

Impacts of Justice Collaborator Revocation from Prisoner Remissions for Extraordinary Crimes in Class 1 Correctional Facilities in Tangerang

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Abstract

The abolition of the role of Justice Collaborator—a Special or Extraordinary Crime Convict to receive a reduction in detention period or remission— took place according to the provisions in Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 7 of 2022 after the publication of this regulation. This abolition has changed the mechanism for granting remission to prisoners in Correctional Institutions Class 1 Tangerang in terms of administrative or substantive requirements and also has a positive or negative influence on these applicable regulations. With empirical legal research methodology, this research aims to investigate the legal effectiveness of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 7 of 2022 on Class 1 Correctional Institutions in Tangerang.

Keywords: *Justice Collaborator; Granting Remissions; Correctional Institution*

Abstract

Penghapusan Justice Collaborator sebagai syarat agar Terpidana Tindak Pidana Khusus atau Luar Biasa mendapat pengurangan masa penahanan atau remisi sesuai dengan ketentuan dalam Peraturan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Nomor 7 Tahun 2022 setelah diterbitkannya Peraturan Menteri ini. Peraturan tersebut mengubah mekanisme pemberian remisi kepada narapidana di Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas 1 Tangerang ditinjau dari persyaratan administratif maupun substantifnya dan juga memberikan pengaruh positif atau negatif terhadap peraturan yang berlaku tersebut. Dengan metodologi penelitian hukum empiris, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas hukum Peraturan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Nomor 7 Tahun 2022 tentang Lembaga Pemasyarakatan Kelas 1 di Tangerang.

Kata kunci: *Justice Collaborator; Pemberian Remisi; Lembaga Pemasyarakatan*



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A. INTRODUCTION

Convict and Crime are common terms and related to each other.^{1,2} Convict is someone who serves a sentence for committing a crime or violation, while a crime is defined as an act that is contrary to applicable values and norms and is legitimized by written law.³ In this case, a convict can be defined as a person who has committed a crime or unlawful act and is placed in a correctional institution.⁴

Correctional institutions, previously called prisons, set barriers that separate convicts from society and provide training facilities. Subsequently, in connection with system reform and the implementation of prison sentences in 1964, the term prison was changed to a Correctional institution by the Minister of Justice, who at that time served and was later referred to as the Father of Corrections.⁵

In the training process, prisoners in a correctional institution share the same rights. Article 14 of Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Institutions stipulates that a prisoner has rights to practice their religion or beliefs, receive both spiritual and physical care, access education and teaching, receive healthcare and adequate food, lodge complaints, access reading materials and participate in other mass media broadcasts that are not prohibited, receive wages or bonuses for work performed, receive visits from family, legal advisors, or other designated individuals, receive sentence reductions (remissions), have the opportunity for assimilation including family visitation leave, be eligible for parole, receive pre-release leave, and receive other rights in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. One of the rights is to receive a reduction in sentence, or what is usually called remission, and also the opportunity to assimilate, including leave to visit family, parole, and leave before being released.⁶

One of the rights of convicts based on Article 14 above is to receive a reduction in their criminal term (remission). According to Article 1(1) of Presidential Decree No. 174 of 1999, the sentencing period imposed on prisoners is subject to reduction. Thus, remission is only given to convicts with the status of prisoner.

The purpose of remission is as a form of motivation for prisoners to always behave consistently well for immediate reintegration.⁷ Apart from that, psychologically, a reduced sentence period leads to lowering frustration among inmates, which helps minimize unwanted

¹ Anna Tsykora and Veronika Talanina, "The Object of the Crime as a Criterion for Building a System of Institutions of a Special Part of Criminal Law," *Socio-Economic and Legal Problems of Modern Society*, January 19, 2022, 107–12, https://doi.org/10.26526/CHAPTER_61E7F12A971677.12632055.

² Aman Singh, Subrajeet Mohapatra, and Madhumita Bhattacharya, "Criminal Behavioral Data Analysis for Recidivation Estimation in Convicted Offenders," *Data in Brief* 43 (August 1, 2022): 108323, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.DIB.2022.108323>.

³ I. V. Bodnar and M.Ye. Snitko, "Certain Issues of the Classification of Convicts Sentenced to Imprisonment for a Certain Term," *Naukovij Visnik Siveršini* 18, no. 1 (April 25, 2023): 7–19, <https://doi.org/10.32755/SJLAW.2023.01.007>.

