

Transformation of Dittipidkor towards the Police Corruption Eradication Corps: An Urgency

Original Article

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze the role of the Directorate of Corruption Crimes (Dittipidkor) Bareskrim Polri in combating corruption in Indonesia, examine the urgency of developing the organization into the Police Corruption Eradication Corps (Kortastipidkor), and identify factors considered in the development process. Corruption problems that are complex, massive, and involve various sectors require a more structured, focused and responsive handling. In this context, Dittipidkor Polri has a central role as the executor of law enforcement in synergy with other institutions such as the Corruption Eradication Commission and the Attorney General's Office. This research uses a qualitative approach with a field study method, through in-depth interviews with key informants such as the Head of the Renmin Subdivision of Dittipidkor and the Head of the Lempus Stamarena Polri, as well as analysis of legal and regulatory documents. This type of research is police management administration, with qualitative descriptive analysis techniques using the data triangulation method. The results showed that Dittipidkor plays a vital role in investigating corruption cases, but is hampered by various structural and resource constraints. Therefore, the transformation into Kortastipidkor is considered urgent to strengthen the effectiveness, professionalism and independence of handling corruption. Factors considered in organizational development include the legal basis, the need for structural reform, increasing HR competence, strengthening technology, and cross-agency coordination. With this transformation, it is hoped that Polri will be able to play a more strategic, responsive and accountable role in combating corruption in Indonesia.

Keywords: Dittipidkor, Corruption Eradication, Organizational Development, Police, Kortastipidkor.

1. Introduction

Indonesia as a state of law is inseparable from problems that can damage the concept of the state of law, including damaging the ideals of the state of law itself. One of the problems is economic disparity and the birth of injustice and income inequality as well as poor public interest facilities and infrastructure (Indarti, 2010). According to Natanga Surbakti in Hutahaean & Indarti (2020), the widespread practice of corruption in Indonesia and the weak quality of work of law enforcers nationally have also had an impact on the lack of fulfillment of the collective rights of society, especially the right to welfare, development and economic progress.

The 2020 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) survey conducted by Transparency International shows that Indonesia ranks 102nd out of 180 countries with a score of 37 on a scale of 100. This figure reflects the public perception of the level of corruption in the public sector which is still quite high and indicates that there is still much to be done to improve transparency and accountability in public financial management. Under these conditions,



there is an urgent need to increase efforts to eradicate corruption in a more integrated and targeted manner by every state instrument (<https://ti.or.id/indeks-persepsi-korupsi-indonesia-2022-mengalami-penurunan-terburuk-sepanjang-sejarah-reformasi/>).

In order to enhance the effectiveness of corruption eradication, the Government of Indonesia has designated this agenda as a national priority in the Nawacita and the 2019–2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). The goal is to minimize the negative impacts of corruption and improve clean and transparent governance. In accordance with the national legal framework, three main institutions are mandated to combat corruption: the National Police (Polri), the Attorney General's Office, and the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), each of which holds a strategic role in prevention and enforcement. The Indonesian National Police, particularly the Directorate of Corruption Crimes (Tipidkor) under the Criminal Investigation Agency (Bareskrim), bears a significant responsibility in investigating and prosecuting corruption cases. However, the existing organizational structure still faces various challenges that may hinder its operational effectiveness.

The author identifies several obstacles in the efforts to combat corruption faced by the Directorate of Corruption Crimes (Tipidkor) under Bareskrim. One of the main issues is the limited autonomy of Tipidkor, which must adhere to the procedures and chain of command of Bareskrim, hindering prompt and effective decision-making in handling corruption cases. Additionally, the limited allocation of resources within Bareskrim such as budget and expert personnel reduces Tipidkor's ability to conduct in-depth investigations, especially in complex cases. Overlapping authority between Tipidkor and other agencies like the KPK also creates inefficiencies in law enforcement, hindering coordination and slowing down investigations (Hutabarat et al., 2022). The evolving nature of corruption crimes, including those involving village funds, further adds complexity to eradication efforts. Although the National Police has extensive personnel strength, placing Tipidkor under Bareskrim can result in a misalignment between central and regional efforts, as well as weaknesses in handling cases requiring special procedures. The lack of support for corruption prevention functions also remains a problem. Operational capability disparities between the National Police, KPK, and the Attorney General's Office hinder inter-agency synergy.

To address these issues, Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 122 of 2024, issued on October 15, 2024, separates Tipidkor from Bareskrim, establishing it as the Corruption Crime Eradication Corps (refer to Korps Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi/Kortastipidkor), which reports directly to the Chief of Police (Kapolri). Based on Article 20A of Perpres No. 122 of 2024, the Corruption Crime Eradication Corps (Kortastipidkor) is the main implementing unit under the Chief of Police, tasked with handling the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of corruption crimes and money laundering derived from corruption. Kortastipidkor is also responsible for asset tracing and safeguarding related to corruption. It is led by the Head of Kortastipidkor (Kakortastipidkor) and assisted by the Deputy Head (Wakakortastipidkor), with up to three directorates according to their respective fields of duty.

The transformation of the Directorate of Corruption Crimes (Dittipidkor) into the Corruption Crime Eradication Corps (Kortastipidkor) is a strategic step to address previous structural weaknesses, strengthen the integrated effectiveness of corruption eradication efforts, and enhance responsiveness to the dynamics of complex crimes. This move also reflects the continuity of reform within the Indonesian National Police (Polri) in aligning its organizational structure with both internal and external demands, including legal developments and international standards, following its separation from the Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI) as mandated by MPR Decrees No. VI/MPR/2000 and No.

