



Role of Prosecutors in Maximizing Fine Payments by Corruption Convicts at Boalemo Prosecutor's Office

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Abstract: The handling of corruption offenses aims not only to punish offenders but also to restore state losses through the payment of fines and restitution. In this context, prosecutors play a strategic role as executors of court decisions, ensuring that convicted corruption offenders meet their obligations to pay fines. This study seeks to analyze the role of prosecutors in maximizing fine payments by convicted corruption offenders at the Boalemo District Prosecutor's Office. A juridical-empirical method with a qualitative approach was employed. Data were collected through interviews with prosecutors, document reviews, and direct observation of corruption cases handled by the Boalemo District Prosecutor's Office. The findings indicate that prosecutors play a critical role in asset tracing, seizures, and auctions to enforce fine payments. However, they face several challenges, such as limited resources, attempts by convicts to conceal assets, and weak interagency coordination. The study concludes that the effectiveness of prosecutors' roles can be enhanced through proactive approaches to asset tracing, the use of technology, and cross-agency collaboration at both the national and international levels. With a more integrated strategy, the Boalemo District Prosecutor's Office can optimize the recovery of state losses while creating a deterrent effect for corruption offenders.

Keywords: Fine Payment; Corruption Crime; Boalemo District Attorney.

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1. Introduction

Corruption offenses in Indonesia have been widespread, causing not only financial losses to the state but also violating the broad social and economic rights of its citizens. Consequently, corruption must be classified as an extraordinary crime. Because corruption is considered an extraordinary offense, its eradication must be undertaken with extraordinary measures. This includes the imposition of penalties by judges aimed at deterring perpetrators and preventing the community from being exposed to similar or other types of criminal activities.¹

Corruption consistently receives more attention than other criminal offenses in various parts of the world. This phenomenon is understandable considering the negative impacts caused by such crimes. The effects can permeate multiple aspects of life. Corruption is a serious issue; these offenses can jeopardize the stability and security of society, hinder social, economic, and political development, and undermine democratic values and morality as these acts gradually become ingrained as a cultural norm. Corruption poses a threat to the aspiration of achieving a just and prosperous society.²

To date, corruption has been more tolerated by various parties than eradicated. However, corruption offenses are among the types of crimes that can impact a wide range of interests related to human rights, national ideology, the economy, state finances, national morality, and more.³ It represents malicious behavior that tends to be difficult to combat. The challenges in addressing corruption are evident from the frequent acquittals of defendants in corruption cases or the minimal penalties imposed on the accused, which are disproportionate to their actions. This severely harms the nation and hinders national development.⁴ If this persists continuously over an extended period, it can undermine the sense of justice and erode citizens' trust in laws and regulations. This sentiment has indeed been increasingly diminishing, as evidenced by the growing number of individuals attempting to take the law into their own hands against perpetrators of crimes within society, under the guise of delivering justice that cannot be achieved through the legal system, regulations, and law enforcement authorities in Indonesia.

Corruption crimes in developing countries encompass all branches of government, including the legislative, executive, and judicial sectors. Almost daily, the mass media report on the arrest of corruption offenders, ranging from regional officials to central authorities. Everyone appears to be entangled in corrupt activities. The root cause of corruption in developing countries is more likely greed; generally,

¹ S. H. Evi Hartanti, *Tindak Pidana Korupsi* (Sinar Grafika, 2023).

² Marten Bunga et al., "Urgensi Peran Serta Masyarakat Dalam Upaya Pencegahan Dan Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi," *Law Reform* 15, no. 1 (2019): 85-97.

³ Mohamad Rivaldi Moha et al., "The Comparative Law Study: E-Commerce Regulation in Indonesia and Singapore," *JURNAL LEGALITAS* 16, no. 2 (October 30, 2023): 248-59, <https://doi.org/10.33756/jelta.v16i2.20463>.

⁴ Darmadi Djufri, Derry Angling Kesuma, and Kinaria Afriani, "Model Pengembalian Aset (Asset Recovery) Sebagai Alternatif Memulihkan Kerugian Negara Dalam Perkara Tindak Pidana Korupsi," *Disiplin: Majalah Civitas Akademika Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Hukum Sumpah Pemuda*, 2020, 120-32.

perpetrators show little regard for the broader society and are solely focused on their own interests.⁵

The imposition of criminal sanctions on corruption perpetrators has been comprehensively regulated in the Penal Code (Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana, KUHP), Law Number 31 of 1999 in conjunction with Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 of 1999 on the Eradication of Corruption Crimes. These two laws were enacted as revisions to Law Number 3 of 1971 on the Eradication of Corruption Crimes, which was considered inadequate in addressing the evolving nature of contemporary corruption offenses.

