

# The Significance of Indonesia's Extradition Efforts in Retrieving the Proceeds of Corrupt Crimes Carried Out by Firms That Entered the Nation with Legal Assistance

Jufri<sup>1</sup>, Elwi Danil<sup>2</sup>, Edi Yunara<sup>3</sup>, Detania Sukarja<sup>4</sup>

## Abstract

*The prevalence of certain types of crime, such as corporate corruption offenses, has an impact on economic advancement. Money that dishonest people pilfer is frequently stashed abroad. According to national and international laws, the study addresses the significance of Indonesia's extradition cooperation in the return of criminal assets and corrupt individuals who cross national borders. An approach to this research is normative jurisprudence. According to research, dishonest individuals in Indonesia are transferring pilfered goods overseas in order to conceal and safeguard their holdings. It was determined that mutual legal assistance, or MLA, obtained through an extradition agreement, is a crucial legal tool that Indonesia uses to enforce the law enforcement process against corporate corruption crimes that cross national borders in order to track down offenders and seize corrupt assets. Act No. 1 of 2006, however, only addresses mutual assistance in criminal cases. It is anticipated that by enhancing the criminal, civil, and administrative facets, Indonesian domestic MLA legislation will be reinforced, in order to improve the handling of corruption and safeguard victims.*

**Keywords:** Corporations, Cooperative Extradition, Corrupt Assets, Reciprocal Legal Aid.

## Introduction

Different types of crime have become more prevalent as economies have progressed (Cejp & Scheinost, 2012). Economic and company-related crimes are referred to as corporate crimes. These crimes have been perpetrated not only inside a nation's borders but also internationally or across national boundaries. International criminal law is needed to combat corporate crime. One type of corporate crime that has transcended national boundaries is corruption (Michael, 2017). A nation's economy may suffer as a result of corruption. It will not be possible to negotiate the return of the corrupted man and his assets if there is no extradition agreement between the victim's nation and the country where the corrupt man's target escapes.

Through the cooperation of extradition, international criminal law serves as a bridge in international relations. As a result, states must cooperate across borders through a process known as mutual legal assistance (MLA). Not only is the recovery of corrupt assets by corrupt individuals a national but also an international concern, given the significance of the MLA in this regard. Apart from directly taking advantage of assets, corrupt individuals are also capable of making bank deposits and even international interbank transfers (Munyai & Agbor, 2020). When an MLA with other states is absent, this would make it more challenging for law enforcement to track down the assets of corruption offenses (“The Urgency of Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (MLA) in Action Against of Corruption,” 2023).

The issue of corruption is getting more divided, structured, and methodical. Its reach is spreading to all facets of public life and is even considered to be a transnational (or cross-border) crime on a worldwide scale. (exceptional offense). Criminal money laundering may go hand in hand with the present corruption's development in order to conceal its assets and fool law enforcement (Otusanya & Adeyeye, 2022). The offender by depositing proceeds of corruption in a specific bank (placement), transferring funds between other accounts (layering), or using the proceeds of corruption to purchase certain items (integration).

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Law, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia, Email: jufri11@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup> Faculty of Law, Universitas Andalas, Padang, Indonesia, ermenson.ordonez@utm.edu.ec, E-mail: elwidanil2560@gmail.com

<sup>3</sup> Faculty of Law, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia, Email: edi.yunara@gmail.com

<sup>4</sup> Faculty of Law, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia, Email: detasukarja@usu.ac.id

There is no legal meddling between states while there is an extradition treaty in place. Because the agreement is voluntary and advantageous to both countries. Either the State party or the State that has been corrupted may ask for extradition to the State of destination, where the corrupt person or his assets are hidden (Zhu, 2021), using legal means.

## Literatur Review

### *The Use of International Collaborative Practice Is Crucial in Reducing Criminal Corruption*

Crime has grown and evolved into a well-organized network that functions as a boundless transnational entity. Criminals have the ability to commit crimes in one country, as well as committing them in another country, transferring or even selling their crime proceeds in many countries, and then moving temporarily to enjoy the results of their crimes.

Law enforcement is often hit by jurisdictional constraints, differences in the legal system, bureaucratic procedures, protection of individual rights and various other factors that make law enforcers seem to always lag behind the perpetrators. Therefore, international cooperation is the key to the success of law enforcement efforts related to foreign jurisdiction. The foundation of international collaboration in the fight against crime is the recognition that, regardless of the location of the crime or the victim, crime ultimately poses a grave threat to a nation's economic stability, security, and sovereignty (Maringka, 2019).