VII/MPR/2000. Since then, Polri has undertaken various restructuring efforts to enhance professionalism and accountability in fulfilling its duties (Gaussyah, 2014).

As part of its organizational evolution, Polri has established specialized units to address growing security challenges. One of the most notable developments was the establishment of the Special Detachment 88 Counterterrorism (Densus 88) in 2003. This unit was created in response to the escalating threat of terrorism in Indonesia, particularly after the 2002 Bali Bombing that killed over 200 people. Prior to Densus 88, anti-terrorism efforts were carried out by various units within Polri without a centralized structure, which limited their effectiveness in dealing with transnational and organized threats. With a more flexible structure and international training support from the FBI and the British Special Air Service (SAS), Densus 88 was granted enhanced authority and capacity to combat terrorism in Indonesia (Kharisma, 2017).

Significant structural transformations within Polri also include the reorganization of the Mobile Brigade (Brimob) into the Mobile Brigade Corps (Korbrimob) in 2019, aimed at improving its effectiveness in addressing national and international-scale threats. As a corps, Korbrimob enjoys greater autonomy in resource management, operational planning, and receives stronger support in terms of equipment and personnel. In the field of criminal investigation, Polri also strengthened its structure by establishing specialized units under Bareskrim, including the Directorate of Corruption Crimes (Dittipidkor). Although Dittipidkor was intended to handle complex corruption cases, its attachment to Bareskrim limited its flexibility and hindered cross-agency coordination, thereby reducing its effectiveness. Therefore, the restructuring of Dittipidkor into the Corruption Crime Eradication Corps (Kortastipidkor) is considered a strategic move to provide greater operational autonomy, enhance human resource capacity, and improve coordination with other institutions such as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and the Attorney General's Office. This transformation is expected to optimize the eradication of corruption crimes and accelerate the recovery of state assets, which remains a significant challenge in Indonesia's law enforcement efforts.

In relation to the issues and challenges of law enforcement, data on the handling of corruption cases by the Directorate of Corruption Crimes (Dittipidkor) over the past five years highlights significant problems that underscore the urgency of transforming the organization into the Corruption Crime Eradication Corps (Kortastipidkor). The number of corruption cases handled by Dittipidkor nationwide has consistently remained high, with an average of over 1,300 cases per year. However, the case resolution rate is significantly lower. In 2023, out of 1,358 cases received, only 592 were resolved, indicating a resolution rate of approximately 43.6 percent. This disparity reveals a considerable case backlog, suggesting that the current organizational structure is unable to manage the workload effectively. In addition, the amount of state funds recovered has fluctuated, with the highest figure reaching IDR 1.19 trillion in 2022, but dropping sharply to IDR 733 billion in 2023. This fluctuation reflects inconsistent effectiveness in handling corruption cases, likely due to organizational limitations in addressing their complexity.

The declining trend in case resolutions further emphasizes the inadequacy of the current Dittipidkor structure. In 2019, Dittipidkor resolved 819 out of 1,503 cases (54.5 percent), but this number continued to decline, with only 592 out of 1,358 cases (43.6 percent) resolved in 2023. This discrepancy demonstrates that the organizational structure under Bareskrim lacks the flexibility needed to address corruption crimes that span across sectors and jurisdictions. Moreover, the absence of a dedicated structure for prevention and asset recovery has become a major obstacle to achieving comprehensive success in corruption eradication. The large

number of unresolved cases and the lack of technical support hinder Dittipidkor's overall effectiveness.

The transformation of Dittipidkor into Kortastipidkor, as regulated in Presidential Regulation No. 122 of 2024, represents a strategic move to overcome the structural limitations that have long hindered effective corruption eradication. With Kortastipidkor positioned directly under the Chief of Police (Kapolri), decision-making processes can be expedited, inter-agency coordination strengthened, and operational efficiency and innovation such as the use of technology and preventive strategies can be enhanced. This restructuring is crucial in light of the imbalance between the number of cases received and those resolved, as well as the fluctuating amounts of recovered funds.

As corruption continues to evolve into a cross-sectoral and transnational crime, the decentralized approach of Dittipidkor is increasingly seen as ineffective. The new structure of Kortastipidkor, consisting of three directorates, enables faster and more focused case handling. From a legal perspective, investigative authority should lie with the police as stipulated in Article 1, Paragraph 1 of the Indonesian Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP). However, overlapping authority with the Attorney General's Office as outlined in Law No. 16 of 2004 creates ambiguity that may weaken the system of checks and balances. Therefore, strengthening the investigative function of the police is crucial to maintaining objectivity and neutrality in legal proceedings.

Further, this transformation also presents an opportunity to strengthen the role of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) in corruption prevention—an aspect that has long been overlooked. With its new mandate, the Corruption Crime Eradication Corps (Kortastipidkor) can develop proactive prevention strategies aligned with the National Strategy for Corruption Prevention (Stranas PK), thereby creating a more comprehensive and sustainable anti-corruption system.

However, this organizational development also raises fundamental questions about how the role of Dittipidkor in handling corruption crimes can be optimized through its transformation into Kortastipidkor. This study aims to examine the role of Dittipidkor in addressing corruption crimes, the urgency of its transformation into Kortastipidkor, and the key factors that must be considered in this development process. The findings are expected to yield concrete and actionable recommendations to support Kortastipidkor's success as the front line in Indonesia's anti-corruption efforts.