The current development in anti-corruption efforts has been focused on three primary issues: prevention, eradication, and asset recovery from corruption proceeds.⁶ This demonstrates that anti-corruption initiatives are not solely concentrated on prevention and eradication through the penalization of offenders but also include efforts to recover state losses resulting from corruption offenses.⁷ The recovery of state losses is intended to ensure that the damages incurred by the state can be offset by returns from corruption proceeds, thereby preventing further detrimental impacts.

Recovering losses from corruption offenses will prevent perpetrators from enjoying the fruits of their actions. This can be accomplished by seizing certain items obtained or generated through a criminal act as an additional penalty alongside the primary penalties such as imprisonment and fines, as stipulated in Article 10 of the Penal Code (KUHP). As outlined in Article 39 of the Penal Code:

1. Property owned by the convicted individual that was obtained through criminal activities or intentionally used to commit a crime may be seized.
2. In cases of punishment for unintentional crimes or violations, a seizure order may also be imposed based on the conditions specified in the law.
3. Seizure may be carried out against the guilty party handed over to the government, but only for items that have been confiscated.⁸

In handling corruption cases, which commence with investigation, prosecution, and legal efforts, and subsequently, once final legal authority is obtained, the prosecution—as stipulated in Article 270 of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP)—executes court decisions that have become final and binding. These decisions include the primary penalty of imprisonment and additional penalties in

⁵ Oheo Kaimuddin Haris et al., “Kebijakan Aplikasi Pengembalian Keuangan Negara Oleh Kejaksaan,” *Halu Oleo Legal Research* 5, no. 1 (2023): 76–89.

⁶ Ahmad Ahmad and Nadya Lonely Bifirli Polii, “Mencari Jiwa Asas Pacta Sunt Servanda Dalam Pelanggaran General Agreement Of Tariff And Trade,” *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai* 7, no. 1 (April 13, 2023): 1623–31, <https://doi.org/10.31004/jptam.v7i1.6036>.

⁷ Chami Yassine et al., “Admissibility of Lawsuits Based on Interest under Algerian Civil and Administrative Procedures,” *Jambura Law Review* 6, no. 2 (July 22, 2024): 286–303, <https://doi.org/10.33756/jlr.v6i2.24309>.

⁸ Sandi Herintus Kabba, I. Made Arjaya, and I. Made Minggu Widyantara, “Prosedur Pengembalian Dan Pemulihan Kerugian Negara Akibat Tindak Pidana Korupsi,” *Jurnal Interpretasi Hukum* 2, no. 3 (2021): 573–79.

the form of fines and compensation payments, the collection of which falls under the responsibility of the prosecution as the executor of the judicial decision.

A fine constitutes an obligation for an individual who has been sentenced by a judge to pay a specified amount of money due to the commission of a criminal act. According to Article 159 of the National Penal Code (KUHP), wealth refers to movable or immovable property, whether tangible or intangible, that possesses economic value. Furthermore, as per Article 78 paragraph (1) of the National Penal Code, a fine penalty is an amount of money that the convicted individual is required to pay based on the court's decision. Additionally, property owned by the convicted individual that was obtained through criminal activities or intentionally used to commit a crime may be seized. In cases of punishment for unintentional crimes or violations, a seizure order may also be imposed based on the conditions specified in the law. Seizure may be carried out against the guilty party handed over to the government, but only for items that have been confiscated.⁹

The application of fines for convicted individuals, particularly in corruption cases, has not been fully implemented effectively. This is due to a number of technical obstacles, one of which is the difficulty in enforcing fine sanctions. The implementation of fines remains bound by the general provisions outlined in Articles 30 and 31 of the Penal Code (KUHP). According to the provisions in Article 30 KUHP, there is no fixed deadline by which the fine must be paid. Similarly, there are no provisions regarding other measures that would ensure the convicted individual can be compelled to pay the fine, such as the confiscation or seizure of the convict's assets. Under the KUHP system, the only alternative available if the convicted individual refuses to pay the fine is to impose substitute detention. However, substitute detention as stipulated in Article 30 KUHP ranges only from six (6) to eight (8) months. This represents a significant weakness in the application of fines.

