

Law Enforcement of Corruption Crime Abuse of Hospital Medical Devices by State Civil Apparatus

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Artikel	Abstract
<p>Keywords: attorney; corruption; health; and police.</p> <p>Artikel History: Submission: 2023-03-17 Accepted: 2023-04-29 Published: 2023-04-29</p> <p>DOI: 10.30999/jph.v5i2.2525</p>	<p>The purpose of this research is to (1) determine the Corruption Criminal Law Policy on Hospital Medical Device Misuse by State Civil Apparatuses. (2) The government's role in prosecuting state civil apparatus corruption crimes involving hospital medical device misuse. In this thesis, written using an empirical legal approach, the author examined law in its true sense and how it functions in society. According to the study's findings, the role of criminal law in dealing with criminal acts of corruption committed by the state apparatus in the form of hospital medical device abuse is contained in Articles 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 12B, and 23 of the Corruption Act. Corruption is a heinous crime committed only by civil servants or state administrators. The role of law enforcement in the enforcement of corruption crimes involving hospital medical device abuse begins with the submission of reports from individuals, community organizations and non-governmental organizations, state institutions and government institutions, and internal police information reports, which is then followed by an investigation process aided by the police and the Attorney General's Office. The public prosecutor decides if the investigator's case file is deemed complete and the case can be prosecuted.</p>
Kata Kunci	Abstrak
<p>Kata Kunci: kejaksaan; korupsi; kesehatan; dan polisi.</p>	<p>Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk, mengetahui Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Korupsi terhadap Penyalahgunaan Alat Kesehatan Rumah Sakit oleh Aparatur Sipil Negara. (2) Peran pemerintah dalam penindakan tindak pidana korupsi penyalahgunaan alat kesehatan rumah sakit oleh aparatur sipil negara. Dalam tesis yang ditulis dengan menggunakan pendekatan hukum empiris ini, penulis mengkaji hukum dalam arti yang sebenarnya dan bagaimana hukum itu berfungsi dalam masyarakat. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, peran hukum pidana dalam menangani tindak pidana korupsi yang dilakukan oleh aparatur negara dalam bentuk penyalahgunaan alat kesehatan rumah sakit terdapat dalam Pasal 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 12B, dan 23 Undang-Undang Tindak Pidana Korupsi. Korupsi merupakan kejahatan keji yang hanya dilakukan oleh pegawai negeri atau penyelenggara negara. Peran penegak hukum dalam penegakan tindak pidana korupsi penyalahgunaan alat kesehatan rumah sakit diawali dengan adanya laporan dari perorangan, organisasi masyarakat dan lembaga swadaya masyarakat, lembaga negara dan lembaga pemerintah, dan</p>

laporan informasi internal kepolisian, yang kemudian dilanjutkan dengan proses penyidikan yang dibantu oleh pihak kepolisian dan Kejaksaan. Jaksa penuntut umum akan memutuskan apakah berkas perkara dari penyidik sudah dianggap lengkap dan dapat diajukan ke pengadilan.

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Introduction

It is common knowledge for legal academics, law students, and even law enforcers in Indonesia that the legal system currently in use is a legal system that has a legal positivistic view, in the sense that in enforcing the rule of law, it always refers to the context of what written rules form the text of the law, and that is what must be implemented without the need to consider whether the laws and regulations to be applied are fair or not. Law as an embodiment of values implies that its presence is to protect and promote values that are upheld by the community. For him, the law is a well-organized and orderly set of rules that binds society. And Plato began to propose the rule of law as an alternative to a better system of government with his concept of a state of justice that is run based on written norms or laws. Every sovereign country must have legal provisions to regulate the course of national and state life.¹

consisting of engaging in the implementation of a global order based on freedom, perpetual peace, and social justice; defending the whole Indonesian country and all of Indonesia's bloodshed; advancing public welfare; educating the population; and; Indonesia is a constitutional state where all disputes will be settled through the legal system to provide justice and advantages for all Indonesians. The fact that there are so many corruption cases in Indonesia that are stacking up and some of this is because that the rules controlling corruption are not very tough makes it rather commendable if it is withdrawn.² Corruption is a social and cultural-based phenomenon, which reinforces the importance of understanding the effect of Information Systems institutionalization on corruption vulnerabilities in this context.³ How can corruption not slowly and systematically exploit and seize forcibly the rights that should be obtained by the people for their welfare and prosperity, instead using them to enrich themselves to demonstrate greed in their own country?