### *Act No. 1 of 2006 on Criminal Assistance*

Indonesia already has a law that is the umbrella of the MLA, namely Act No. 1 of 2006. The MLA is usually carried out using bilateral agreements between the two countries in determining the methods used in collecting evidence of crime held in another country. In international criminal issues, mutual legal assistance, or MLA, is understood as “is a process by which states seek and provide assistance in gathering evidence for use in criminal cases”

In numerous international gatherings and UN conventions, such as the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), this MLA is vehemently supported. The undersigned are urged to work together internationally, especially through the formation of an MLA to combat corruption. This support can be given through the verification and naming of individuals, locations, and objects; the transfer of custodians; and the aiding in the immobilization of instruments of criminal activity. According to the specific agreement, either state may refuse assistance if it is deemed necessary for security or political reasons, or if the criminal offense in question is not treated similarly in both nations. Certain agreements might promote providing legal aid to foreign nationals (Tobing, 2022).

## Research Methodology

### *Explanatory Case Study*

The study will examine current Corruption Criminal Procedure and related legal rules in Indonesia using a number of methodologies. The Indonesian instance is also utilized to determine whether the issue may be resolved by delivering justice and utility in addition to efficient and successful law enforcement. The examination of said data will yield insights on the best course of action for deterring and combating transnational corruption offenses.

### *Data Collection Methods*

The data used in this study gathered files of corruption criminal offences committed involving crime locations in the territory of the country that have been tried by the court. Then the data was analyzed with the legal approach of corruption and money-laundering.

## Research Findings and Discussions

*According to Article 1 of Act No. 31 of 1999 with Law No. 20 of 2001 on Punishment of Corruption*

According to Article 1 of Act No. 31 of 1999 with Law No. 20 of 2001 on Punishment of Corruption (UPTPK), a corporation is defined as a group of individuals or assets that are arranged as a non-legal organization or as a legal body (French, 2022). Looking at how corporations have developed and grown in modern times (Hickman & Silva, 2018), we frequently see the detrimental effects of corporate crime (Hamdani & Klement, 2019), which has caused the legal system to start adding criminal law topics in addition to civil law ones.

A company is distinguished by : (a) an organization that primarily engages in economic activity (Perkmann et al., 2013); (b) a legal body that regards people as legal subjects or persons; (c) the delegation of legal rights and obligations; and (d) owning property that is distinct from that of the parties involved; (e) competent to demand and be held accountable legally, including criminal law, so that the corporation can be prosecuted and sued in court; (f) possessing legal authority, i.e., capacity to execute legal activities. Corporations have exhibited negative behavior in the form of pollution, segregation of natural resources, fraud (Li et al., 2021) (including corruption), tax manipulation, worker exploitation, products that put users' health at risk, and consumer fraud, among other things. Some of the most recent legislative products have included companies as the topic of criminal activities in anticipation of the corporation's detrimental effects.

The modernization of society and the application of criminal law to corporations have resulted in a shift in the function of corporations (Savelsberg, 2019). The requirement for a formal system of control over life, including the resolution of issues, will only increase with the complexity of modern society's social (Teubner, 2021), economic, and political systems. Simple norms no longer govern social life (Blau, 2017); instead, it necessitates an ever-more-tidy, structured, transparent, and intricate setup. The phrase corporate crime is typically related with crimes that are characterized as unusual in the context of white collar crime (Benson & Simpson, 2017), organization crime, organized crime, crime of business, syndicate crime.

The rise of corporate crime is a result of both economic growth and neo-liberalism. Therefore, the goal of corporations generally is to pursue and amass the most possible profits in a capitalist manner. Crime can affect corporate policies and behavior (Alexander & Cohen, 2020). A corporation and/or its managers may be held accountable for breaking the law through administrative, civil, or criminal penalties if they commit a corporate crime. Indonesia is currently beset by modern-day crime that poses a threat to human life, energy resources, and economic crime patterns like computer crime, banking crime, consumer fraud involving subpar products that are beautifully packaged and sold to the general public, and various forms of corporate crime that operate through disguise and penetration (Barnes, 2017).

Member states should cooperate in extradition, transfer of convicted individuals (Wieczorek & Weyembergh, 2022), referral of criminal proceedings, law enforcement cooperation, joint investigations, and special investigation techniques, according to the 2003 United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC). A change in perspective on the various dimensions of corruption, such as its legal aspects (Dimant & Schulte, 2016), human rights, sustainable development, poverty, security, reverse evidence systems, and reciprocal legal help, is evident in the 2003 UNCAC material.