⁴ Joshua S. Long, "Targeted Violence in Correctional Facilities: The Complex Motivations of Prisoners Who Kill Child Sex Abusers," *Journal of Criminal Justice* 82 (September 1, 2022): 101980, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.JCRIMJUS.2022.101980>.

⁵ Roby Agi Putra and Mitro Subroto, "Implementation of Assimilation From Home for Prisoners at the Kendal Open Penitentiary," *Tambusai Education Journal* 6, no. 1 (2022): 8242–48.

⁶ "UU No. 12 of 1995 Concerning Corrections [JDIH BPK RI]," n.d.

⁷ Chee Kin Steven Tham, "An Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis of Singapore Ex-An Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis of Singapore Ex" (Walden University, 2021), <https://scholarworks.waldenu.edu/dissertations>.

disturbances to security and order within a correctional institution, such as attempted escapes, causal factors of brawls, and other possible riots that may disrupt security stability.

The requirements for granting remissions to prisoners have evolved, as stipulated in Government Regulation No. 28 of 2006, which amends Government Regulation No. 32 of 1999 concerning the Requirements and Procedures for the Enforcement of the Rights of Inmates. The change is found in Article 34, Paragraph 2, where remissions are granted to Prisoners and Juvenile Offenders if they meet the following criteria: a. demonstrating good behavior; and b. having served a sentence of more than 6 (six) months. Furthermore, in Paragraph 3, for individuals convicted of terrorism, narcotics and psychotropic drug crimes, corruption, and other transnational crimes, Remissions are granted upon meeting the following conditions: a. demonstrating good behavior; and b. having completed 1/3 (one-third) of the sentence.

In subsequent developments, regarding the granting of remissions or prisoners' rights, Government Regulation No. 28 of 2006 was amended to Government Regulation No. 99 of 2012 concerning the conditions and procedures for granting remissions and the rights of inmates. Then, referring to Government Regulation No. 99 of 2012 as implementation guidelines, the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 21 of 2013 was issued regulating in Articles 6 to 9 the granting of remissions to inmates convicted of *extraordinary crimes*, such as terrorism, narcotics, and psychotropic substances, with a minimum imprisonment of 5 years, corruption, crimes against state security, serious human rights crimes, and other organized transnational crimes. Getting remission for the perpetrators of these crimes will require them to become *Justice Collaborators*.

Justice Collaborator, or JC, is labeled for perpetrators willing to cooperate with law enforcement officials. One of the requirements for an *extraordinary crime convict* to obtain the status of *justice collaborator* is that the convict must provide information and assistance in criminal cases and also not hide legal facts or other things that he knows from the start of the investigation process by law enforcement officials until the judicial process in the trial.⁸

The status of a *Justice Collaborator* for the suspects or convicts is proven in a written letter issued by law enforcement officials as proof that the suspect or convict is a *Justice Collaborator*.⁹ The inclusion of Justice Collaborator status for *Extraordinary Crime Prisoners* as a special requirement in granting remission to prisoners in Government Regulation No. 99 of 2012 is intended to make the law more stringent for convicts of extraordinary crimes to obtain remission.

There is certainly great hope for the community because criminal offenses committed by such perpetrators leave a broad negative impact on the wider community, particularly the victims harmed.¹⁰ Therefore, ensuring strict rules for granting remissions will lead to a more appropriate punishment for the perpetrators of these extraordinary crimes.

However, Government Regulation No. 99 of 2012 is considered discriminatory and contrary to Law No. 12 of 1995 concerning corrections, especially in terms of the right to

⁸ Anak Agung Sagung Laksmi Dewi Ni Nyoman Rina Desi Lestari and I. Made Minggu Widyantara, "Justice Collaborator in Disclosure of Murder Crime Cases," *Legal Analogy Journal* 5, no. 1 (2023): 8–13.

⁹ Ahmad Nur Kholis, "Implementation of the Granting of Conditional Release Rights and Conditional Leave for Corruption Crime Convicts" (Sultan Agung Islamic University (Indonesia), 2021).