¹ Irwansyah, *Penelitian Hukum 2020, Pilihan Metode & Praktek Penulisan Artikel* (Yogyakarta: Mirra Buana Media, n.d.).

² Mochtar Lubis dan James Scott, *Antologi Korupsi* (Jakarta: LP3ES, 1985).

³ Odirei Antonio Magnagnagno, Edimara M. Luciano, and Guilherme Wiedenhöft, "Impact of Information System Institutionalization on Corruption in the Brazilian Public Health System," *Transforming Government: People, Process and Policy* 16, no. 4 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.1108/TG-01-2022-0013>.

The criminal corruption that has taken place so far has delayed national progress, which necessitates high efficiency, in addition to costing the government money or harming the economy of the nation. Internal reasons for corruption in Indonesia also heavily rely on moral character and personal integrity. The society's attitude toward corrupt activities is the primary factor contributing to corruption in Indonesia. Generally, what is widely reported and known by the public is corruption committed by government officials such as governors and mayors, but the times demand that all fields, both technology and the health sector, experience significant developments.⁴

Unlike Brazil, the Brazilian Public Health System conducted research on the impact of institutionalization of the Health Management Information System (MIS) where MIS itself is an organized health institution that improves public management by preventing favoritism and resulting in successfully influencing individual behavior by reducing their intention to commit corruption. The intention to commit corruption is reduced when mediated by institutionalized MIS.⁵ What is the role of law enforcement in taking action against criminal acts of corruption in the form of abuse of hospital medical devices carried out by the State Civil Apparatus? How is the criminal law policy applied in dealing with criminal acts of corruption in the form of hospital medical device abuse carried out by the State Civil Apparatus.

Research Methods

It is clear from the issue formulation and the research goals that the sort of study employed in the creation of this thesis was empirical legal research. The authors of this study employed a statutory method, in which they looked at all laws and rules associated with the legal issues under consideration. to research and examine the relevant rules and regulations to determine a logical ratio and ontological foundation for their creation. Data collection techniques for primary data in this study were carried out using documentation studies, while the research tools used in this research were library studies or document studies on library materials. A data search was carried out by searching for legal materials, either in the literature or on the Internet.

Results and Discussion

Criminal Law Policy in Handling Corruption Crimes in the Form of Misuse of Hospital Medical Devices

Criminal law procedures for handling corrupt crimes committed by the State Civil Apparatus that involve the exploitation of hospital medical equipment. So that corrupt things develop, funds that should have been allocated for people's welfare

⁴ Mochtar Lubis dan James Scott, *Antologi Korupsi*.

⁵ Magnagnagno, Luciano, and Wiedenhöft, "Impact of Information System Institutionalization on Corruption in the Brazilian Public Health System."

are corrupt, and now there are also health funds that should be intended for health services and facilities that are corrupt.⁶

There were at least 107 instances of corruption in the purchase of medical devices handled by law enforcement authorities over a period of five years, with a lost worth of IDR 543 billion. According to Article 28 H of the 1945 Law, the legal foundation for health insurance is that every person has the right to social security, which enables his or her ability to support themselves, as well as the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, have a place to call home, and receive health services. Additionally, everyone has the right to facilities and special treatment to obtain the same opportunities and benefits in order to achieve equality and justice.⁷