*Through Law No. 7 of 2006 on the adoption of the 2003 United Nations Convention Against Corruption*

Through Law No. 7 of 2006 on the adoption of the 2003 United Nations Convention Against Corruption, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia ratified this Convention on April 18, 2006. Politically speaking, Indonesia is now seen as a nation dedicated to using international collaboration to prevent and eradicate corruption (Setiyono & McLeod, 2010). UNCAC 2003 is an international legal convention. The ratification of Seyogyanya may have an impact on Indonesia's anti-corruption legal framework. The inclusion of companies as subjects of corruption under UNCITRAL's article 20 (Yan, 2020) and the establishment of extradition cooperation in Act No. 1 of 2006 on Penal Relief in Criminal Matters have ramifications for Indonesia (Lindsey & Pausacker, 2020).

One strategy for combating and eliminating cross-border crime is MLA. (transnasional). With the MLA's assistance, the anti-corruption strategy hopes to be able to seize the assets of corruption and those who commit it. This is accomplished through international collaboration (Adams et al., 2014). In theory, there are three ways in which this kind of cooperation might be implemented: bilaterally, regionally, and multilaterally. A bilateral agreement is one that is reached between two States based on a Mutual Legal Agreement (MLA), which is binding on both parties or those States and must be followed and carried out.

Act No. 8 of 2006, which ratified an extradition agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and the People's Republic of China on return legal help in criminal situations, confirmed the cooperation that had been agreed between the two countries in 2000. Naturally, it is hoped that later in the day, the prosecutor may be the primary authority in addressing the request for Legal Assistance Returns in this criminal action, as other friendly governments have done, between Indonesia and Hong Kong, which was signed by the Prosecutor-General of RI on April 3, 2008.

An agreement signed by nations within a single region is referred to as a regional agreement (Balsiger & Prys, 2016). For example, the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), which was formed in November 2004 by ten ASEAN member states, includes the following countries: Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, and Myanmar. In order for the convention to function as a foundation for collaboration, this model agreement will become enforceable as soon as it is signed by the participating States and approved by the other States.

The ASEAN MLA Treaty, which was signed on November 29, 2004, and ratified by Act No. 15 of 2008 on the ratification of the Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, is one of the international agreements that the Indonesian government possesses. (Analysis of Tentang Bantuan Timbal Balik in the Pidana Crisis). The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) of 2000 was subsequently confirmed by Act No. 5 of 2009, after the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) of 2003 was accepted by Law No. 7 of 2006.

For the cooperation envisioned in the MLA to be legitimate and to be legally and politically obligatory on the States that sign it, it must uphold the equality principle, which is founded on the mutual respect and sovereignty of the participating States. In an endeavor to retrieve property pilfered by the corrupt in the course of the agreed-upon inquiry, prosecution, and trial review, the MLA functions as a breath. According to UNCAC 2003's article 46, paragraph (3), the MLA's scope establishes, among other things: 1. Obtaining statements or proof from people. 2. Handling the delivery of court papers. 3. Carrying out freezes, seizures, and inquiries. 4. Examining items and locations. 5. Offering data, proof, and professional opinion. 6. The provision of original documents or copies of official records and pertinent documents, such as records from the government, banks, finance, businesses, or enterprises. 7. Determining or tracking the outcomes of crimes, assets, methods, or other items in order to provide evidence. 8. Encouraging individuals to willingly reside in the State party that has made the request. 9. Additional aid that does not violate the State's national law of the Party making the request. 10. Track, identify, and freeze the results of criminal activity. 11. Return of property.

The MLA is an agreement that focuses on requests from the requested State to the requesting State for assistance with investigations, inquiries, prosecutions, trial inspections, etc. In order to expedite the management of the process of investigation, prosecution, and court examination of a criminal matter arising, both in the seeking State and the requested State, mutual legal help in criminal matters through intergovernmental cooperation is required. Indonesia has adopted Law No. 1 of 2006 on Return Legal Assistance, which provides a legal basis for the Government of Indonesia to request and/or provide mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, as well as guidelines in concluding extradition agreements with other States. This law is based on the United Nations mandate contained in Article 46(3) of the 2003 UNCAC and Article 51 letter an of the 2003.

The MLA is a "breath" in the fight against corruption offenses and a highly helpful tool in the legal process of trying to get back property that corrupt people have taken. A State may use the MLA to ask another State for legal assistance in order to consent to an investigation, prosecution, and court examination while

giving appropriate consideration to the requested State's legislative provisions. When it comes to bridging attempts to seize assets from corrupt criminal actions, the MLA is essential. As per UNCAC 2003 article 51, the MLA shall have the broadest scope possible (Clarke, 2021), encompassing not only the questions of inquiry, prosecution, and legal proceedings, but also the issue of asset confiscation pertaining to corrupted or contaminated properties.

