

Analysis Of Criminal Actions For Faking Rapid Test Letter As A Requirement For Traveling Out Of The City During The Covid-19 Pandemic

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ABSTRACT

During the Covid-19 pandemic, it was found that the health certificates needed by many people for traveling outside the city as a requirement in preventing transmission of this virus were falsified. The crime of forging letters is a crime that is quite common in society during a pandemic. This study aims to examine the criminal act of forging a rapid test certificate as a condition for traveling out of town during the Covid-19 pandemic, against the background of the problem of how to regulate the criminal act of forging a medical certificate and the sanctions imposed on perpetrators of the crime of forging a rapid certificate. the Covid 19 test, and how law enforcement efforts to regulate the criminal act of falsifying medical certificates. The research method used in writing this thesis is descriptive, analysis leads to normative juridical, namely a material other law. This study uses library research techniques (Library Research). The analysis was carried out qualitatively. This research is an answer to the background of the problem related to the crime of forging a rapid test letter as a condition for traveling out of town during the Covid-19 pandemic. One form of law enforcement efforts to curb the criminal act of forging medical certificates is in one of the cases of forging rapid test certificates described in this study, in which the perpetrator was sentenced to 1 year and 10 months in prison by the Panel of Judges at the Pangkalan Bun District Court. The case above is a form of law enforcement against the act of making fake letters of the results of the Covid-19 rapid test.

ABSTRAK

Di saat pandemi Covid-19, ditemukan bahwa surat keterangan sehat yang diperlukan oleh banyak orang untuk keperluan perjalanan keluar kota sebagai persyaratan dalam pencegahan penularan virus ini dipalsukan. Tindak pidana pemalsuan surat (*valsheid in geschrift*) merupakan kejahatan yang cukup sering terjadi di masyarakat pada saat pandemi berlangsung. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji tindak pidana pemalsuan surat rapid tes sebagai syarat untuk melakukan perjalanan keluar kota pada masa pandemi covid-19, dengan latar belakang masalah mengenai Bagaimana pengaturan tindak pidana pemalsuan surat keterangan medis serta sanksi yang dikenakan terhadap pelaku tindak pidana pemalsuan surat keterangan rapid tes Covid 19, dan Bagaimana upaya penegak hukum untuk mentertibkan tindak pidana pemalsuan surat keterangan medis. Metode Penelitian yang digunakan dalam penulisan skripsi ini adalah bersifat deskriptif analisis mengarah kepada yuridis normatif, yaitu suatu bahan hukum lain. Dalam penelitian ini menggunakan Teknik penelitian kepustakaan (*Library Research*). Analisis dilakukan secara kualitatif. Penelitian ini merupakan suatu jawaban atas latar belakang masalah yang terkait akan tindak pidana pemalsuan surat rapid tes sebagai syarat untuk melakukan perjalanan keluar kota pada masa pandemi covid-19. Salah satu bentuk upaya penegak hukum untuk mentertibkan tindak pidana pemalsuan Surat Keterangan Medis terdapat pada salah satu kasus pemalsuan surat *rapid test* yang diuraikan dalam penelitian ini, yang dimana pelaku divonis penjara selama 1 tahun 10 bulan oleh Majelis Hakim Pengadilan Negeri Pangkalan Bun. Kasus di atas merupakan bentuk dari penegakan hukum terhadap perbuatan membuat surat palsu hasil *rapid test* Covid-19.



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I. INTRODUCTION

At the end of 2019, the world was shocked by a virus called coronavirus, and the disease is called coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19). Covid-19 is a virus that originated in Wuhan, Hubei Province (Susilo. 2019), Covid-19 is a new disease that has become an outbreak/pandemic, this disease must be watched out for because its transmission is relatively fast, and has an unpredictable mortality rate. ignored. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) website, the coronavirus is a virus that can cause disease in animals or humans, this virus is a contagious disease. In humans, coronaviruses are known to cause respiratory infections ranging from the common cold to more severe illnesses. According to WHO, the coronavirus spreads to people through small droplets from the nose or mouth that are spread when someone coughs or exhales, these droplets then fall on objects that other people touch. Then people who have touched these objects and then touch their nose or mouth again will most likely be infected with the virus. (Budiansyah. 2020)

The government as an organ of government has a duty or function in terms of protecting its citizens, this is stated clearly in Paragraph 4 of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states: "Then instead of that to form an Indonesian state government that protects the whole nation Indonesia and all of Indonesia's bloodshed and to promote public welfare, educate the nation's life, and participate in carrying out world order based on freedom, eternal peace, and social justice, the independence of the Indonesian nation was drafted in a Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The fourth paragraph above shows that the government as a state apparatus has an important role in dealing with the spread of the Covid-19 virus that Indonesia is currently facing.