The results of ICW's monitoring of corruption in the health sector in 2010–2016 found 219 cases of health corruption. State losses and bribes from these cases reached IDR 890 billion and IDR 1.6 billion, with 519 suspects having been named. Meanwhile, the highest-corrupt object during 2010–2016 was still the Medical Devices Fund (Lakes). There were at least 107 cases with a state loss of IDR 543.1 billion related to this fund corruption case.⁸ There are at least five institutions that become the locus of corruption. These agencies are the Health Service with 97 cases, the Hospital with 89 cases, the Ministry of Health with 12 cases, the Regional Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBD) with 7 cases, and the DPRD with 5 cases. Meanwhile, the provinces of North Sumatra and West Java became the two regions with the most corruption cases, with 36 and 15 cases, respectively. Of the 519 suspects, civil servants (PNS) dominate as corrupt actors. 56.8 percent, or 295 people, have PNS or State Civil Apparatus (ASN) status. ICW also noted that at least two ministers of health, one governor, five regents, one mayor, one deputy mayor, six directors, and employees of BUMN and BUMD were involved in corruption cases in the health sector.⁹

These facts are not encouraging. Health is a basic right that must be provided by the state. This obligation is clearly stated in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. When the health budgets, both the APBN and APBD, have increased every year, the budget has been misused. As a result, the health programs provided are ineffective.¹⁰

⁶ Septiana Dwiputrianti, "Memahami Strategi Pemberantasan Korupsi Understanding the Strategy for Eradicating Corruption in the Case of Indonesia," *Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi* 6, no. 3 (2009), <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31113/jia.v6i3.364>.

⁷ Alfian Nur Ahmad, Holy Glora Saragie Sijabat, and Usman Manor, "Pemberantasan Di Persimpangan Jalan: Principal Agent Dan Collective Action Sebagai Jalan Tengah Pemberantasan Korupsi Di Indonesia," *Salus Cultura: Jurnal Pembangunan Manusia Dan Kebudayaan* 2, no. 1 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.55480/saluscultura.v2i1.47>.

⁸ Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), "Tren Korupsi Kesehatan 2017.," 2017.

⁹ Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW).

¹⁰ Iswanti, "Efektivitas Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Korupsi Dalam Mencegah Korupsi Dalam Pengadaan Barang Dan Jasa Pemerintah Bidang Kesehatan.," *Jurnal Omnibus Justitia* 1 (2019).

ICW notes that there are several causes of corruption in the health sector. One of them is poor health budget management. Disclosure of procurement documents is still low, as are violations of laws and regulations, especially in procurement procedures. In addition, the corruption cases that have occurred show that bureaucratic reform is still not effective. This can be seen from the involvement of echelon 1 to echelon 4 officials in corruption cases. These cases also show the lack of integrity possessed by public officials.¹¹

First, The amount of political pressure (political financing) makes the health budget prone to corruption. This happens because political actors in government use the health budget as a source of political funding. *Second*, Poor health governance Transparency is still low, especially regarding openness regarding procurement documents (KAK, HPS, technical specs, contracts, BATS, etc.). violation of laws and regulations, especially procurement procedures and lack of public participation. *Thirds*, Bureaucratic reform has also not been effective because there are still many echelons (1–4) involved in corruption cases. Pressure from superiors (state administrators) on ASN and integrity is still low. *Fourth*, The government's internal control and internal control system have not been effective.¹²

Discipline violations are defined as "any words, writings, or actions of civil servants who do not comply with obligations and/or violate the prohibition of civil servant disciplinary provisions, whether carried out inside or outside working hours," according to Article 1 Number 3 of PP No. 53 of 2010. According to Article 7 paragraph 1 of PP No. 53 of 2010, "mild disciplinary penalty; moderate disciplinary punishment; and severe disciplinary punishment" will be applied if ASN violates one of the particular provisions in Articles 3 and 4 of that document.¹³

Then, more particularly, it is only logical that the disciplinary punishment takes the form of dishonorable dismissal because the crime of corruption is directly tied to offenses related to office. According to the standards of the ASN Law before the Constitutional Court's decision No. 87/PUU-XVI/2018, Article 87, paragraph 4, letter b, states that "PNS are dishonorably discharged because they are sentenced to prison or confinement based on a court decision that has permanent legal force for committing a crime of rank, a crime related to office, or a general crime." When an ASN is held as a suspect in a crime, in addition to receiving an

¹¹ Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), "Tren Korupsi Kesehatan 2017."

¹² Hanevi Djasri, "Korupsi Pelayanan Kesehatan Di Era Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional," *Pusat Kebijakan Dan Manajemen Kesehatan, Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gadjah Mada*, V 2, no. Nomor 1 (August 2016).