The legal regulations concerning fines in general are indeed governed by Articles 30 and 31 of the KUHP. By considering the provisions regarding fines in the KUHP, the legal framework for substitute fines is constructed as follows:

1. A mandatory fine must be paid within a specified period as outlined in the court's decision.
2. The court decision referred to in paragraph (1) may stipulate that the payment of the fine be made in installments.
3. If the fine as mentioned in paragraph (1) is not paid within the designated timeframe, the convicted individual's assets or income may be seized and auctioned by the prosecutor to satisfy the unpaid fine.¹⁰

⁹ Yakop Lili, Baharuddin Badaru, and Hamza Baharuddin, "Implementasi Pidana Tambahan Pada Tindak Pidana Korupsi: Studi Kejaksaan Negeri Malili," *Journal of Lex Generalis (JLG)* 1, no. 2 (2020): 281-95.

¹⁰ AGUNG LISTIANTO, "Pelaksanaan Putusan Pidana Pembayaran Uang Pengganti Dalam Tindak Pidana Korupsi Di Surakarta" (PhD Thesis, Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, 2010), <https://eprints.ums.ac.id/id/eprint/9409>.

Starting from the inclusion of the provisions of the aforementioned article by the Public Prosecutor in the indictment letter, through the Public Prosecutor's presentation of evidence in the charge sheet, the case is subsequently adjudicated by the court through the Judge's decision. When determining the case to impose a penalty, specifically the imposition of a fine, the role of the Judge is critically important.¹¹ After understanding the objectives of penalization, the Judge is obligated to consider the circumstances surrounding the offender, the nature and impact of the criminal act committed, the effect of the imposed penalty on the offender in the future, the impact of the crime on the victim, as well as many other factors that require the Judge's attention and consideration when issuing the criminal decision. The judiciary serves as the body that determines and enforces positive legal norms through the Judges' rulings, particularly concerning the imposition of fine penalties.

In reality, fines have not yet fulfilled their optimal function and role because, to date, law enforcement officials – especially Public Prosecutors and Judges – have tended to prefer imprisonment or detention penalties over fines themselves. Additionally, existing formal criminal regulations, such as Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law, do not sufficiently encourage the implementation of fines as a replacement or alternative option to imprisonment or detention penalties. Furthermore, the economic capability of society also contributes to the incomplete functioning of fines, especially when a law imposes relatively high fine threats, for example, fines in drug offenses or corruption crimes.

This is further regulated in Chapter V of Guideline No. 7 of 2022 Concerning the Demands and Implementation of Fine Penalties, which states that:

“A convicted individual may not immediately opt for and/or serve an alternative penalty prior to the optimization of asset tracking and execution seizures, unless the convicted individual lacks the financial means, as evidenced by a certificate from an authorized authority, or as otherwise stipulated in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.”

However, at the Boalemo District Prosecutor's Office, the seizure of a convict's assets is seldom conducted initially.¹² Typically, after a final judgment by the judge, the prosecutor is assigned to trace the convict's assets. Instead, in this jurisdiction, the prosecutor directly presents a form to the convict, allowing them to choose whether they are capable of paying the fine.¹³ If the convict is unable to pay the fine, it is substituted with detention (subsidiary punishment). This approach cannot be

¹¹ Ahmad Wijaya and Nasran Nasran, “Comparison Of Judicial Review: A Critical Approach To The Model In Several Countries,” *Jurnal Legalitas* 14, no. 2 (October 31, 2021): 85–106, <https://doi.org/10.33756/jelta.v14i2.11809>.

¹² Zamroni Abdussamad et al., “Pendekatan Cultural Studies Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Penyandang Disabilitas Di Kabupaten Boalemo,” *Community Development Journal : Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* 4, no. 6 (December 11, 2023): 11518–26, <https://doi.org/10.31004/cdj.v4i6.16043>.

¹³ Novendri Mohamad Nggilu et al., “Pembentukan Peraturan Desa di Era New Normal di Kabupaten Boalemo,” *Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia* 19, no. 4 (December 31, 2022), <https://doi.org/10.54629/jli.v19i4.965>.

implemented immediately, as regulations stipulate that the prosecutor should first trace the convict's assets. If the assets are insufficient to cover the fine, then the prosecutor may issue the aforementioned form. Ideally, the prosecutor must locate the convict's assets to satisfy the fine in accordance with the applicable statute. Therefore, the role of the public prosecutor in enforcing the judge's determination and the court's decision, which has attained final legal force, particularly in executing fines, requires specific policies to ensure that the convict can pay the fine or substitute it with detention.