This research is essential as it provides a platform to evaluate the weaknesses of the previous structure and identify opportunities that Kortastipidkor can leverage to enhance its performance. The study is not only academically relevant but also strategically valuable for national anti-corruption initiatives. In the long term, it is expected that Kortastipidkor will be capable of addressing corruption challenges at various levels and contributing meaningfully to their resolution.

Organizational restructuring can serve as a strategic solution to improve effectiveness in combating corruption. One proposed measure is the transformation of the Directorate of Corruption Crimes into the Corruption Crime Eradication Corps—a restructuring that is believed to offer greater flexibility in terms of authority and inter-unit coordination. To make the analysis more specific, this study is focused on the following research questions:

- 1) What is the role of Dittipidkor Bareskrim Polri in combating corruption crimes in Indonesia?
- 2) What is the urgency behind the organizational development of Dittipidkor into the Corruption Crime Eradication Corps (Kortastipidkor)?

- 3) What are the key factors considered in the organizational development of Dittipidkor Bareskrim Polri into the Corruption Crime Eradication Corps (Kortastipidkor)?

2. Methods

This study employs a field research method with a qualitative approach to understand the role and organizational structure of the Corruption Crime Directorate (Dittipidkor) under the Criminal Investigation Agency (Bareskrim) of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) in handling corruption crimes. This approach enables the researcher to explore the experiences and perspectives of relevant stakeholders and to analyze the challenges, structural obstacles, and the urgency of organizational restructuring. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with various informants and the analysis of related documents.

This type of research falls under police management administration, aiming to analyze resource management, policy implementation, and task control within Dittipidkor to enhance effectiveness in combating corruption. The study uses a qualitative descriptive technique to explore organizational dynamics, involving in-depth interviews and document studies to obtain both primary and secondary data.

Primary data were obtained from interviews with relevant stakeholders such as the Head of Planning and Administration (Kasubbag Renmin) at Dittipidkor and the Head of the Police Strategy and Doctrine Development Division (Kabag Lempus Stamarena Polri). Secondary data includes internal documents, performance reports, and journals related to corruption crimes. Data collection techniques consist of interviews and document studies, which are used to understand the organizational structure, operational procedures, and to validate findings from the interviews.

The data collected were analyzed using triangulation, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing techniques. Triangulation was applied to ensure data validity, while data reduction helped filter out relevant information. Data presentation was carried out by systematically organizing information to facilitate comprehension and to draw valid conclusions.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The Role of Dittipidkor Bareskrim Polri in Combating Corruption Crimes in Indonesia

Dittipidkor Bareskrim Polri plays a highly crucial role in combating corruption crimes in Indonesia, given how deeply corruption is entrenched in many sectors, affecting nearly all aspects of national life. As part of the Indonesian National Police (Polri), Dittipidkor not only serves as a law enforcement executor but also as an integral component of a broader system dedicated to fighting corruption. The existence of Dittipidkor, which operates in coordination with other key institutions such as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and the Attorney General's Office, significantly contributes to ensuring that anti-corruption efforts are systematic, effective, and sustainable.

Dittipidkor holds a central role in investigating corruption cases involving government officials and the private sector. In executing its investigative duties, Dittipidkor is responsible for gathering sufficient evidence, analyzing data, and taking actions that can uncover individuals involved in corrupt practices (Susilawati, 2019). Its functions are not limited to handling individual cases, but also extend to preventive efforts by educating the public about the dangers and negative impacts of corruption. Investigations conducted by Dittipidkor go

beyond the application of law—they must also adhere to high professional standards to avoid potential abuse of power.

As a law enforcement agency, Dittipidkor Bareskrim Polri is mandated to handle various corruption cases, from preliminary investigations to further legal proceedings, in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations. Firstly, the role of Dittipidkor Polri in combating corruption is grounded in Law Number 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police, which provides the legal basis for Polri to act as a law enforcement institution across various criminal fields, including corruption. Article 13 of this law stipulates that one of Polri's principal duties is to maintain public order and security, which includes combating corruption crimes. In this context, Dittipidkor, as a unit within Bareskrim Polri, has the authority to conduct investigations, inquiries, and prosecutions related to corruption cases, in accordance with the prevailing legal framework.

Furthermore, Law Number 31 of 1999 as amended by Law Number 20 of 2001 on the Eradication of Corruption Crimes (known as the Anti-Corruption Law) provides a more specific legal foundation for Dittipidkor in handling corruption cases. Article 1, paragraph 1 of the Anti-Corruption Law explains that corruption crimes include various unlawful acts that harm the state, such as bribery, embezzlement, abuse of authority, and extortion. In this context, Dittipidkor Polri serves as the investigative and inquiry body for corruption crimes and coordinates with other institutions such as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and the Attorney General's Office to ensure effective law enforcement.

Dittipidkor Polri also plays a crucial role in the investigation process of corruption crimes, as regulated in Article 5 of the Anti-Corruption Law, which stipulates that any person involved in corruption crimes may be subject to criminal sanctions depending on the degree of their involvement and role in the corrupt acts. In this regard, Dittipidkor is responsible for gathering evidence, examining witnesses and suspects, and compiling case files to be submitted to the public prosecutor for further legal proceedings.

However, in carrying out its role, Dittipidkor Bareskrim Polri is not only challenged in terms of law enforcement but also often faces constraints related to limited resources, both in terms of personnel and budget. In addition, coordination issues with other agencies—particularly the KPK—often become obstacles in handling corruption cases. Overlapping authorities between Polri and KPK, as stated in Article 6 of the Anti-Corruption Law, can result in inefficiencies in law enforcement. This article grants KPK the authority to conduct investigations, inquiries, and prosecutions of corruption cases involving state officials. However, in practice, the police also play a similar role in these processes, which at times creates confusion.