¹³ G T Lantapon, R Pinasang, and R Regah, "Peran Aparatur Sipil Negara (ASN) Dalam Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi Menurut UU No. 5 Tahun 2014 Tentang Aparatur Sipil Negara," *Lex Crimen* VII, no. 4 (2018): 128–35, <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/lexcrimen/article/view/20393>.

examination by the police and adequate initial proof, they will also be temporarily discharged from custody.¹⁴

Those who have been subject to temporary dismissal for government officials who have been found guilty of corruption based on court judgments that have permanent legal effect will later be liable to dishonorable dismissal. This complies with the ASN Law's Article 87, paragraph 4, letter b.

Laws Number 31 of 1999 and Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Criminal Acts Corruption list the elements of corruption in Article 2 paragraph (1), which reads: "Any person who unlawfully commits an act of enriching another person or a corporation that can harm the state's finances or the country's economy shall be punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment for a minimum of four (four) years and a maximum of twenty (twenty) years and a fine of at least Rp. 200,000." Corruption is a crime that involves intentionally hurting the economics and finances of a nation to profit oneself.¹⁵

Only those who are competent to serve as civil servants or state administrators are permitted to engage in the criminal conduct of corruption for civil employees and/or state administrators. In other words, the illegal conduct was created specifically for state employees or administrators. The Corruption Law contains the definition of this civil servant offence in Articles 8, 9, 10, 11, 12B, and Article 23. (which adopted Articles 421, 422, 429, and Article 430 of the Criminal Code). This corrupt act is a component of a crime of office, also known as a crime of special office. While this is going on, general office offenses are included in the Criminal Code's Chapter XXVIII, Book II, and aren't changed into crimes of corruption¹⁶.

There are two different sorts of crimes under Law No. 31 of 1999 and Law No. 20 of 2001 about Amendments to Law No. 31 of 1999 on the Eradication of Corruption Crimes, namely major crimes and supplementary crimes. Articles 2 through 16 of Law No. 20 of 2001, which amends Law No. 31 of 1999 about the eradication of corruption crimes, and Law No. 31 of 1999 concerning the eradication of corruption crimes. The part played by law enforcement in stopping corrupt behavior that takes the shape of State Civil Apparatus exploitation of hospital medical equipment.¹⁷

¹⁴ Lantapon, Pinasang, and Regah.

¹⁵ Muhammad Shoim, "Laporan Penelitian Individu (Pengaruh Pelayanan Publik Terhadap Tingkat Korupsi Pada Lembaga Peradilan Kota Semarang),", *Pusat Penelitian LAIN Walisongo Semarang*, 2009.

¹⁶ "Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 1974 Tentang Pokok-Pokok Kepegawaian" (n.d.).

¹⁷ Keifer GEffenberger F, "Jawade Hafidz Arsyad, 2017, Korupsi Dalam Perspektif HAN, Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, Hlm. 168," *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*, 6(11), 951–952., 1967.

The Role of the Government in Law Enforcement of Corruption Crime of Misuse of Hospital Medical Devices

Law enforcement officials, in this case the police, must locate the conduct or the start of the act being committed before implementing an investigation method. The Standard Operational Procedure for Public Complaints About Allegations of Corruption contains regulations regarding this. As opposed to this, Government Regulation Number 71 of 2000, covering Community Involvement in the Eradication of Corruption Crimes, has set forth the guidelines for implementing community participation and presenting rewards in the prevention and eradication of criminal acts of corruption.¹⁸

To encourage public engagement in campaigns to end criminal acts of corruption, the Directorate of Corruption Crimes (Dittipidkor) Bareskrim Polri offers following options for reporting, including: (1) submission of reports on alleged corruption crimes (TP Corruption) directly; (2) Submission of reports on alleged corruption crimes not directly by post, email, facsimile, or SMS; (3) Submission of reports on suspected corruption offenses from other directorates within the scope of Bareskrim Polri.

