpetrators *of Osbtuction of justice* to disrupt the course of the justice system. In this context, manipulation refers to a deliberate and unlawful attempt to manipulate legal measures, court procedures, or judges' decisions in the interests of a particular individual or group. These manipulation tactics can take many forms, from filing false lawsuits to attempts to influence judges' decisions through pressure or bribery. A form of manipulation of legal processes that often occurs is the filing of false lawsuits. These false lawsuits can be lawsuits made with the intent to deceive or harm other parties, or even to intentionally slow down legal proceedings. Filing a false lawsuit like this not only wastes valuable legal time and resources, but can also harm the party who is the target of the false accusation. In addition, false lawsuits can also disrupt public order and trust in the judicial system.

Manipulation of legal processes can also occur through attempts to slow down legal processes in unauthorized ways. This can be done by filing various requests for a stay of the court, taking actions that obstruct the court process, or even by obstructing the investigation and evidence collection process. The impact of this kind of manipulation is not only limited to slowing down the legal process, but it can also cause financial and emotional losses for the parties involved in the case. *Osbtuction of justice perpetrators* also often try to influence the judge's decision through pressure or bribery. Attempts to influence the judge's decision can be done in a variety of ways, ranging from giving bribes to judges to making threats or intimidation against them. This kind of tactic not only violates ethics and principles of justice, but can also undermine the integrity of the justice system as a whole. The success of this kind of manipulation of legal processes can lead to injustice in court decisions and undermine public trust in legal justice.

Overcoming the failure or at least hindering the commitment to eradicate corruption, corruption is made into a case called extra ordinary crime. Therefore, criminal policy in the eradication of corruption Law Number 31 of 1999 in conjunction with Law Number 20 of

2001 has a heavier threat of punishment than the Criminal Code. Strict law enforcement is also needed against perpetrators of manipulation of the legal process. This includes a thorough and transparent investigation of cases of manipulation, as well as the imposition of strict and lawful sanctions for perpetrators found guilty. These sanctions should include not only criminal penalties, but also administrative and disciplinary sanctions for law enforcement officials involved in manipulating the legal process.

In addition, it is also necessary to increase cooperation and coordination between various institutions and related parties in handling cases of manipulation of the legal process. This includes cooperation between law enforcement officials, judicial institutions, and other law enforcement agencies, as well as cooperation with the private sector, NGOs, and civil society in detecting and reporting cases of manipulation of the legal process. With these firm and coordinated measures, it is hoped that a fairer, more transparent, and reliable legal environment can be created for all parties. This will not only strengthen the integrity of the justice system, but it will also increase public trust in the justice of the law as a whole. Thus, the manipulation of the legal process can be minimized or even eliminated altogether, and justice can be upheld more effectively and efficiently.

Based on the description above, the perpetrators who obstruct the investigation of corruption crimes in various ways, including the obstruction process (*obstruction of justice*). This act aims to obscure the facts, hinder the investigation, and avoid lawsuits. In criminal policy, the law on corruption is threatened with severe punishment. The form of *obstruction of justice* in corruption crimes is associated with criminal policy theory, so *obstruction of justice* in corruption crimes, in the context of criminal policy, is seen as a form of crime that hinders law enforcement and damages the image of law enforcement agencies. Criminal policy theory, which focuses on crime prevention and countermeasures, places obstruction of justice as one of the main targets in corruption eradication policies.

Criminal policy aims to prevent crime from occurring and overcome its consequences. *Obstruction of justice*, as part of the crime of corruption, is the focus of attention because it obstructs the law enforcement process that is supposed to eradicate corruption. Criminal policies are realized through legislation. In Indonesia, *obstruction of justice* is regulated in the Criminal Code and the Law on the Eradication of Corruption. These articles provide

criminal sanctions for those who deliberately obstruct the legal process. Good criminal policy must guarantee the effectiveness of law enforcement. Obstruction of justice, if left unchecked, can undermine that effectiveness. Therefore, criminal policy needs to emphasize on eradicating *obstruction of justice* to ensure that law enforcement runs as it should.

Criminal policy also includes public awareness efforts. The public needs to understand that *obstruction of justice* is a serious crime that harms the state and hinders efforts to eradicate corruption. Thus, the community can play an active role in supporting law enforcement. Based on the above, *obstruction of justice* in corruption crimes is a serious challenge for law enforcement. A comprehensive criminal policy, which includes prevention, prosecution, and public awareness, is needed to address this problem. Clear regulation and strict law enforcement are key to ensuring that *obstruction of justice* does not impede efforts to eradicate corruption.

CONCLUSION

The form of the perpetrator obstructing the investigation process (*obstruction of justice*) in the criminal act of corruption in accordance with the provisions of Article 21 of Law No. 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption is manifested in the form of all acts that are preventable, obstructed and thwarted directly and indirectly, by not requiring the consequences arising from the act, namely being prevented, obstructed or failed by an investigation, prosecution and examination of the trial that is being carried out, but it is sufficient to commit acts of preventing, obstructing and thwarting which based on his knowledge, the act can obstruct or obstruct an investigation, prosecution and examination of the trial, then the act has been considered completed (*vooltoid*). Criminal liability for the perpetrators of obstruction (*obstruction of justice*) in corruption crimes can be charged through Article 221 of the Criminal Code and Article 21 of Law No. 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption. Article 221 of the Criminal Code regulates obstructing legal proceedings in general, while Article 21 of the Law on the Eradication of Corruption is more specific about obstructing legal proceedings in corruption cases. Thus, if a corruption suspect destroys evidence related to the case, this action can be considered *obstruction of justice* and charged with Article 21 of the Corruption Crime Law. Obstruction of justice in

the crime of corruption as obstruction is an act that is subject to the responsibility of both witnesses, suspects or defendants are investigated, prosecuted and tried in court.

The judge's legal consideration in decision Number 6/Pid.Sus-TPK/2024/PN Pgp in the investigation process of corruption crimes is that the defendant has been legally and convincingly proven guilty of committing a criminal act by deliberately obstructing the investigation of corruption cases. The defendant knew that the defendant's brother, the witness Tamron alias Aon, was in the process of investigating the alleged corruption of PT Timah's Trading System, so that as a result of his actions, the perpetrator was sentenced to imprisonment for 3 (three) years.

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