Moreover, Law Number 30 of 2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission also states that the KPK has broad authority in handling corruption crimes, which frequently overlaps with the duties of Dittipidkor Polri. Nevertheless, in many cases, coordination between the KPK and the police can accelerate the enforcement process against perpetrators of corruption, thus strengthening synergy in anti-corruption efforts in Indonesia.

Despite the clear authority granted to Dittipidkor, it frequently faces significant challenges in evidence collection, particularly when dealing with corruption involving influential networks or individuals. This is largely due to the lack of transparency in state financial management and weak internal controls within many government institutions, which facilitates the occurrence of corruption.

Dittipidkor Polri cannot work alone in confronting a major issue such as corruption. Therefore, close cooperation with other institutions, such as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and the Attorney General's Office, is crucial to enhance the effectiveness

of handling corruption cases. This collaboration helps ensure that the law enforcement process is carried out in a well-coordinated and systematic manner (Ariani & Prasetyoningsih, 2022). This is highly relevant considering the difficulty faced by a single institution in handling major corruption cases that involve multiple parties.

The effectiveness of Dittipidkor in combating corruption is also demonstrated through inter-agency cooperation, particularly with the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and the Attorney General's Office, especially in large-scale cases that span across sectors or regions. Such synergy is crucial to strengthening the effectiveness of law enforcement and avoiding overlapping authorities. However, Dittipidkor's position under the Criminal Investigation Department (Bareskrim) often encounters structural and bureaucratic constraints, particularly in making quick and responsive decisions to address the increasingly complex nature of corruption schemes. This situation is further exacerbated by limitations in human resources, technology, and funding, which hinder optimal investigative performance.

In line with the evolving legal dynamics and the growing complexity of corruption crimes—often involving advanced technology and international networks—the current structure of Dittipidkor is considered inadequate to meet these challenges. Consequently, the transformation of Dittipidkor into the Corruption Crime Eradication Corps (Kortastipidkor), as stipulated in Presidential Regulation No. 122 of 2024, represents a strategic and transformative step. Positioned directly under the Chief of the National Police (Kapolri), Kortastipidkor is enabled to make faster policy decisions and strengthen both vertical and horizontal inter-agency coordination. This new structure provides Kortastipidkor with greater flexibility to develop more innovative anti-corruption strategies, including the use of information technology, big data analytics, and early detection systems for potential corruption.

The urgency of establishing Kortastipidkor is also closely linked to the imbalance between the number of cases received and those successfully resolved, as well as the inconsistency in the amount of state losses recovered. These issues highlight the need for a more efficient and focused working system. With the establishment of three directorates within Kortastipidkor, each dedicated to prevention, enforcement, and capacity development, the institution's performance is expected to improve significantly. This restructuring also addresses previous institutional challenges faced by Dittipidkor, such as long chains of command and a lack of flexibility in decision-making.

From the perspective of criminal procedural law, the role of investigators as the spearhead of the criminal justice system is emphasized in the Indonesian Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP). According to Article 1 point 1 of KUHAP, an investigator is a police officer authorized by law to conduct investigations, including gathering evidence and identifying suspects. This underscores the crucial role of the police in the initial stages of handling corruption cases. On the other hand, prosecutors, as public prosecutors, play a role after the investigation stage is completed, as stipulated in Article 1 point 6 of KUHAP. However, in practice, the prosecution service is also granted the authority to conduct investigations into corruption crimes based on Article 30 paragraph (1) letter d of Law No. 16 of 2004 on the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Indonesia. This dual authority creates ambiguity and potential conflicts of interest, as the institution conducting the investigation is also responsible for prosecution.

In this context, strengthening the role of the police, particularly the Corruption Crime Eradication Corps (Kortastipidkor), is essential to ensure that investigations are carried out objectively and independently, without institutional interests in the prosecution process. The police have an extensive network down to the regional level, enabling them to conduct

comprehensive investigations into decentralized corruption practices. Moreover, since the police do not hold prosecutorial powers, their investigations tend to be more neutral and are not influenced by prosecutorial strategies. Therefore, the transformation of Dittipidkor into Kortastipidkor is not merely an administrative change, but a substantial step in strengthening a credible, integrated, and professional law enforcement system in dealing with increasingly complex and systematic corruption crimes.

Still, despite the importance of collaboration, overlapping authority between Dittipidkor Polri and institutions such as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) often arises. These overlaps frequently create confusion in decision-making and may reduce the effectiveness of case resolution. At times, such overlaps can even lead to inter-agency friction, which slows down anti-corruption efforts. This highlights the importance of having a clearer understanding of the respective roles of each institution in handling corruption cases, to ensure that strategies are well-directed and do not confuse the public.

Dittipidkor Polri operates within a clearly defined legal framework, particularly the Law on the Eradication of Corruption Crimes. This law provides a strong legal basis for police action in fighting corruption. Furthermore, through the provisions of Law No. 20 of 2001, Dittipidkor is also mandated to prioritize the expedited resolution of corruption cases as a means to prevent long-term abuse of power (Lizote et al., 2017). Nonetheless, obstacles often arise due to vagueness in the application of the law and overlapping regulations that can slow down or impede the process of consistent law enforcement (Sukmareni, 2018).

In addition, although severe penalties such as the death penalty in some major cases create a strong impression of firmness against corruption offenders, in practice, the effectiveness of such punishments remains questionable. Impartiality in the judicial system, as well as factors such as political interference and the inability to prosecute major offenders, often serve as obstacles to effectively enforcing justice (Aliyan & Gultom, 2023).