The handling of reports on suspected corruption crimes from the public by the Dittipidkor Bareskrim Polri is mainly carried out for: (1) receive a report on alleged corruption and check the completeness of the report; (2) Verify reports of suspected corruption, namely checking whether reports received from the public constitute corruption or not; (3) Sort, develop, collect materials and information, and carry out case building on the report before proceeding to the investigation stage; (4) Determine the most appropriate follow-up if public reports are not followed up on with investigations or investigations; (5) Continuing the study's findings, which are deemed to have satisfied the investigator's preliminary evidence on the alleged corruption crime,¹⁹

The parties at the Dittipidkor Bareskrim Polri who were directly involved in handling the alleged corruption crime report were: (1) The Community Complaints Unit (Dumas) Dittipidkor Bareskrim Polri is the main system that handles reports of alleged corruption crimes from the public. (2) The Dittipidkor Bareskrim Polri's Operations Section (Bag Ops) as the controller of the implementation of investigations and investigations at the Directorate of Corruption Crimes; (3) The Planning and Administration Section (Bag Renmin) uses DITTIPIDKOR BARESKRIM POLRI as a support system for handling documents related to submitting reports on alleged corruption crimes.

¹⁸ Samuel Appiah Darko, "Investigative Journalism in Ghana: Balancing Public Interest and Individual Privacy," *Cogent Social Sciences* 6, no. 1 (2020), <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2020.1772444>.

¹⁹ F, Jawade Hafidz Arsyad, 2017, *Korupsi Dalam Perspektif HAN*, Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, Hlm. 168.

The source of the alleged corruption crime report that will be handled is: (1) Individual; (2) community organizations and non-governmental organizations; (3) State institutions and government institutions; and (4) Internal police information reports. Then, from the incoming report, it is processed following applicable operational standards, which will then be explained as to whether the report is the beginning of an alleged criminal act of corruption in the health sector. If it is known that the report submitted is clear and detailed and alleges a criminal act of corruption, it will be escalated to the investigation process.²⁰

Inquiry

To ascertain whether or whether an investigation may be conducted by the procedure outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code, the investigation is a sequence of investigative acts to search for and identify an incident that is suspected of being a crime. Referring to the Regulation of the Director of Corruption Crimes Number 2 of 2013 about investigation in the police investigation procedure. the execution of which is carried out by investigators at the Directorate of Corruption Crimes (Dittipidkor) Bareskrim Polri, that the investigation of corruption is fundamentally a component of law enforcement activities in the context of eliminating corruption.²¹

For the implementation of investigations into criminal acts of corruption to take place in an appropriate, systematic, and effective manner, a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) that governs the procedure of investigating criminal acts of corruption carried out by Investigators of the Dittipidkor Bareskrim Polri is necessary. The operations that fall within the purview of this standard operating procedure include pre-investigation planning, investigation execution, administration, monitoring, and control, as well as post-investigation activities.

By talking directly with relevant parties, investigators can conduct preliminary coordination with the authorities (LKPP, BPKP, BPK, etc.) related to the case under investigation, while preliminary coordination with experts can be carried out depending on the type of suspected corruption case. In this commodity purchase investigation. (1) Experts on procurement of goods and services of government agencies: LKPP (2) Procurement technical experts (if required): (a) Land acquisition: BPN, appraisal (price estimator); (b) ship procurement; (c) aircraft procurement; (d) medical equipment/laboratory procurement: BPPT Technology Audit Centre; (e) vehicle procurement; (f) research and technology procurement.

If the occurrence included a corrupt act, a probe would be carried out to ascertain if the Dittipidkor Bareskrim was in charge of the matter. Polri or Polda Ranks; if the occurrence wasn't a crime other than a corruption offense, the National Police Bareskrim Dittipideksus, Police Bareskrim Dittipidter, or Police Bareskrim would get the information.

²⁰ Robert Klitgaard, *Memerangi Korupsi* (Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia., 2001).

²¹ "Peraturan Direktur Tindak Pidana Korupsi Nomor 2 Tahun 2013 Tentang Penyidikan" (n.d.).