2. Method

The research method employed in this study is the empirical legal research method, utilizing a qualitative approach.¹⁴ Data were obtained through interviews with prosecutors, document analysis, and direct observation of corruption cases handled by the Boalemo District Prosecutor's Office.

3. Prosecutor's Legal Strategy in Maximizing the Payment of Fines for Corruption Crime

Corruption offenses are among the most serious issues faced by many countries, including Indonesia.¹⁵ Corruption not only undermines the state's finances but also has negative impacts on social and economic development. In the effort to eradicate corruption, prosecutors play a crucial role in prosecuting corruption perpetrators and ensuring that they are held accountable for their actions, including the payment of fines. Therefore, the legal strategies employed by prosecutors to maximize the collection of fines for corruption offenses become exceedingly critical.¹⁶

First and foremost, it is essential to understand the legal framework governing corruption offenses and the sanctions that can be imposed. In Indonesia, Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes, amended by Law Number 20 of 2001, regulates various forms of corruption offenses and the sanctions that can be imposed. These sanctions include imprisonment, fines, and the restitution of state losses. In this context, prosecutors must possess a thorough understanding of these legal provisions to prosecute effectively.¹⁷

One strategy that prosecutors can implement is conducting a thorough analysis of the assets and wealth of corruption offenders. In many cases, individuals involved in corruption crimes often conceal or divert their assets to evade the payment of fines. Therefore, prosecutors need to collaborate with other institutions, such as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK), to trace and identify these assets. By determining the

¹⁴ Zainuddin Ali, *Metode Penelitian Hukum* (Sinar Grafika, 2021).

¹⁵ Ahmad Ahmad and Novendri M. Nggilu, "Denyut Nadi Amandemen Kelima UUD 1945 Melalui Pelibatan Mahkamah Konstitusi Sebagai Prinsip the Guardian of the Constitution," *Jurnal Konstitusi* 16, no. 4 (2019): 785-808, <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk1646>.

¹⁶ Suwito et al., "Contemplating the Morality of Law Enforcement in Indonesia," *Journal of Law and Sustainable Development* 11, no. 10 (October 25, 2023): e1261-e1261, <https://doi.org/10.55908/sdgs.v11i10.1261>.

¹⁷ Evi Hartanti, *Tindak Pidana Korupsi*.

location and status of assets, prosecutors can apply for the seizure or restitution of assets to the court, which can, in turn, be used to pay the fines.¹⁸

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Furthermore, prosecutors must leverage existing legal mechanisms to ensure that corruption offenders are not only sentenced to imprisonment but also mandated to pay fines. In the judicial process, prosecutors must present clear and firm demands regarding the amount of fines that the offender must pay. Additionally, prosecutors must present strong evidence demonstrating the state's losses resulting from the corruption acts. Thus, the judge has a solid foundation to impose appropriate fine sanctions.

In this context, it is crucial for prosecutors to enhance their capacity and competence in handling corruption cases.¹⁹ Ongoing training and education in criminal law, investigative techniques, and financial analysis are essential for prosecutors to work effectively. Furthermore, prosecutors need to build networks with various parties, including civil society, to garner support in uncovering corrupt practices and prosecuting offenders legally.

Another strategy is to increase transparency and accountability in the law enforcement process. Prosecutors need to ensure that every step in handling corruption cases is carried out with principles of transparency. This can be achieved by involving the public in the oversight process, such as reporting case developments to the public. With public oversight, prosecutors will be more motivated to work diligently and avoid corrupt practices within law enforcement itself.²⁰

Furthermore, prosecutors must also address the aspect of rehabilitating corruption offenders. In certain cases, individuals involved in corruption crimes may have the opportunity to reform themselves and contribute positively to society. Therefore, prosecutors may consider providing offenders with the chance to pay fines through social programs or activities that benefit the community. This approach not only aids

¹⁸ Muh Yusuf Mustari, Muh Akbar, and Moh Yusuf Hasmin, "Kewenangan Kejaksaan Sebagai Jaksa Pengacara Negaran Dalam Pengambilan Aset Dalam Pengambilan Aset Hasil Korupsi Melalui Instrumen Hukum Perdata," *Jurnal Kolaboratif Sains* 5, no. 5 (2022): 256–64.