To support the effectiveness of corruption eradication, Law No. 28 of 1999 on the Implementation of a Clean and Corruption-Free State mandates law enforcement agencies, including the Indonesian National Police (Polri), to uphold the principles of transparency, accountability, and integrity. In this regard, Dittipidkor Polri plays a crucial role in ensuring that every action taken in the corruption investigation process is based on these principles, in order to build public trust in Polri's performance in handling corruption cases.

On the other hand, another challenge in combating corruption is political interference, which often affects the independence of law enforcement agencies. Hence, Dittipidkor Polri must commit to the principles of professionalism and independence in carrying out its duties. Law No. 2 of 2002 also regulates the obligation of Polri to perform its duties professionally and independently, without intervention from any party.

Overall, although Dittipidkor Bareskrim Polri has clear authority and has contributed to the fight against corruption, challenges in terms of institutional, legal, and resource limitations must continue to be addressed. To make corruption eradication more effective, systemic reforms are needed in terms of inter-agency cooperation, strengthening Polri's internal capacity, and enhancing oversight and accountability in every step of law enforcement.

One of the main challenges faced by Dittipidkor is the limited resources available to handle corruption cases optimally. Although they have the capacity to manage major cases, limitations in funding, personnel, and time often become obstacles that are difficult to overcome. Investigators handling corruption cases must work with limited tools and support, which slows down their ability to conduct thorough and comprehensive investigations (Silalahi, 2024). In addition, bureaucratic obstacles in the legal process also exacerbate this

condition, as investigations and case settlements are often delayed due to convoluted administration.

In addition to external factors, internal factors such as the quality of Dittipidkor personnel also determine the success of corruption eradication. Research shows that the motivation and emotional intelligence of Bareskrim Polri personnel play an important role in improving their performance in handling corruption cases (Guntor et al., 2022). Personnel who have high emotional intelligence are able to manage the pressure and stress that arise during the investigation process and can maintain objectivity in handling cases that often involve individuals with great power and influence (Ulhaq, 2023). Conversely, a lack of integrity and low emotional intelligence can lead to failure in case resolution and even potentially lower public trust in law enforcement agencies.

Although Dittipidkor Polri has played an important role in the fight against corruption, there is still much homework to be done. The law enforcement system needs to be overhauled to be more transparent and free from political intervention, which is often an obstacle in prosecuting perpetrators of corruption, especially those in positions of power. Therefore, comprehensive reforms in the legal system, personnel training, and increased transparency at all levels of government are needed to strengthen the fight against corruption and ensure that Indonesia can be free from this harmful practice (Ulhaq, 2023).

Thus, although Dittipidkor has many challenges, their role in tackling corruption remains vital, and efforts to improve the legal system and enhance the quality of personnel are steps that must be taken to ensure long-term success in the fight against corruption in Indonesia.

3.2. Urgency of organizational development of Dittipidkor into the Police Corruption Eradication Corps

Dittipidkor Bareskrim Polri, as one of the units within the Indonesian National Police (Polri) responsible for handling corruption crimes, plays a crucial role in eradicating corruption in Indonesia. As stipulated in Law No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police, Polri has the function of law enforcement responsible for maintaining public security and order, as well as addressing criminal offenses, including corruption. In carrying out its duties, Dittipidkor is authorized to conduct investigations and inquiries into corruption cases, working in collaboration with other institutions such as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and the Attorney General's Office.

However, despite having this authority, Dittipidkor Bareskrim Polri faces various challenges that affect its effectiveness, such as limited resources, bureaucratic obstacles, and overlapping authority with the KPK. To address these issues, the development of Dittipidkor into the Corruption Eradication Corps (Kortastipidkor) within Polri is crucial to clarify the role and authority of Polri in combating corruption.

The development of Dittipidkor Bareskrim Polri into the Polri Corruption Eradication Corps is of great importance, given the increasing complexity of corruption cases in Indonesia. Corruption cases now often involve intricate networks, whether from individuals, companies, or public sectors. Therefore, effective law enforcement requires specialized handling, focused resources, and a stronger structure to address these challenges. This transformation aims to improve the effectiveness of corruption eradication through institutional strengthening and more coordinated law enforcement efforts.

Corruption cases in Indonesia often involve highly complex criminal offenses, both in scale and impact. For example, corruption involving the public sector or state-owned enterprises not only affects the economy but also undermines public trust in state institutions. Therefore, law enforcement in corruption crimes requires specialized expertise that goes

beyond regular investigations and includes in-depth investigative techniques and knowledge related to legal and financial aspects. As previously stated by Muwahid et al. (2021), complex corruption cases often involve extensive networks, requiring specialized skills in investigation and prosecution to effectively address these issues.

The establishment of the Polri Corruption Eradication Corps will allow for specialized training for personnel involved in corruption law enforcement. This is important for enhancing the professionalism and expertise of law enforcement officers in tackling the evolving methods of corruption. With the creation of this dedicated corps, Polri can focus more on corruption eradication, while avoiding the diversion of focus that often occurs when corruption-related crimes are handled within a larger, more general structure.

One of the biggest challenges in corruption law enforcement in Indonesia is the lack of clarity in the legal framework governing criminal liability, particularly in relation to corruption involving corporations. Suhariyanto (2018) It is stated that the lack of clear jurisprudence regarding corporate criminal liability often complicates the prosecution process in corruption cases involving corporate entities. This creates legal loopholes that are exploited by corrupt individuals to evade legal consequences.