The authority possessed is at the same time the basis for the government to take action in solving a problem. There are many concrete actions that the government has taken in a pandemic like this, starting from the policy to stay at home or limiting all activities that involve the general public, such as conducting education through mass media or online, working remotely, to providing public services as well. done online. This was done to reduce the spread of the virus, which is increasing every day. Apart from that, the government also distributes masks for free, distributes and sprays disinfectants for free and periodically in public places such as roads, markets, and shops, provides free handwashing facilities, and limits and tightens the requirements for traveling for people from one region to another. to other areas in Indonesia or outside Indonesia. (Isanuddin. 2020)

The policy tightens the requirements for traveling using air, sea, and land transportation issued by the government through Circular Letter Number 7 of 2020 concerning Criteria and Requirements for Traveling for People in the Adaptation Period of New Habits Towards a Productive Society and Safe from Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid- 19) stated that several requirements must be met in addition to complying with established health protocols by using masks, keeping a safe distance, and washing hands including, 1) Showing an identity card (KTP), 2) Showing a certificate of having carried out a PCR test with results negative or attach non-reactive results through a rapid test, and 3) Show a symptom-free certificate or health certificate issued either by a hospital or health center. (Sudyani. 2021)

The issuance of a Circular Letter regarding the terms or conditions for traveling makes it difficult for people to travel to other areas. This difficulty is also a motivating factor for irresponsible people to take advantage of opportunities for themselves, without paying attention to common interests and safety. A health certificate is a temporary description that provides an explanation of the health condition of a person's body by examination on the day the patient is examined. This description is outlined in a document that is often referred to as a letter or better known as a health certificate. This letter is made and issued not arbitrarily but is issued according to the prescribed procedure, namely by going through an examination carried out by a doctor. But in reality, during the Covid-19 pandemic, it was found that the health certificates needed by many people to travel out of town as a requirement in preventing transmission of this virus were falsified. The crime of forging letters is a crime that often occurs in society. Forgery is carried out in various forms, ranging from letters in general to acknowledgments of debt, deeds, medical certificates, official travel documents, and so on. The perpetrators of letter forgery, both the maker and the user, have the motive to take such action to protect their interests or want things to happen according to their wishes. (Santoso. 2016)

Based on the background above, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the title "Analysis of the Crime of Forging Rapid Test Letters as a Requirement for Traveling Out of Town During the Covid-19 Pandemic". With the formulation of the problem of how to regulate the crime of forgery of medical certificates and the sanctions imposed on perpetrators of the crime of forgery of certificates for the rapid test Covid-19, how are law enforcement efforts to regulate the criminal act of forgery of medical certificates and this research aims to provide benefits to the community in general and in particular to add to reading material and knowledge regarding the Crime of Forging Rapid Test Letters as a Requirement for Traveling Out of Town During the Covid-19 Pandemic.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

The nature or type of research used in completing this research is descriptive analysis in nature leading to normative juridical research, namely research conducted or appointed only on written regulations or other legal materials. The secondary data obtained from library research (library research) aims to obtain concepts, theories, and information as well as conceptual thinking from previous research both in the form of laws and regulations and other scientific works. With this method, data is collected through library materials, several books, magazines, documents, and other theoretical sources, and the results of this research serve as the basis for solving the main problems in this study. All data obtained and collected will then be reviewed and analyzed. Analysis for qualitative data was carried out by selecting articles containing legal principles governing environmental crimes as well as existing legal instruments. The data analyzed qualitatively will be presented in the form of a systematic description by explaining the relationship between the various types of data, then all data is selected and processed and then analyzed descriptively so that in addition to describing and expressing answers to the problems raised, it is hoped that they will provide solutions on the problems in this research. The theory used in this study is the theory of law enforcement, which according to Wirjono Prodjodikoro as quoted by Syamsul Arifin, the law is a series of regulations regarding the behavior of people as members of a society and aims to establish order among members of society. (Arifin. Et.al, 2014) Law enforcement can be interpreted as "the activity of submitting a relationship of values that are described in solid and manifest principles and attitudes as a series of final stage value translations to create, maintain and maintain social peace. ". (Revelation. 2012)