In addition to taking the form of an MLA in the fight against corruption (Munyai & Agbor, 2020), international cooperation is included in a number of agreements, including: Memorandum of Understanding on Extradition, Forced Transfer Agreements, and Information Exchange (Transfer of Sentence Person) (Giuffr , 2015). While the MLA's participation covers the stages of investigation, inquiry, and examination in court proceedings to the enforcement of decisions, the information itself is being provided within the context of investigations. The goal of the extradition treaty is primarily to try and apprehend a suspect or accused person who is in another state's jurisdiction. This includes sending those who have completed part of their term back to their home country to complete the remaining portion of their sentence.

### *Practical Implications*

The impact of this research is expanding globally in terms of protecting and enforcing criminal law. Collaboration in the field of criminal law enforcement can effectively deter and reduce the likelihood of illegal activity.

### *Acknowledgment*

I would like to thank the lecturers who have provided their assistance in completing this article.

### **Conclusion**

The aforementioned factors lead to the conclusion that one of the most crucial legal tools for enforcing the law against corporate corruption crimes that cross national borders in an effort to find and apprehend offenders and seize corrupt assets is mutual legal assistance, or MLA, via an extradition agreement. It is anticipated that by expanding the criminal, civil, and administrative components, Indonesia's strategy against domestic MLA control will be enhanced. In order to properly address the problem of corruption and safeguard Indonesia's victims the state and its citizens. The effectiveness of Act No. 1 on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters has an impact on the prevention of inter-State crime. Consequently, the consistency of the legislation governing the criminal offence of corruption that has caused state losses is a major concern of law enforcement in Indonesia and internationally.

### **References**

- Adams, J., Gurney, K., Hook, D., & Leydesdorff, L. (2014). International collaboration clusters in Africa. *Scientometrics*, 98(1), 547–556. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-013-1060-2>
- Alexander, C. R., & Cohen, M. A. (2020). 1. The Causes of Corporate Crime: An Economic Perspective. In *Prosecutors in the Boardroom* (pp. 11–37). New York University Press. <https://doi.org/10.18574/nyu/9780814787038.003.0002>
- Balsiger, J., & Prys, M. (2016). Regional agreements in international environmental politics. *International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics*, 16(2), 239–260. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10784-014-9256-3>
- Barnes, N. (2017). Criminal Politics: An Integrated Approach to the Study of Organized Crime, Politics, and Violence. *Perspectives on Politics*, 15(4), 967–987. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1537592717002110>
- Benson, M. L., & Simpson, S. S. (2017). *White-Collar Crime*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315267609>
- Blau, P. M. (2017). *Exchange and Power in Social Life*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203792643>
- Cejp, M., & Scheinost, M. (2012). Organized and Economic Crime: A Common Problem. In *Crime and Transition in Central and Eastern Europe* (pp. 157–178). Springer New York. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4614-3517-4\\_6](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4614-3517-4_6)
- Clarke, A. E. (2021). Is there a commendable regime for combatting money laundering in international business transactions? *Journal of Money Laundering Control*, 24(1), 163–176. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JMLC-05-2020-0057>
- Dimant, E., & Schulte, T. (2016). The Nature of Corruption: An Interdisciplinary Perspective. *German Law Journal*, 17(1), 53–72. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S2071832200019684>