¹⁹ Ahmad Ahmad, "Measuring The Application of Corporate Social Responsibility of PT. Gorontalo Minerals," *Estudiante Law Journal* 4, no. 2 (February 15, 2022): 132–45, <https://doi.org/10.33756/eslaj.v4i2.16489>.

²⁰ Dina Mariana, Bintang Olga Natalia Saragih, and Qemal Candra Maulana, "Penyitaan Aset Sebagai Upaya Pemulihan Aset (Asset Recovery) Dalam Rangka Pemulihan Kerugian Keuangan Negara," *JIIIP-Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pendidikan* 5, no. 8 (2022): 2928–35.

offenders in taking responsibility for their actions but also generates positive impacts for society.

Additionally, prosecutors can leverage the media and other communication channels to enhance public awareness about the importance of paying fines in corruption cases. By educating the public on the negative consequences of corruption and the significance of law enforcement, prosecutors can build strong public support for the eradication of corruption. A society that is conscious of its rights and obligations in supporting law enforcement is more likely to report corrupt activities and encourage offenders to be held accountable.²¹

In efforts to maximize the collection of fines, prosecutors must also consider the aspect of international cooperation. Many corruption cases involve perpetrators operating across multiple countries, necessitating cross-border efforts to enforce the law. Prosecutors can collaborate with international law enforcement agencies, such as Interpol or the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to apprehend individuals who have fled abroad and ensure that they are prosecuted and required to pay fines. This cooperation also includes the exchange of information and data regarding assets that may be concealed overseas.

Furthermore, prosecutors need to leverage information technology in handling corruption cases. The use of data analysis software and case management systems can assist prosecutors in organizing information, analyzing evidence, and tracking assets more efficiently. Technology can also facilitate communication between agencies and expedite the process of gathering the necessary data to prosecute corruption offenders. By utilizing technology, prosecutors can work more effectively and efficiently in maximizing the collection of fines.

Another equally important aspect is the necessity for support from the government and legislative bodies in strengthening the legal system related to corruption offenses. Prosecutors require support in terms of budget, human resources, and adequate infrastructure to perform their duties effectively. Additionally, revising or strengthening legislation related to corruption and fine penalties is essential to enhance effectiveness and provide a deterrent effect for corruption offenders. Through collaboration between prosecutors, the government, and legislative bodies, the enforcement of laws against corruption can be significantly improved.

Prosecutors must also recognize the importance of a restorative approach in handling corruption cases. This approach emphasizes the restoration of losses experienced by society and the state, as well as providing opportunities for offenders to take responsibility and rectify their wrongdoing. By adopting this approach, prosecutors can encourage offenders not only to pay fines but also to participate in recovery programs that benefit the community. For instance, offenders can be mandated to engage in social projects that support development in areas affected by corruption.

²¹ Mustari, Akbar, and Hasmin, "Kewenangan Kejaksaan Sebagai Jaksa Pengacara Negaran Dalam Pengambilan Aset Dalam Pengambilan Aset Hasil Korupsi Melalui Instrumen Hukum Perdata."

In summary, to effectively maximize the payment of fines in corruption cases, prosecutors should implement comprehensive strategies that include thorough asset analysis, utilization of legal mechanisms, capacity building, enhancing transparency and accountability, fostering international cooperation, leveraging technology, securing governmental and legislative support, and adopting restorative justice approaches. These multifaceted strategies will not only ensure that fines are adequately collected but also contribute to the broader objective of eradicating corruption and promoting a just and prosperous society.²²

The importance of legal education and awareness should also be an integral part of prosecutors' strategies to maximize the payment of fines. Prosecutors can play an active role in educating the public about the dangers of corruption and the legal consequences for offenders. Through legal awareness campaigns, seminars, and public discussions, prosecutors can enhance public understanding of their rights and obligations in combating corruption. High legal awareness in society will encourage active participation in reporting corruption offenses and supporting the law enforcement process.

Furthermore, prosecutors need to build strong relationships with the media. The media plays a crucial role in disseminating information and shaping public opinion. By fostering effective cooperation, prosecutors can ensure that the information conveyed to the public is accurate and not misleading. The media can also assist in educating the public about the importance of paying fines and the negative impacts of corruption. With media support, prosecutors can increase public pressure on corruption offenders to take responsibility and pay the fines imposed.