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Legal Regulations for the Criminal Act of Falsifying Medical Certificates Based on Applicable Regulations in Indonesia

In public life, the crime of forgery often occurs, which in this case has been contained in Article 263 of the Criminal Code regarding making fake letters and forging letters. This crime is a crime referred to in the criminal provisions of Article 263 of the Criminal Code: "Anyone who makes a fake letter or falsifies a letter, which can issue a right, an agreement (obligation), or a debt relief, or which may be used as a statement for an act, to use or order someone else to use the letters as if the letters were genuine and not forged, then if using them can result in a loss being punished for forging letters, with a maximum prison sentence of six years," and " With a similar penalty, whoever deliberately uses a forged or forged document as if it were genuine and not forged, if using this can result in a loss.

Forgery of letters is regulated in Chapter XII Book II of the Criminal Law Act (KUHP) from Article 263 to Article 276 which can be divided into seven types of the crime of forgery of letters namely, In this main form it is regulated in Article 263 of the Criminal Code which in general means the meaning of forgery of letters This is making fake letters or falsifying letters, and the intended letters are: a) Letters can give rise to a right, for example, a diploma, entry ticket, share certificate, etc., b) Letters can give rise to an agreement, for example, a loan agreement, lease agreement, and sale and purchase agreement, c) Letters can lead to debt relief, for example, receipts or similar letters, d) Letters can be used as a description of an action or event, for example, birth certificates, postal savings books, cash books, ship diaries, transport documents, bonds, travel, etc. Furthermore, special letter forgery is regulated in Article 264 of the Criminal Code, people who can be punished according to this article are people who make fake letters or falsify: a) Regarding authentic letters, b) Regarding debt securities or certificates of debt (certificate) from a State letter or part of it or from a public hall, c) Regarding shares (and eel) or debt securities or share certificates or debt certificates from a union, hall, or company or airline, d) Regarding talon or dividend certificates or a sign of interest on the money from one of the letters described in II and III, or about a certificate issued instead of said letter and, e) Concerning debt-receivables or commercial papers to be circulated.

It can be clearly distinguished that the crime of forging an authentic deed is legally more severe than the punishment for the crime of forging ordinary documents contained in Article 263 of the Criminal Code. This is because an authentic deed contains greater confidence in the truth of its contents. The authentic deed has a higher level of truth than ordinary letters or other letters, so it is deemed necessary to increase the maximum penalty threat. (Anwar. 1996)

In the context of falsifying a doctor's certificate, this falsification is regulated in Article 267 of the Criminal Code, the act of a doctor who is prohibited according to this article is making a letter containing false information regarding the presence or absence of a disease, then the letter is handed over to the person who has requested it. The threat of punishment will be increased if the fake certificate is used to falsify or detain people in an insane asylum. And there is also Article 268 which also contains a formulation related to the falsification of a doctor's certificate but the legal subject of this Article is just an ordinary person who does not have a profession as a doctor. One of the antibody tests that can be done is RTD antibodies from the COVID-19 virus. This examination is very commonly used and traded. Antibody RTD is done by detecting the presence of antibodies in an individual's blood. (Yanti. 2020) This antibody detection can also cross-react with other pathogens such as other types of coronavirus that attack humans, thus giving false positive results. This test plays an important role in assisting vaccine discovery efforts but not in clinical diagnosis because it cannot be known whether an ongoing infection in a patient has an impact on clinical decision-making. WHO does not recommend the use of antibody-detection-based rapid diagnostic tests for patient care, but these tests can assist in disease surveillance and epidemiological research.