The overlap of authority with the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), as regulated in Law No. 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption, amended by Law No. 20 of 2001, is also a significant issue. Article 6 of the Anti-Corruption Law stipulates that KPK has the authority to conduct investigations, prosecutions, and trials of corruption cases involving state officials. However, the police also hold similar authority in handling corruption cases. This overlap often leads to confusion between the two institutions regarding coordination, which in turn can hinder case resolution.

By transforming the Directorate of Corruption Crimes (Dittipidkor) into the Corruption Eradication Corps of the Indonesian National Police (Polri), it is expected that greater clarity and focus will be achieved in handling corruption cases, as well as a clearer division of authority between Polri and KPK. According to Law No. 2 of 2002, Polri is mandated to carry out its duties and authority in a professional and independent manner. With this transformation, Polri can optimize its resources to handle corruption cases more effectively while maintaining a synergistic relationship with other institutions such as KPK.

By developing Dittipidkor into the Corruption Eradication Corps, this institution will find it easier to formulate and implement a clearer and stronger legal framework for combating corruption. This Corps can facilitate the formation of more consistent jurisprudence in handling cases involving corporations, while also strengthening law enforcement on a broader scale. Over time, the developing jurisprudence can serve as guidance for courts in deciding corruption cases, ultimately speeding up judicial processes and prosecutions.

The transformation into the Corruption Eradication Corps of Polri is also an important step in enhancing the capacity and professionalism of Polri in handling corruption cases. Given the increasing complexity of the modus operandi used by corrupt individuals, Polri needs a stronger and more organized structure to tackle these challenges. The development of Dittipidkor into this Corps will allow for more systematic organizational structuring, human resource improvements, and updates in training and skill development for Polri personnel in handling corruption crimes.

In Law No. 2 of 2002, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) is required to continuously develop its internal capacity in order to carry out its duties to the fullest. One form of this development is strengthening the organizational structure specifically tasked with handling corruption crimes. The transformation of Dittipidkor into this Corps will also support

handling cases in a more focused and directed manner, given the increasing complexity of corruption cases that involve multiple sectors and often influential individuals.

Effective corruption eradication requires solid coordination among various law enforcement agencies, including the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), the Attorney General's Office, and Polri. Muwahid et al. (2021) state that collaboration between these institutions is essential to avoid task duplication and ensure that available resources are used efficiently. Without good coordination, corruption eradication efforts will be hindered and ineffective.

The formation of the Polri Corruption Eradication Corps will facilitate coordination between Polri, KPK, and other institutions. With a dedicated entity for handling corruption, the division of tasks and responsibilities between these institutions will be clearer, thus improving the effectiveness of law enforcement. For example, the Polri Corruption Eradication Corps can serve as a unit that integrates various investigative and prosecutorial functions currently scattered across different agencies, making the legal process more efficient and swift.

Yet, despite the importance of forming the Polri Corruption Eradication Corps, another challenge is bureaucratic resistance within the existing law enforcement structure. (Ananda & Jainah, 2024) note that establishing a new structure within Polri may face administrative and bureaucratic obstacles, both internally and externally. Additionally, the potential for jurisdictional conflicts between Polri and other institutions such as KPK can lead to inefficiency in the corruption eradication efforts. Therefore, the establishment of this special corps needs to be supported by comprehensive structural reforms within Indonesia's law enforcement agencies to ensure that the corps can function optimally without being hindered by bureaucratic issues or jurisdictional conflicts.

The importance of developing Dittipidkor into the Polri Corruption Eradication Corps is not limited to institutional and capacity aspects but also to the urgency of reform in Indonesia's legal system as a whole. Law No. 28 of 1999 on the Organization of a Clean and Free State from Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism emphasizes the need for the state to have clean and professional apparatuses in carrying out public duties. In this context, Polri, as a law enforcement agency, must be committed to these principles, including ensuring that every step in corruption eradication is taken with transparency and accountability.

Internal reforms within Polri, including the development of Dittipidkor into the Polri Corruption Eradication Corps, are crucial for Polri to work more efficiently and effectively in addressing existing challenges. According to Law No. 2 of 2002, Polri is also required to carry out its duties independently and professionally. With a special corps for corruption eradication, Polri will have a clearer structure, which will speed up law enforcement processes and strengthen Polri's credibility in the eyes of the public.

The transformation of Dittipidkor Bareskrim Polri into the Police Corruption Eradication Corps (Kortastipidkor), as regulated in Presidential Regulation No. 122 of 2024, is a strategic step based on the need to address structural and operational barriers that have long hindered the effectiveness of corruption crime handling. In this context, the urgency of organizational development becomes crucial, as it involves institutional effectiveness, clarity of authority, and the capacity to adapt to the complexity of modern corruption crimes.

One of the main factors behind this transformation is the need for accelerated decision-making and enhanced inter-agency coordination. As is well known, the position of Dittipidkor under the structure of Bareskrim has led to strategic and operational decision-making processes having to pass through a lengthy chain of command, which slows down case handling. With the establishment of Kortastipidkor directly under the Chief of Police, as stipulated in Presidential Regulation No. 122 of 2024, the coordination and execution

processes are expected to proceed more quickly and efficiently. This new institutional structure allows for greater room to develop strategies and innovations in corruption eradication, including utilizing technology, strengthening inter-agency synergy, and improving human resource capacity.

