

## ABSTRAK

Tindak pidana korupsi sudah sangat meluas, korupsi semakin sistematis sehingga menimbulkan kerugian terhadap perekonomian nasional. Pasal 2 ayat (2) Undang-Undang Nomor 31 Tahun 1999 tentang Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi, hukuman mati bisa dijatuhkan dalam kondisi tertentu tetapi hingga saat ini belum ada koruptor yang divonis dengan hukuman mati. Permasalahan dalam penelitian ini: *pertama*, bagaimana implementasi pidana mati bagi tindak pidana korupsi di Indonesia, dan *kedua* bagaimana urgensi pidana mati diterapkan bagi para pelaku korupsi di Indonesia. Metode yang digunakan dalam penulisan ini menggunakan jenis penelitian hukum normatif, dengan pendekatan undang-undang dan pendekatan konseptual, menggunakan bahan hukum primer, dengan mengumpulkan data secara studi kepustakaan, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan metode kualitatif. Kesimpulan hasil penelitian yaitu *pertama*, sampai saat ini, belum ada implementasi hukuman mati untuk menghukum pelaku korupsi di Indonesia, karena indikator rumusnya masih multi tafsir dan terbatas pada ketentuan Pasal 2 ayat (1) UUTPK. *Kedua*, tindak pidana korupsi tergolong dalam *serious crime*, sehingga hukuman mati masih diperlukan serta relevan diterapkan di Indonesia sebagai upaya pencegahan (*deterrent effect*).

**Keywords:** Pidana, Pidana Mati, Korupsi

## **ABSTRACT**

*Corruption has been widespread, it is increasingly systematic, causing losses to the national economy. In the article 2 paragraph (2) of Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption states that the death penalty can be imposed under certain conditions, however until today there is no corruptor has been sentenced to the death penalty. This study discussed issues related with corruption, including: first, how is the urgency of death penalty applied to corruptors in Indonesia, and secondly how is the implementation of death penalty for corruptors in Indonesia. The method applied in this study was a normative legal research type, with statutory approach and a conceptual approach. This study used primary legal materials, and data was collected by literature study, then analyzed using qualitative methods. The following conclusions can be drawn from this study: first, until now there has been no implementation of the death penalty to punish perpetrators of corruption in Indonesia, because the indicators of the formulation are still multi-interpreted and limited to the provisions of Article 2 paragraphs (1) UUTPK. Second, corruption is classified as a serious crime, so the death penalty is still needed and relevant to be applied in Indonesia as a deterrent effect.*

*Keywords: Penalty, Death Penalty, Corruption*