Sanctions play an important role within the framework of law enforcement (law enforcement) to their lawyers in the Act in general sanctions are laws in the form of worship for violations of the rule of law in the field of law known as criminal civil sanctions and administration Civil sanctions are legal sanctions that are known to someone can cause harm to other people, therefore, the person who caused the loss must compensate for the loss. Criminal sanctions related to violations of criminal law provisions (public order) and administrative sanctions for violations of administrative law provisions when state administration officials provide services to the public. Sanctions are also a punishment for the consequences of committing a crime in the form of imprisonment or equivalent to other punishments from the authorities and are guarantors for the behavior of the perpetrator. someone who commits a crime, an act, or an act of error that disturbs or endangers the public interest. (Afifa. 2022)

The government's efforts in tackling the spread and prevention of COVID-19 continue to be carried out, including through the implementation of large-scale social restrictions (PSBB). Apart from that, he also always urges the public to implement and comply with health protocols, always wear masks, maintain distance, and wash hands. In addition, it also imposes an obligation on people who are going to travel or travel outside the city, to show a certificate of negative Covid-19 rapid test results which is valid 14 days from the issuance of the rapid test letter. This is based on the circular of the Head of BNPB as the Executor of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19 Number 9 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Circular Letter Number 7 of 2020 Concerning Criteria and Requirements for Travel of People in the Adaptation Period of New Habits Towards a Productive Society and Safe from Corona Virus Disease-19.

The implementation of the obligation for the public to bring and show a rapid test certificate when traveling or traveling outside the city, in addition to preventing the spread of the coronavirus, is also to find out and anticipate whether someone is infected with the coronavirus or not. The enactment of the rules for carrying negative rapid test results for people who will travel and travel out of town has been used by irresponsible people who take advantage of situations like this for themselves by imposing obligations on the public to bring and show a letter of rapid test information when traveling or traveling outside the city, apart from preventing the spread of the coronavirus, is also to find out and anticipate whether someone is infected with the coronavirus or not. The enactment of the rules for carrying negative rapid test results for people who will travel and travel outside the city has been used by irresponsible people who take advantage of situations like this for themselves by forging negative rapid test result letters, which then The letter is traded to people who need it.

The crime of forging a certificate for a rapid test for Covid-19 is not strictly regulated, but forgery is regulated in Article 263 of the Wetboek van Strafrecht (KUHP). Civil society can be subject to criminal sanctions referring to Article 267 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code, which carries a maximum prison sentence of four years.

The crime of forging letters in general is regulated in Article 263 of the Criminal Code ("KUHP"), which reads: a) Anyone who makes a fake letter or forges a letter that can give rise to a right, agreement, or debt relief, or which is designated as evidence of something with the intent to use or order other people to use a said letter as if the contents were true and not forged, threatened if such use could cause harm, due to forgery of letters, with a maximum imprisonment of six years, b) Threatened with a crime the same, any person who deliberately uses a forged or forged letter as if it were genuine if the use of said letter can cause harm.

Surat dalam Pasal 263 KUHP adalah segala surat, baik yang ditulis dengan tangan, dicetak, or written using a typewriter, and others. The forged letter must be a letter that: a) can issue a right,

for example, a diploma, entry ticket, etc.; b) may issue an agreement, for example, a letter of credit agreement, sale and purchase agreement, lease agreement, and so on; c) may issue a debt relief, for example, a receipt or similar letter; or d) a letter that may be used as a statement for an action or event, for example, a birth certificate, postal savings book, cash book, ship's logbook, transportation document, bonds, and many more.

The act of falsifying a health certificate or rapid test letter which is carried out based on the interpretation of the elements of Article 263 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code is classified as falsifying a letter, this is based on an intentional act carried out by someone to deceive other people through the incorrect information and is intended as an explanation or determination that a person is declared free from disease. In other words, a health certificate has a function as evidence that can inform other people about a person's health, both physical and mental.