Furthermore, empirical data shows an imbalance between the number of reports or complaints about corruption cases and the number of cases that have been successfully resolved. The fluctuating value of state financial losses saved also serves as an indicator of the weak effectiveness of the previous institutional structure. In this regard, the new Kortastipidkor structure, which consists of three main directorates each focusing on prevention, investigation, and coordination offers the potential for improved work efficiency and sharper focus on various types of corruption.

Another urgency is related to the nature of corruption as an extraordinary crime that transcends sectors, countries, and uses advanced technology. In this context, the organizational model of Dittipidkor, which is more decentralized and bureaucratic, becomes less relevant. Corruption evolves with new modus operandi that require an adaptive, responsive, and innovative institutional response. Therefore, Kortastipidkor is designed to have the flexibility to develop corruption eradication strategies based on intelligence, digital data, and international collaboration.

From a legal standpoint, the role of the police in investigating criminal acts is clearly regulated in Article 1, Paragraph 1 of the Indonesian Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) and reinforced by Law No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police. In this context, investigators are police officials authorized to conduct investigations, which involve a series of actions to seek and gather evidence to find suspects and ensure that a criminal act has occurred. This function positions the police as the main institution in the law enforcement process, especially in the investigation phase.

However, overlapping authority with the Attorney General's Office, as outlined in Article 30, Paragraph (1), Letter d of Law No. 16 of 2004 on the Indonesian Attorney General's Office, creates ambiguity in roles. The Attorney General's Office also conducts investigations into corruption crimes, potentially leading to conflicts of interest because the same institution serves as both investigator and prosecutor. This situation can weaken the principle of checks and balances and disrupt the objectivity of law enforcement. By strengthening the role of Kortastipidkor, which structurally does not have prosecutorial functions, the investigation process can proceed more neutrally and independently.

Another advantage of institutionalizing Kortastipidkor is the police network that extends to remote areas, which allows for more effective handling of regional corruption cases. This is crucial considering the number of corruption cases at the regional level, including in village fund management, procurement of goods and services, and regional budget distribution. With the new structure, Kortastipidkor can utilize this network to conduct more comprehensive and coordinated investigations.

This transformation also responds to public demands for institutional reform in corruption eradication. Public trust in law enforcement institutions is greatly influenced by the performance and integrity of these agencies. The establishment of Kortastipidkor, equipped with sufficient authority and resources, can become a symbol of Polri's institutional commitment to strengthening integrity, professionalism, and accountability in law enforcement.

The development of Dittipidkor Bareskrim Polri into the Polri Corruption Eradication Corps is a very important and urgent step in strengthening corruption eradication in Indonesia. This step will provide clarity of authority, improve coordination between law

enforcement agencies, enhance Polri's capacity, and reform the existing legal system to be more effective in addressing the increasingly complex challenges of corruption eradication. With this development, it is hoped that Polri can become more professional and independent in carrying out its duties, while also making a greater contribution to maintaining the integrity and trust of the public in law enforcement agencies.

Thus, the organizational development of Dittipidkor into Kortastipidkor Polri is a strategic response to the challenges of modern corruption eradication. Normative support through Presidential Regulation No. 122 of 2024, the clarity of investigative authority based on the KUHAP and Police Law, and the refinement of institutional structure and strategy make this transformation a step that is not only appropriate but also urgently needed to create a more effective, efficient, and trusted law enforcement system.

3.3. Factors Considered in the Development of Dittipidkor Bareskrim Polri into the Polri Corruption Eradication Corps

The development of Dittipidkor Bareskrim Polri into the Polri Corruption Eradication Corps (KPTPKP) is not an easy task, as it involves numerous factors that influence the police's performance in combating corruption. These factors include aspects of legislative regulations, organizational structure, human resources, budget allocation, as well as technological support and inter-agency collaboration.

First, from a regulatory perspective, the formation and development of this organization must be based on a strong and clear legal foundation. In this regard, Law No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police serves as the primary reference for Dittipidkor Polri in carrying out its law enforcement functions, including corruption eradication. Article 13, Paragraph (1), Letter a of this law mandates that one of the duties of the police is to "*enforce the law by conducting investigations, inquiries, and other legal actions.*" As such, the development of Dittipidkor into KPTPKP must ensure that the authority and responsibility of the police in the field of corruption eradication are strengthened and well-coordinated.

Furthermore, Law No. 30 of 2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) is also an important reference that must be considered in this development. The KPK has extraordinary authority in combating corruption, but the cooperation between Dittipidkor Polri and the KPK needs to be strengthened. The development of Dittipidkor into KPTPKP should not rely solely on the police as the primary law enforcement agency but should also involve synergy with other institutions such as the KPK and the Attorney General's Office. This is crucial to ensure that corruption eradication is carried out in a coordinated manner and does not overlap, as regulated in Articles 2 and 4 of the KPK Law. A good synergy between Polri and KPK is expected to optimize corruption eradication more effectively.

Additionally, the legal aspect of investigation and inquiry procedures must also be taken into account. Law No. 8 of 1981 on the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) provides guidelines for all law enforcement officers in conducting investigations and inquiries in criminal cases, including corruption crimes. The development of Dittipidkor into KPTPKP must ensure that the applicable legal procedures are strictly adhered to, especially when dealing with large-scale corruption cases involving high-ranking officials. KUHAP also regulates the rights of suspects that must be protected, which implies the need for enhanced human resource competency within Polri to handle corruption cases professionally and fairly.

Second, from an organizational structure perspective, the development of Dittipidkor Bareskrim Polri into KPTPKP requires restructuring and improving the quality of its institutional framework. This change must involve a re-mapping of the existing structure, both in terms of authority, work procedures, and task division. One of the key changes needed is strengthening specialized units within the police force that focus on corruption eradication.