Finally, regular evaluation and monitoring of the implementation of legal strategies are essential. Prosecutors must conduct periodic evaluations to assess the effectiveness of strategies employed to maximize the payment of fines in corruption cases. Through monitoring and evaluation, prosecutors can identify obstacles and challenges faced and devise appropriate solutions to address them. This will also aid in formulating improved policies and strategies for the future.

Overall, incorporating legal education, media collaboration and continuous evaluation into the prosecution strategy will not only improve the collection of fines but also contribute to the broader goal of combating corruption and fostering a law-abiding and responsible society.

4. The Impact of Fine Payment on Corruption Eradication in Boalemo Prosecutor's Office

The eradication of corruption in Indonesia, including in regions such as Boalemo, is one of the primary priorities in the effort to establish clean and accountable

²² Novenda Amellia Sandra Pramaisella, Nurul Umi Ati, and Retno Wulan Sekarsari, "Implementasi Pembayaran Uang Pengganti Dalam Perkara Tindak Pidana Korupsi (Studi Kasus Di Kantor Kejaksaan Negeri Batu)," *Respon Publik* 15, no. 2 (2021): 87–97.

governance. One of the legal instruments employed in handling corruption offenses is the imposition of fines. The payment of fines not only serves as a penalty for corruption offenders but also has a significant impact on the broader effort to combat corruption. In the context of the Boalemo Prosecutor's Office, the impact of fine payments on the eradication of corruption can be analyzed from several aspects, including the deterrent effect on offenders, the recovery of state losses, and the strengthening of the integrity of law enforcement institutions.²³

One of the positive impacts of fine payments is the deterrent effect they have on perpetrators of corruption offenses. When corruption offenders are faced with significant fines, it can influence their decisions to engage in corrupt practices in the future. At the Boalemo Prosecutor's Office, the application of strict fine penalties is expected to send a clear message that corruption will not be tolerated and will result in severe consequences. This deterrent effect is crucial in creating an environment that does not condone corrupt practices, thereby potentially reducing the number of corruption cases in the region.

In addition to providing a deterrent effect, fine payments also serve as a mechanism for recovering state losses. In many corruption cases, the actions of the offenders not only harm state finances but also hinder development and public services. Through fine payments, part of the state's losses can be recovered and redirected for the benefit of society. At the Boalemo Prosecutor's Office, the allocation of funds obtained from fines for development and social programs can have a positive impact on the community. This demonstrates that although corruption offenders have committed wrongdoing, efforts are made to repair the situation and provide benefits to the broader public.

Another impact of fine payments is the strengthening of the integrity of law enforcement institutions, particularly the Boalemo Prosecutor's Office. When the public sees that corruption offenders are punished firmly and required to pay fines, it can enhance public trust in law enforcement institutions. Public trust is critical for fostering synergy between law enforcement agencies and the community in combating corruption. With increased public trust, citizens are more likely to report corruption and support the legal efforts undertaken by prosecutors. Moreover, strengthening the integrity of law enforcement institutions can also minimize the potential for corrupt practices within the institutions themselves.

Through these three aspects deterrence, recovery of state losses, and the reinforcement of institutional integrity the payment of fines can significantly contribute to broader anti-corruption efforts, particularly in regions like Boalemo.²⁴

Nevertheless, despite the numerous positive impacts of fine payments, the Boalemo Prosecutor's Office still faces challenges in their implementation. One of the primary

²³ Tri Nada Sari, Elly Sudarti, and Yulia Monita, "Eksekusi Putusan Pengadilan Oleh Jaksa Terhadap Pidana Pembayaran Uang Pengganti Pada Tindak Pidana Korupsi Di Kejaksaan Negeri Muaro Jambi," *PAMPAS: Journal of Criminal Law* 2, no. 2 (2021): 54–67.

²⁴ Abvianto Syaifulloh, "Peran Kejaksaan Dalam Pengembalian Kerugian Keuangan Negara Pada Perkara Tindak Pidana Korupsi," *Indonesian Journal of Criminal Law* 1, no. 1 (2019): 47–64.

challenges is dealing with offenders who attempt to evade or postpone paying their fines. In some cases, corruption perpetrators may resort to various means to conceal or transfer their assets so as not to be detected by law enforcement authorities. Therefore, the Boalemo Prosecutor's Office must enhance its capabilities and resources in tracing offenders' assets and ensuring that fine payments are effectively executed. Collaboration with other agencies, such as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK), is essential for bolstering the ability to track and identify assets that may be hidden.