Specifically, for those parties who provide fake doctor's certificates to be traded to people who want to travel during the Covid-19 outbreak, they can be subject to criminal sanctions under Article 268 of the Criminal Code: a) Whoever fakes or falsifies a doctor's certificate concerning the presence or absence of disease, weakness or disability, with the intent to mislead the public authorities or guarantors, shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment of four years; b) By the same punishment shall be punished any person with the same intention uses a statement which is incorrect or forged as if the letter were true and not forged. The actions that are punishable here are making fake letters or falsifying letters based on these provisions, both letter makers and consumers who use the letter so they can pass inspection to travel amid the Covid-19 outbreak can be criminally charged. If the falsification is carried out by unscrupulous doctors, then these persons can be subject to criminal sanctions under Article 267 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code and subject to other legal sanctions as explained in the Criminal article for Doctors Making False Sickness Certificates.

The forgery of the Covid-19 rapid test letter is also regulated in Circular Letter Number 14 of 2021 concerning Provisions for the Travel of Domestic People During the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) Pandemic in section G (Monitoring, Controlling, and Evaluation) number 6 which reads "Faking a certificate of RT-PCR test results and an antigen rapid test used as a travel requirement for people will be subject to sanctions by the provisions of laws and regulations. (Sanusi. 2021) Based on the wording of the regulation, it is clear that for the act of falsifying a certificate of RT-PCR test results and an antigen rapid test used as a travel requirement, people will be subject to sanctions by statutory provisions. What is meant by the provisions of laws and regulations in the sound of these rules is the Criminal Code which regulates the act of forging letters. Based on the wording of the regulation, the government has regulated the supervision and prevention of counterfeiting the certificate of the results of the rapid test for Covid-19. In the sale and purchase of fake doctor's certificates, apart from being subject to the criminal act of forgery, parties who simply sell and do not make fake documents can also be charged with the crime of collection in Article 480 of the Criminal Code jo. Article 3 of the Supreme Court Regulation Number 2 of 2012 concerning Adjustments to the Limits of Minor Crimes and the Number of Fines in the Criminal Code, reads: Punished with a maximum imprisonment of four years or a maximum fine of nine hundred thousand rupiahs. Thus, in our opinion, by selling these fake certificates, the perpetrators can be categorized as recipients of fake doctor's certificates used to travel during the Covid-19 outbreak.

2. Law Enforcement Efforts in Controlling the Criminal Act of Falsifying Medical Certificates

Kombes Ahmad Ramadhan, Head of the Public Relations Section of the National Police, appealed to residents to follow the government's recommendations during the 2019 coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic. Residents traveling across regions must follow the provisions of Circular Letter #4. 2020,

which concerns the implementation of educational policies in an emergency with the spread of the coronavirus disease (Covid-19). Circular Letter Number 4 of 2020 regulates travel restrictions for people by setting strict passenger criteria, namely one of them must bring a letter with a negative rapid test. Prospective travelers must include a letter of approval from an Echelon II level leader and a health certificate without a negative Covid-19 rapid test. Ahmad Ramadhan appealed to the public to follow the Circular Letter by issuing a negative statement for Covid-19 based on a PCR test or rapid test or a health certificate from the local health office and reminded the public not to take fake tests to deceive officials. (Lazuardi. 2020)

Fulfilling the obligation to show a rapid test certificate when traveling or traveling outside the city is not only to prevent the spread of Covid-19 but also to find out and anticipate whether someone has contracted the coronavirus or not. However, irresponsible individuals abuse these rules to take advantage of the situation by falsifying letters with unresponsive or negative rapid test results, which are then forwarded to those in need. Choose a fake letter written by someone planning a trip or trip out of town with a negative rapid test result. Police at Soekarno-Hatta Airport managed to arrest 15 syndicates who falsified the results of the Covid-19 polymerase chain reaction (PCR) swab test. The letter is used as a requirement for passengers to fly to the provinces of Bali and West Kalimantan. Meanwhile, if you have another flight to Java and bring a negative antigen test certificate and other areas, you will only receive a rapid test letter with non-reactive results. Further investigation revealed that the syndicate had been operating since October 2020. (Saputra. 2021) The modus operandi of the suspects in carrying out their actions was to fake a swab test certificate issued by an official clinic or hospital that conducted the swab test. The letters sold by the suspects included several names of health agencies with fake status. The reason is that after carrying out an investigation and confirmation to the health facility in question, they admitted that they had never issued the certificate. Cases like this have occurred throughout 2020. Not only with the Swab Test method, but both PCR and antigen, rapid tests are also often falsified. Based on Inews. id data, this has also occurred in several areas other than Jakarta, including in the areas of Batam, Surabaya, West Waringin, Ogan Komering Ilir (OKI), Bali, Raja Ampat, Central Tapanuli, Ambon, Samarinda, Marauke and Makassar. The suspect's mode is to falsify a swab test certificate issued by an official clinic or hospital that conducts swab tests. The papers the suspects sold contained several fake health authority names. The reason is, after inspection and control at the health facility, they admit that they have never issued the certificate. Cases like that occurred in 2020. Apart from the swab test procedure, both PCR and rapid antigen tests are often falsified. Based on Inews. id data, similar things have also happened in several areas besides Jakarta, including Batam, Surabaya, West Waringin, Ogan Komering Ilir (OKI), Bali, Raja Ampat, Central Tapanuli, Ambon, Samarinda, Marauke and Makassar.