¹⁰ SH Kasmanto Rinaldi et Al, *DYNAMICS OF CRIME AND ITS PREVENTION: PORTRAITS OF SOME CRIME CASES IN RIAU PROVINCE* (Ahlimedia Book, 2022).

remission for prisoners serving ordinary sentences and special sentences. According to Anggun Malinda, in her book entitled "Women in the Criminal Justice System: Suspects, Defendants, Convicts, Witnesses, and Victims," prisoners are not just objects but also subjects who are no different from others, committing offenses and thus subject to punishment without the need for annihilation. However, the factors that lead convicts to commit unlawful acts must be eliminated.¹¹

Based on data from CNN Indonesia, in 2021, a constitutional review of Government Regulation No. 99 of 2012 concerning the Procedures for Implementing the Rights of Prison Inmates took place. The Supreme Court's decision No. 28P/HUM/2021 states that Article 34A Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 3 of Government Regulation No. 99 of 2012 do not have permanent legal force. The Supreme Court judge in the constitutional review explained that "The authority to grant remissions lies solely with the correctional institution, which in its duty of fostering its inmates cannot be intervened by other institutions, let alone interference that would contradict the rehabilitation of inmates".¹²

In response to these changes, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kemenkumham), with the main focus on the Directorate General of Corrections, has released the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 7 of 2022. This regulation is the second revision of Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 3 of 2018, which regulates the requirements and procedures for granting remission, assimilation, leave to visit family, parole, leave before release, and conditional leave to correctional inmates. One of the changes that is of concern in Permenkumham No. 7 of 2022 is the abolition of *the Justice Collaborator Requirement* for prisoners who commit *extraordinary crimes* to obtain rights in the form of remission and social integration.

This new regulation is contradictory sociologically, as it undermines the society's hopes of achieving the true goal of the law, namely justice. Prisoners in this extraordinary crime category should receive stricter measures when serving their sentence or obtaining remission because this crime has become the main cause of public unrest.

However, increasingly, the requirements *for a Justice Collaborator* can become vulnerable to abuse from an authority exercised by law enforcement agencies while processing the issuance of a person's status as a *Justice Collaborator*. Prisons are places where training is provided for prisoners. To enforce prisoner's rights, there should be no intervention by other law enforcement agencies. It should also be noted that the status of a convicted person as a *Justice Collaborator* is published by other law enforcement officials. Therefore, under the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 7 of 2022, the government intends to ensure that the granting of rights of inmates and convicts must comply with the correctional guidelines of Law No. 12 of 1995, requiring that this rights-granting consider equal treatment and equal rights.

From this issue, this study seeks to investigate what mechanism is involved in granting remissions for prisoners who commit special crimes or *Extraordinary Crimes* following the issuance of Permenkumham No. 7 of 2022 and what effects may arise from eliminating the

¹¹ Anggun Malinda, *Women in the Criminal Justice System: Suspects, Defendants, Convicts, Witnesses, and Victims* (Garudhawaca, 2016).

¹² CNN Indonesia, "MA Revokes Strict Corruptor Remission Rules in PP No. 99 of 2012," n.d.

Justice Collaborator as a precondition for granting remission to convicts of special crimes or *Extraordinary Crime*

B. METHOD

This study employed empirical and sociolegal research methodology to delve into the effectiveness of law (regarding the regulation on the abolition of the *Justice Collaborator*).¹³ With this methodology, this study also used initial data as secondary data, including primary and secondary legal literature. In particular, secondary legal sources such as legal theory, legal journals, and statutory regulations are relevant to this research method. The primary data in the field or the community were analyzed using qualitative analysis which may not work with statistical analysis.¹⁴

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Mechanism for granting remission for convicts committing special crimes or extraordinary crimes in Tangerang Class 1 Correctional Institution

Remission is a reduced sentence for prisoners and offenders who behave well while in prison.¹⁵ In practice, revoking remissions is related to several legal grounds, such as the relevant legal framework including Law No. 12/1995, Government Regulation No. 28/2006, Government Regulation No. 99/2012, Presidential Decree No. 120/1955, and Ministerial Regulations. These laws govern the rights of inmates in correctional facilities. Specifically, Government Regulation No. 32/1999 outlines the requirements and procedures for fulfilling the rights of inmates. Remission, as stipulated in these regulations, holds significant importance for inmates.