In addition, it is crucial for the Boalemo Prosecutor's Office to strengthen the law enforcement processes related to fine payments. This includes reinforcing regulations and procedures governing fine payments, as well as enhancing prosecutors' capacity to handle corruption cases. Ongoing training and education for prosecutors will improve their competence in prosecutorial work and in maximizing fine collections. In this way, prosecutors will be better prepared to face various challenges that may arise during law enforcement proceedings.

From the community perspective, raising awareness about the importance of fine payments is also necessary. The public must be informed of the detrimental impact of corruption and the value of their contribution in supporting anti-corruption efforts by reporting incidents and backing law enforcement measures. Such awareness campaigns can be conducted through seminars, workshops, or public outreach programs involving various community elements, including civil society organizations, academics, and the media. By increasing public understanding of the consequences of corruption and the significance of fine payments, it is hoped that communities will become more proactive in participating in corruption eradication efforts.²⁵

The importance of transparency in managing funds derived from fine payments must not be overlooked. The Boalemo Prosecutor's Office needs to ensure that any funds obtained from fines are used transparently and accountably for the benefit of the community. Sound management of these funds will enhance public trust in law enforcement institutions by demonstrating that the proceeds of legal enforcement are indeed used to improve social and economic conditions in the region. Transparency in fund usage also helps prevent abuses of authority within the law enforcement agency itself.

On the other hand, the Boalemo Prosecutor's Office must be prepared to deal with potential political interference in the legal process of corruption cases. In some instances, corruption offenders may have strong political networks that can influence legal proceedings. Therefore, it is crucial for the Prosecutor's Office to maintain independence and integrity in carrying out its duties. Public support, along with

²⁵ EMANUEL YOGI BUDI ARYANTO, "Efektivitas Pelaksanaan Pidana Denda Sebagai Upaya Pengembalian Kerugian Negara Dalam Perkara Tindak Pidana Korupsi (Study Kasus Kejaksaan Negeri Semarang)" (PhD Thesis, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang, 2023), <http://repository.unissula.ac.id/id/eprint/32102>.

backing from other institutions, is equally vital to ensure that legal action against corruption offenses is conducted fairly and remains free from undue pressure.

One measure the Boalemo Prosecutor's Office can take is to build partnerships with various stakeholders, including civil society organizations, the media, and international agencies. These partnerships can create synergy in anti-corruption efforts, allowing each party to offer support and contribute according to its capacities. For example, civil society organizations can assist with monitoring and advocacy, while the media can help disseminate information and raise public awareness. Through effective collaboration, it is hoped that anti-corruption efforts in Boalemo will become both more impactful and far-reaching.

Furthermore, regular evaluation and monitoring of fine payments and law enforcement processes are critical. The Boalemo Prosecutor's Office should conduct periodic evaluations to assess the effectiveness of the strategies employed to maximize fine collections and handle corruption cases. By conducting monitoring and evaluation, the Prosecutor's Office can identify challenges and obstacles, then determine suitable solutions to address them. Such efforts also support the formulation of improved policies and strategies moving forward.

The impact of fine payments on corruption eradication in the Boalemo Prosecutor's Office can also be viewed from the perspectives of education and prevention. Clearly defined and strictly enforced fines are expected to foster awareness among public officials and citizens about the importance of integrity and accountability. Anti-corruption education should be integrated into school curricula at every level, ensuring that future generations develop a robust understanding of the dangers of corruption and the values of integrity. Moreover, prevention programs that involve the local community such as training sessions and workshops can help establish a stronger anti corruption culture in Boalemo.

5. Conclusion

The eradication of corruption offenses through the mechanism of fine payments is a systematic endeavor requiring a comprehensive and multidimensional approach. Prosecutors' legal strategies to maximize fine payments are not merely an administrative process, but rather a complex and strategic law enforcement instrument. Through a series of persuasive, coordinative, and repressive measures, prosecutors play a pivotal role in ensuring substantive justice, recovering state losses, and creating a deterrent effect for perpetrators of corruption.

The impact of fine payments on the eradication of corruption at the local level, particularly within the Boalemo Prosecutor's Office, holds profound significance in the context of legal development and improved governance. The success of fine payments is gauged not only by their nominal value, but more importantly by their contribution to transforming the legal culture, bolstering public trust, and upholding the principles of transparency and accountability. Accordingly, fine payments serve as a vital instrument in systematic efforts to combat corruption, restore state finances, and uphold the rule of law at both the local and national levels.

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