Counterfeiting occurs for several reasons, ranging from a reluctance to carry out a real Covid-19 test to a desire to get certified quickly to stay out of trouble. Even though the effect is very dangerous because passengers can be positive for Covid-19 and transmit it to other people. Azis Syamsudin, Deputy Spokesperson for the DPR RI, really appreciates the police's move in uncovering this consortium of fake Covid-19 tests, because it is considered that it will have a big impact on other people if the passenger proves positive. For Covid-19. According to him, findings of falsification of Covid-19 test results have hit all forms of public transportation. Therefore, special attention should be paid to this, especially when governments introduce vaccination programs. Government policies to boost the economy through transportation must be balanced with good regulations to suppress and eliminate the crime of counterfeiting a Covid-19 test certificate. This is of course done to protect those who want to travel with this mode of transportation and provide a sense of security to the public against the spread of Covid-19. The DPR RI should have met with the Ministry of Health through Commission IX to discuss the issue of counterfeiting the Covid-19 test certificate and the prevention mechanism, considering that the impact is quite large. Through

Commission IX, the DPR RI can propose to the Ministry of Health a solution that when making a Covid-19 test letter, the numbering of the letter must go through the door. This means that every use of the Covid-19 test, both in hospitals and clinics, must have an authorization number obtained from the Ministry of Health. Of course, when uploading a photo or image of the test results for the first time, the Covid-19 test provider must prove that the patient's test results are truly negative. After that, you can get a confirmation number that you can use and write on the Covid-19 test certificate. This is of course intended to minimize the number of forged Covid-19 test certificates that have occurred so far and make it easier for officers in the transportation sector to check the authenticity of the letters. You do this by entering the letter number and if it is original it will be registered with the Ministry of Health. In addition, the DPR RI through Commission III must encourage the National Police to strengthen supervision in the transportation sector. The police must be able to take strict action against the maker and user of the Covid-19 test certificate. This is intended to provide a deterrent effect for makers and users of fake Covid-19 test certificates. Supreme Court jurisprudence explains Article 263 of the Criminal Code that the truth of a fake letter is seen from the signature, the contents of the letter, and as if it came from an original letter made by someone. The penalty for forging letters consists of a) Something that cannot be permitted otherwise regarding the date, month, and year; b) Content/substance/material (material evidence); c) Signature (formal evidence). (Jimmy. 2021)

In principle, the police as law enforcers can conduct investigations related to the falsification of rapid test certificates. In the case of a forged letter, the signature is examined at the Polri law laboratory to determine the authenticity the signature. Documents to be examined are documents related to evidence from police reports supported by other evidence. Therefore, the integration of all parties, from the government, and the public to the police, especially the police who are directly involved in various types of crimes related to false reports, is needed so that order and legal certainty can be realized in society. Police efforts to identify fake rapid test certificates aim to increase the trapping of fake letters.

The police as a law enforcement agency maintain public order and security, enforce the law, and provides protection and services to the community to prevent the crime of falsifying rapid test results. The role of the Police according to Article 1 paragraph (5) of Law no. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, namely: The role of the Police described above is in line with the Police functions stipulated in Law no. 2 of 2002 concerning the Police. The police as law enforcers must try hard to enforce the law against crimes committed by criminals including falsification of rapid test certificates by irresponsible persons amid an outbreak can cause public unrest because these crimes can threaten the safety of others. After all, rapid test users do not take the rapid test as appropriate to ensure that their use is completely free or negative for the Covid-19 virus.