In relation to fulfilling their rights as correctional inmates according to Government Regulation No. 32 of 1999 concerning Requirements and Procedures for Implementing and Fulfilling the Rights of Inmates, remission is necessary for inmates due to its close connection to a person's sentence. Remission is an integral part of the coaching program inseparable from other coaching facilities. The main function of the coaching program is to provide punitive sanctions as well as provide rewards as effective coaching. This aims to ensure that the coaching program can run well and get a positive response from the correctional inmates.¹⁶

Mr. Endi Budi Hernadi, the Head of the Registration Section at the Class 1 Tangerang Penitentiary in his interview explained that the mechanism for granting convicts remissions with special crimes or Extraordinary Crimes following the issuance of the Regulation of the

¹³ Bo Zhang, Bingyang Wei, and Ruiping Zhang, "Research on Evolution Laws of Pitch Cones and Characteristic Values on Whole Tooth Surface of Hypoid Gears," *Mechanism and Machine Theory* 174 (August 1, 2022): 104915, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.MECHMACHTHEORY.2022.104915>; Nur Putri Hidayah and Isdian Anggraeny, "Fulfillment of Workers' Rights in Remote Working: The Perspective of Labor Development Principle in Indonesia," *Legality: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum* 31, no. 1 (May 5, 2023): 124–37, <https://doi.org/10.22219/LJIH.V31I1.25338>.

¹⁴ Dewa Gede Sudika Mangku Nasip Nasip, Ni Putu Rai Yuliantini, "Implementation of Article 14 Paragraph (1) of Law n r 12 of 1995 Concerning Corrections Regarding the Rights of Prisoners to Obtain Remission in Class II B Singaraja Correctional Institutions," *Journal of Legal Communication (JKH)* 6, no. 2 (2020): 560–74.

¹⁵ Nasip Nasip, Ni Putu Rai Yuliantini.

¹⁶ Dwidja Priyatno, *Prison Criminal Implementation System in Indonesia* (Refika Aditama, 2006).

Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 7 of 2022 has several changes in both administrative and substantive requirements for proposing remissions.

The administrative requirements for granting *extraordinary crime convicts* or special crime convicts remissions according to Law No. 22 of 2022 concerning correctional institutions and Government Regulation No. 32 of 1999 concerning Requirements and Procedures for Implementing the Rights of Residents in Correctional Institutions involve the following:

- a. Complete files from the time a convict is detained under law enforcement to the time when the person is declared a convict and is released from the district court or up to the Supreme Court
- b. A correctional inmate must be declared so under a court decision or he/she serves as a prisoner who is still undergoing a trial process
- c. The inmate is not serving subsidiary sentences or sentences that supersede fines
- d. The inmate is not serving sentences or sentences remaining for the revocation of conditional release
- e. A Corruption Crime Convict must pay Fines or Replacement Money according to the court decision by attaching Proof of Payment to the State through Validation by the Public Prosecutors, and
- f. A convict of a terrorist crime must be willing to take part in the Deradicalization Program carried out by the National Counter-Terrorism Agency, take the pledge of Allegiance to the Republic of Indonesia, and promise not to repeat his/her actions in the future.

It should be noted that in the administrative requirements above, *Justice Collaborator*¹⁷ is no longer included as an administrative requirement for a convict with a specific criminal offense to obtain remission. However, the administrative requirements still mention the payment of fines and compensation money for convicts of corruption crimes and also for convicts of criminal offenses. Convicts involved in terrorism must take part in the Deradicalization program from BNPT and take the Pledge of Allegiance to the Republic of Indonesia by attaching a certificate of these requirements. These two regulations are still in effect to obtain a reduction in prison time or remission for convicts of these crimes.

In this case, the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 7 of 2022 does not revoke Government Regulation No. 99 of 2012. However, several provisions in Article 34A Paragraph (1) Letter a and Paragraph 3, and Article 43 Paragraph 1 Letter a and Paragraph 3 of Government Regulation No. 99 of 2012 concerning terms and conditions for the implementation of prisoners' rights do not have permanent legal consequences. Apart from the Administrative Requirements as a process for applying for remission for convicts of *extraordinary crimes*, the mechanism for granting remissions also has substantive requirements for convicts of special crimes:

- a. Demonstrating good behavior for 6 months from the time a convict enters the correctional institution or state detention center.

¹⁷ Ni Nyoman Rina Desi Lestari and Widyantara, "Justice Collaborator in Disclosure of Murder Crime Cases"; Hambali Thalib, Sufirman Rahman, and Abdul Haris Semendawai, "The Role of Justice Collaborator in Uncovering Criminal Cases in Indonesia," *Diponegoro Law Review* 2, no. 1 (April 2017): 27, <https://doi.org/10.14710/dilrev.2.1.2017.27-39>.