Investigation

The investigation is a set of investigative steps used in accordance with the guidelines outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code to discover the suspect and gather evidence on what happened. (1) Investigation Preparation (a) issuing a police report (LP) (b) preparation of an investigation plan. (2) Implementation of the Investigation, (a) notice of the beginning of an investigation, (b) Summary and Examination, (c) Arrest (d) Detention (e) Search (f) Foreficiency (g) Coordination, (h) Investigation Technical Assistance, (i) Case Degree, (j) Investigation advancement, (k) Reconstruction, (l) Pre Trial, (m) Settlement and Submission of Case Documents, (n) Delivery of cases, (o) Joint Investigation, (p) supervision and control. In terms of coordination, the investigation process is carried out in collaboration with various parties, including: (1) Public Prosecutor, (2) BPK/BPKP, (3) The Corruption Eradication Commission, (4) as well as related government institutions or government agencies.²²

Investigations into corruption may not always get to the prosecution phase. An investigation termination order is issued if any of the elements are not supported by evidence or if there are legal grounds for forgiveness because the nature of the offense is not established (SP3). If the investigation is concluded and evidence has been gathered about the crime that took place as a consequence of the inquiry, the investigation's findings are documented in the case file.²³

The inquiry will go on to the prosecution phase if the case under investigation is well-supported by the available evidence. Typically, a presentation is given before the decision being taken to escalate a case to the prosecution stage, or DISP3. This presentation made explicit the investigation's conclusions. It is advised that before being exposed, concise information has been provided to assist the presentation's attendees in quickly grasping the investigation's findings. Each component and every piece of amassed evidence may be seen in this way.²⁴

If the public prosecutor does not provide the findings of the inquiry within seven days or notifies the investigator that the case file is finished earlier than that, the investigation is considered to be finished. The public prosecutor will create an indictment and then carry out a prosecution based on the investigation's results if the inquiry is finished and the file is given to them.

Prosecution Stage

The public prosecutor should issue an indictment as soon as feasible after receiving the case file from the investigator and concluding that it is comprehensive and ready for prosecution. The Criminal Procedure Code defines prosecution as "the act of the public prosecutor to transfer a criminal case to the appropriate district court in issues according to the procedure provided in this Law with a

²² Peraturan Direktur Tindak Pidana Korupsi Nomor 2 Tahun 2013 tentang Penyidikan.

²³ Robert Klitgaard, *Memerangi Korupsi*.

²⁴ Hanevi Djasri, "Korupsi Pelayanan Kesehatan Di Era Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional."

request that is considered by a judge in court," as stated in Article 1 Point 7 of the code. A "public prosecutor" is a prosecutor with the power to bring charges, according to Article 13 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The public prosecutor reviews the case file received from the investigator before drafting the indictment; if the file is lacking information, the prosecutor sends it back to the investigator for completion. When the public prosecutor receives entire case files from the investigators, they are promptly assessed to see if they satisfy the criteria for being sent to the court or not. The public prosecutor has two actions he or she can do regarding the case file: either prosecute or drop the case.

It is better if the criminal sanctions in Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning the eradication of corruption crimes and the administrative sanctions in Law Number 2013 concerning state civil apparatus and Government Regulation Number 94 of 2001 concerning the discipline of civil servants are intensified so that they become a deterrent factor for civil apparatus. The state commits acts of corruption. In carrying out enforcement, it is hoped that the Police and the Attorney General's Office will work together well so that good relations are established so that the law enforcement process related to Corruption in the Health sector in Indonesia is optimal.

Conclusion

The Corruption Law's Articles 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 12B, and Article 23 deal with the use of hospital medical equipment for illegal purposes. These crimes of corruption are done by using the State Civil Apparatus (which adopted Articles 421, 422, 429, and Article 430 of the Criminal Code). Only those who are competent to serve as civil servants or state administrators are permitted to engage in the criminal conduct of corruption for civil employees and/or state administrators. The submission of reports by individuals, community organizations, non-governmental organizations, state institutions, and government institutions, as well as information reports from the internal police, is the first step in the role of law enforcement in the enforcement of corruption crimes against the abuse of hospital medical devices. This is followed by an investigation and investigation process with the help of the police and the attorney general's office. The public prosecutor then issues an indictment if the investigator's case file is accepted as full and the matter may be pursued by the public prosecutor.

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