For instance, the Dittipidkor organization, which previously focused more on general criminal offenses, needs to be expanded to handle various types of corruption, including corruption in the private sector and those involving international networks. As a reference, the Indonesian National Police Chief Regulation No. 16 of 2010 on the Organization and Work Procedures of the Indonesian National Police regulates the structure of Bareskrim, but the development into KPTPKP requires the formation of new units more specifically focused on corruption eradication.

Dittipidkor, as an agency previously handling general criminal offenses, needs to redesign its hierarchical structure and operational procedures to ensure that corruption cases can be handled optimally. This development also requires strengthening investigative authority in the broader scope of corruption cases. In this case, there is a need to separate the investigation of large cases from other cases related to general criminal offenses. This will not only speed up case resolution but also improve the effectiveness of each investigative step taken.

Third, human resources (HR) are a crucial factor in the development of this organization. Personnel involved in corruption eradication must have high technical competence and integrity. In this regard, Dittipidkor Polri must enhance the quality of training and education for their personnel in line with the demands of modern developments. For example, enhancing competence in digital forensics, financial investigations, and the use of advanced technology to detect corruption involving international financial transactions. In this regard, Law No. 5 of 2014 on the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) is highly relevant as it regulates professionalism in public service and the improvement of competence in government personnel, which can be adapted for Polri personnel handling corruption cases.

Furthermore, enhancing the integrity of personnel is essential. One of the greatest challenges in corruption eradication is the risk of abuse of authority or involvement of law enforcement officers in corrupt practices. Continuous bureaucratic reform is crucial to ensure that Dittipidkor Polri or KPTPKP has personnel free from political influence or personal interests. Therefore, strict internal supervision and a transparent reporting system need to be introduced so that every action taken by police officers in handling corruption cases can be properly monitored.

Fourth, budgetary and technological support are essential factors in this development. The development of Dittipidkor into KPTPKP not only requires structural changes and improved HR but must also be supported by adequate budget allocation. Law No. 17 of 2003 on State Finances regulates the management of state budgets, which must be transparent and accountable. Corruption eradication requires sufficient financial support for operations, training, procurement of tools, and the use of technology. Technology is also very important, especially in terms of financial data analysis, monitoring electronic transactions, as well as using information systems and databases that can accelerate the investigation process and improve the accuracy of the evidence collected.

By using advanced technology, Polri can more quickly detect patterns of corruption that often involve complex and hidden networks. This technology is also highly supportive in digital forensic investigations, which are increasingly necessary given the number of corruption cases involving electronic transactions and the management of digital data.

Fifth, inter-agency coordination is also an equally important consideration. Synergy between Dittipidkor Polri, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), the Attorney General's Office, and other law enforcement agencies is crucial for more effectively combating corruption. Law No. 30 of 2002 concerning the KPK grants authority to the KPK to take action against corruption, but a strong collaboration between Polri and the KPK will maximize the

impact of these efforts. Therefore, the development of Dittipidkor into KPTPKP must be accompanied by agreements and mutual understanding regarding the roles and authorities of each institution in the fight against corruption.

4. Conclusion

This study concludes that Dittipidkor Bareskrim Polri plays a crucial role in the eradication of corruption offenses in Indonesia. However, the effectiveness of this institution still faces various challenges, such as limited human resources, overlapping authority with other institutions like the KPK and the Attorney General's Office, as well as structural barriers to quick decision-making. Therefore, the development of Dittipidkor into the Police Corps for Corruption Eradication (Kortastipidkor) is a strategic and urgent step to strengthen Polri's institutional capacity in tackling increasingly complex corruption cases involving actors from multiple sectors and international networks. This transformation is supported by a strong legal foundation, particularly Presidential Regulation No. 122 of 2024, and provides a more flexible, efficient, and responsive organizational structure to address the evolving nature of corruption crimes. Kortastipidkor is also expected to improve Polri's professionalism, independence, and accountability as a law enforcement institution, while becoming a symbol of Polri's commitment to creating a clean government free from corruption.

The results of this study have several important implications. Legally, this transformation requires regulatory harmonization between Polri, the KPK, and the Attorney General's Office to prevent dualism in investigation and prosecution authority, which has been a source of conflict. From an institutional perspective, the formation of Kortastipidkor presents a moment for internal restructuring within Polri to better adapt to the dynamics of modern corruption crimes, which are technology-based and involve vast networks. The social and political implications include an increase in public trust in Polri's law enforcement performance and a reduction in potential political interference in handling high-profile cases. Moreover, this institutional strengthening will encourage Polri's strategic role in fighting corruption at the regional level, particularly in monitoring the use of public funds such as village budgets and procurement of goods and services.

Based on the findings and conclusions above, this study recommends that the government promptly draft regulations stemming from Presidential Regulation No. 122 of 2024 to clarify the structure, functions, and authority of Kortastipidkor. Polri should also enhance the quality of human resources through specialized education and training in financial investigations, digital forensics, and information technology to support the investigation of complex corruption cases. Additionally, there is a need to integrate information systems and databases for case handling that can be accessed across institutions to expedite coordination and avoid work duplication. Another recommendation is to strengthen internal and external oversight systems for Kortastipidkor, including involving civil society in monitoring the agency's performance. Finally, Kortastipidkor should be active in public outreach and education activities as part of a long-term corruption prevention strategy and in fostering an anti-corruption culture in society. Thus, the development of Kortastipidkor is not only an administrative reform but also a substantial step towards building a more credible and effective law enforcement system to combat corruption in Indonesia.

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