- b. Not committing a serious violation to get a prisoner stamp as a Register F prisoner or a prisoner who receives a serious sentence for a violation in prison or detention center.
- c. Participating in the development program in prison, and
- d. Obtaining a risk reduction assessment from the inmate Placement Screening Instrument administered by the Correctional Center.

Following the fulfillment of administrative and substantive conditions as part of a mechanism for granting convicts remissions for special crimes or *extraordinary crimes*,¹⁸ the Technical Implementation Unit, namely Prisons or Detention Centers can submit the files to the next agency, namely the Directorate General of Corrections, through the Director of Prisoner Development and Production Work Training with the output in the form of a Decree for Granting Remissions for Convicts for Special Crimes or *Extraordinary Crimes* in the Tangerang Class 1 Correctional Institution.

2. The effect of eliminating *Justice Collaborator* as a condition for granting remissions for convicts of special crimes or Extraordinary Crimes at the Tangerang Class 1 Penitentiary

The abolition of the *Justice Collaborator's* requirements for granting remissions following the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 7 of 2022 has had various impacts on the rights of inmates at the Tangerang Class 1 Correctional Institution. The Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 7 of 2022 does not entirely abolish the regulations below it, namely Government Regulation No. 99 of 2012, which serves as the reference for the procedure of granting remissions for convicts of extraordinary crimes. According to Mr. Endi Budi Hernadi, the Head of the Registration Section at the Tangerang Class 1 Correctional Institution, as mentioned earlier, "The removal of the Justice Collaborator supports other administrative regulations that have positive impacts on the country or rehabilitation programs within this Tangerang Class 1 Correctional Institution, such as the payment of fines and compensation for convicts of corruption crimes and the recitation of vows for terrorism convicts".

From the explanation given by Mr. Endi Budi Hernadi, the abolition of Justice Collaborator provides equal rights received by inmates who are in the Tangerang Class 1 Penitentiary. The elimination of the Justice Collaborator by Mr. Endi Budi Hernadi provides equal rights for prisoners in Class 1 Tangerang Penitentiary although not all are uniformly regulated. Prisoners of extraordinary crimes, such as corruption, tend to consider paying fines or compensating the state for damages to obtain their remission rights. Similarly, terrorism prisoners are more inclined to participate in the deradicalization program of the National Counterterrorism Agency and pledge allegiance to the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

¹⁸ Ridwan Arifin, Sigit Riyanto, and Akbar Kurnia Putra, "Collaborative Efforts in ASEAN for Global Asset Recovery Frameworks to Combat Corruption in the Digital Era," *Legality: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum* 31, no. 2 (2023): 329–43, <https://doi.org/10.22219/ljih.v31i2.29381>; Hartanto Hartanto and Bella Setia Ningrum Amin, "The Effectiveness of the Death Penalty as a Preventive Action in Suppressing the Number of Narcotics Crimes in Indonesia," *ScienceRise: Juridical Science*, no. 1(15) (March 2021): 29–37, <https://doi.org/10.15587/2523-4153.2021.225793>.

This study collected data consisting of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 7, which abolished the Justice Collaborator from February 2022 to February 2023. Ten (10) terrorism convicts had taken the Pledge of Allegiance to the Republic of Indonesia, and as many as 12 (twelve) corruption convicts had paid the debt, fines, and State Compensation Money to fulfill Remission Requirements at Tangerang Class 1 Penitentiary. Of course, this is a positive process towards improving the existing legal system in Indonesia by upholding the principles of justice and equality as well as in law enforcement at the Tangerang Class 1 Correctional Institution. Based on the considerations reflected in the Supreme Court Decision No. 28 P/HUM/ 2021, namely the elimination of the Imprisonment Regime which has been replaced by a Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration Period, Prisoners are not objects but subjects. The sentencing in this case is given as a Development Program without overlooking the rights of prisoners and ensuring that they are treated equally (equality before the law). This guarantee may be given in the form of rewards while the rights of inmates are fulfilled. Fulfillment of the rights of correctional inmates is under the full authority of the Directorate General of Corrections without any consideration from other agencies or institutions.