The National Police Chief has also issued Police Decree No. Mak/2/III/2020 regarding compliance with government guidelines in dealing with the coronavirus. In short, the contents of the Chief of Police's announcement stated that the police would take action against people who were still overcrowding, burdening groceries and other needs of the community, and spreading hoaxes. In addition, the National Police will also take action against various crimes due to the pandemic, such as theft, robbery, looting, and other crimes for economic reasons. (Patuan. 2021) This includes the crime of falsifying a rapid test certificate that occurred as a result of the pandemic itself. This step is Polri's support for the government in handling Covid-19 and implementing the law on breaking the chain of the coronavirus pandemic in Indonesia. The police are working hard as an instrument of public order and security during a pandemic. One of Polri's efforts is the formation of the Safe Nisa II Task Force, which consists of the General Crime Task Force, the Economic Task Force, and the Cybernetics Task Force. The task of each subtask is to combat general crime, white-collar crime, and cybercrime during a pandemic.

One form of law enforcement efforts to curb the criminal act of forging medical certificates is found in forging rapid test certificates. The panel of judges at the Pangkalan Bun District Court was sentenced to 1 year and 10 months in prison on Tuesday, November 24, 2020. The decision of the panel of judges at the Pangkalan Bun District Court 1 year lighter than the demands of the public prosecutor, namely demanding the defendant be imprisoned for 2 years and 6 months. Whereas the article imposed on the defendant, namely Article 268 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code Jo. Article 64 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code. The case above is a form of law enforcement against the act of making fake letters of the results of the Covid-19 rapid test. (Nurmanto 2021) A fake Covid-19 rapid test letter with non-reactive results poses a risk to the wider community. We know that the Covid-19 rapid test is an early detection tool that can detect whether a person has contracted Covid-19 or not, which means that the Covid-19 rapid test can be a tool to prevent the spread of Covid-19. Of course, if the Covid-19 rapid test is fake, someone who is infected with Covid-19 can move freely anywhere, this will affect the spread of Covid-19. Counterfeiting the Covid-19 rapid test does not support efforts to deal with the Covid-19 disease outbreak even though preventive efforts based on Article 5 paragraph (1) of Law Number 4 of 1984 point c, stated that prevention and compensation are steps taken to protect people who do not yet have the disease but are at risk of contracting the disease. So that the police officers are consistent in taking action against the crime of forging rapid test certificates so that this pandemic can be defeated together with all levels of society and we can return to our activities as before.

IV. CONCLUSION

Regulations for the crime of forging medical certificates are contained in Articles 267, 268 of the Criminal Code and Circular Letter Number 14 of 2021 concerning Provisions for the Travel of Domestic Persons During the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Pandemic in section G (Monitoring, Controlling, and Evaluation) number (6). The sanction imposed on the perpetrators of the criminal act of falsifying a rapid test certificate for Covid 19 is a criminal sanction referring to Article 267 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code, which is a maximum imprisonment of four years. One form of law enforcement efforts to curb the criminal act of forging medical certificates is found in the forgery of rapid test certificates. The Panel of Judges at the Pangkalan Bun District Court sentenced them to 1 year and 10 months in prison on Tuesday, November 24, 2020. The decision of the panel of judges at the Pangkalan Bun District Court was more light 1 year from the demands of the Public Prosecutor (JPU), namely charging the defendant with 2 years and 6 months in prison. Whereas the article imposed on the defendant, namely Article 268 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code Jo. Article 64 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code. The case above is a form of law enforcement against the act of making fake letters from the results of the Covid 19 rapid test.

Counterfeiting the Covid-19 rapid test does not support efforts to deal with the Covid-19 disease outbreak even though preventive efforts based on Article 5 paragraph (1) of Law Number 4 of 1984 point c, stated that prevention and compensation are steps taken to protect people who do not yet have the disease but are at risk of contracting the disease. So that the police officers are consistent in taking action against the crime of forging rapid test certificates so that this pandemic can be defeated together with all levels of society and we can return to our activities as before.

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