However, on the national media reports, many people responded that the abolition of Justice Collaborator was very detrimental to the Indonesian people, who thought that the abolition of Justice Collaborator in Government Regulation No. 7 of 2022 would make it easier for convicts to get a reduction in prison terms, especially convicts of criminal acts of corruption who should be punished as severely as possible for causing harm to the State or Indonesian Society.

Indonesia Corruption Watch believes that making things easier for convicts of criminal acts of corruption increasingly shows that this country considers that crimes or corruption crimes are ordinary crimes and are not referred to as special crimes or extraordinary crimes. In an interview with Idnan Topan Husodo, the Coordinator of Indonesia Corruption Watch, he said, "While granting this remission, with clear consideration for us as a healthy-minded society, we realize that corruption is a serious crime, and a crime that occurs as a result of position, which is then considered something that usually happens."

Not only criminal acts of corruption, but other special crimes such as criminal acts of terrorism, narcotics abuse,¹⁹ Human Trafficking,²⁰ and others detrimental to society must be considered in the existing laws in Indonesia.

In both perspectives, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, particularly the Directorate General of Corrections, has taken responsive steps regarding the abolition of the Justice Collaborator status, which is a requirement for granting prisoners remissions. These steps include additional legal considerations regarding the abolition by establishing new requirements and maximizing the use of existing requirements in accordance with the Regulation of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights No. 7 of 2022. However, these steps do not entirely abolish existing regulations, particularly those related to Government Regulation

¹⁹ Yanuar Farida Wismayanti et al., "The Problematization of Child Sexual Abuse in Policy and Law: The Indonesian Example," *Child Abuse & Neglect* 118 (August 1, 2021): 105157, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.CHIABU.2021.105157>.

²⁰ Tuana Yazici, "A Proposal for the Usage of Reconnaissance Satellites to Monitor International Human and Wildlife Trafficking Hotspots," *Acta Astronautica* 195 (June 1, 2022): 77-85, <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.ACTAASTRO.2022.02.012>.

No. 99 of 2012 concerning the requirements and procedures for granting prisoners remissions. Through both administrative and substantive requirements, this is considered adequate as one of the specific requirements for extraordinary crime prisoners seeking remissions or reduction of sentences.

With these various considerations, the Tangerang Class 1 Correctional Institution, through the Development and Registration Section, communicates the abolition of the role of justice collaborator to inmates or convicts of extraordinary crimes in correctional facilities within the context of the fulfillment of their rights through remissions. This aims to ensure that the effect of eliminating one of these conditions can be accepted and to understand the changes in applicable regulations, both for correctional inmates, families of correctional inmates, or law enforcement officers as one of the stakeholders within the Tangerang Class 1 Correctional Institution.

D. CONCLUSION

Administrative and Substantive Requirements are the reference mechanism for granting Remissions for *Extraordinary Crime Convicts*, with the implementation of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 7 of 2022 concerning Conditions and Procedures for Granting Remissions for Prisoners which removes *Justice Collaborator Status* as a condition for a Prisoner to obtain Remission. The mechanism for granting remissions to correctional inmates continues to function properly with several existing additional regulations and several regulations that have been omitted because the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 7 of 2022 does not completely cancel Government Regulation No. 99 of 2012 as the regulation under the Ministerial Regulation and as the previous basis. The removal of the Justice Collaborator from the remission requirements through the Regulation of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights No. 7 of 2022 has implications for fulfilling the rights of inmates in Class 1 Tangerang Correctional Institution. Although not entirely abolishing previous regulations, this removal ensures equal rights for extraordinary crime convicts such as corruptors and terrorists regarding the payment of fines, restitution, and oath of allegiance. Despite some negative perceptions, such as the belief that the law does not apply to corruptors, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights has taken responsive steps by implementing alternative measures concerning corrupt convicts considered equal to other convicts. This involves reviewing their treatment and rehabilitation programs to ensure fair and equal criteria for granting all convicts remissions, regardless of the types of crimes committed. Additionally, specialized rehabilitation programs may be implemented to address the unique challenges faced by corrupt convicts, aiming to facilitate their reintegration into society after release. These measures aim to promote fairness, consistency, and effectiveness in the rehabilitation and reintegration process for all convicts, including those convicted of corruption. Meanwhile, the Class 1 Tangerang Correctional Institution is to disseminate information on these changes to society to prevent misuse by any party.

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