- French, P. A. (2022). The Corporation as as Moral Person. In *Group Rights* (pp. 5–13). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315253770-3>
- Giuffr , M. (2015). Access to Protection: Negotiating Rights and Diplomatic Assurances under Memoranda of Understanding. In *Exploring the Boundaries of Refugee Law* (pp. 50–89). Brill | Nijhoff. [https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004265585\\_005](https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004265585_005)
- Hamdani, A., & Klement, A. (2019). Corporate Crime and Deterrence. In *Deterrence* (pp. 366–406). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315258089-13>
- Hickman, C. R., & Silva, M. A. (2018). *Creating Excellence*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/97813151065306>
- Li, X., Kim, J.-B., Wu, H., & Yu, Y. (2021). Corporate Social Responsibility and Financial Fraud: The Moderating Effects of Governance and Religiosity. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 170(3), 557–576. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-019-04378-3>
- Lindsey, T., & Pausacker, H. (2020). Crime and punishment in Indonesia. In *Crime and Punishment in Indonesia* (pp. 1–17). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429455247-1>
- Maringka, J. S. (2019). *Ekstradisi Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana*. Sinar Grafika.
- Michael, W. (2017). Transnational Organized Crime: The Strange Career of an American Concept. In *Transnational Organized Crime* (pp. 67–102). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315084565-7>
- Munyai, A., & Agbor, A. A. (2020). Delineating the role of foreign governments in the fight against corruption in Africa. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 6(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2020.1778988>
- Otusanya, O. J., & Adeyeye, G. B. (2022). The dark side of tax havens in money laundering, capital flight and corruption in developing countries: some evidence from Nigeria. *Journal of Financial Crime*, 29(1), 62–100. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JFC-02-2021-0044>
- Perkmann, M., Tartari, V., McKelvey, M., Autio, E., Brostr m, A., D'Este, P., Fini, R., Geuna, A., Grimaldi, R., Hughes, A., Krabel, S., Kitson, M., Llerena, P., Lissoni, F., Salter, A., & Sobrero, M. (2013). Academic engagement and commercialisation: A review of the literature on university–industry relations. *Research Policy*, 42(2), 423–442. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.respol.2012.09.007>
- Savelsberg, J. J. (2019). Law That Does Not Fit Society: Sentencing Guidelines as a Neoclassical Reaction to the Dilemmas of Substantivized Law 1. In *Criminal Courts* (pp. 1–38). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781351160766-1>
- Setiyono, B., & McLeod, R. H. (2010). Civil society organisations' contribution to the anti-corruption movement in Indonesia. *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, 46(3), 347–370. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00074918.2010.522504>
- Teubner, G. (2021). Substantive and Reflexive Elements in Modern Law. In *Luhmann and Law* (pp. 181–228). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003075103-11>
- The Urgency of Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (MLA) in Action Against of Corruption. (2023, May 14). Nusantara Science and Technology Proceedings. <https://doi.org/10.11594/nstp.2023.3386>
- Tobing, C. I. (2022). Ekstradisi Dan Mutual Legal Assistance Sebagai Sarana Penegakan Hukum Pidana Internasional. *JURNAL HUKUM PELITA*, 3(1), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.37366/jh.v3i1.998>
- Wieczorek, I., & Weyembergh, A. (2022). Transfer of prisoners 1 and extradition cases between Europe and Japan. In *Europe and Japan Cooperation in the Fight against Cross-border Crime* (pp. 1–24). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003284710-1>
- Yan, Y. (2020). Anti-Corruption Provisions in International Investment Agreements: Investor Obligations, Sustainability Considerations, and Symmetric Balance. *Journal of International Economic Law*, 23(4), 989–1013. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jiel/jgaa026>
- Zhu, J. (2021). Out of China's Reach: Globalized Corruption Fugitives. *The China Journal*, 86, 90–113. <https://doi.org/10.1086/713813>
- Adams, J., Gurney, K., Hook, D., & Leydesdorff, L. (2014). International collaboration clusters in Africa. *Scientometrics*, 98(1), 547–556. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-013-1060-2>
- Alexander, C. R., & Cohen, M. A. (2020). 1. The Causes of Corporate Crime: An Economic Perspective. In *Prosecutors in the Boardroom* (pp. 11–37). New York University Press. <https://doi.org/10.18574/nyu/9780814787038.003.0002>
- Balsiger, J., & Prys, M. (2016). Regional agreements in international environmental politics. *International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics*, 16(2), 239–260. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10784-014-9256-3>
- Barnes, N. (2017). Criminal Politics: An Integrated Approach to the Study of Organized Crime, Politics, and Violence. *Perspectives on Politics*, 15(4), 967–987. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1537592717002110>
- Benson, M. L., & Simpson, S. S. (2017). *White-Collar Crime*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315267609>
- Blau, P. M. (2017). *Exchange and Power in Social Life*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203792643>
- Cejp, M., & Scheinost, M. (2012). Organized and Economic Crime: A Common Problem. In *Crime and Transition in Central and Eastern Europe* (pp. 157–178). Springer New York. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4614-3517-4\\_6](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4614-3517-4_6)
- Clarke, A. E. (2021). Is there a commendable regime for combatting money laundering in international business transactions? *Journal of Money Laundering Control*, 24(1), 163–176. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JMLC-05-2020-0057>
- Dimant, E., & Schulte, T. (2016). The Nature of Corruption: An Interdisciplinary Perspective. *German Law Journal*, 17(1), 53–72. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S2071832200019684>
- French, P. A. (2022). The Corporation as as Moral Person. In *Group Rights* (pp. 5–13). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315253770-3>
- Giuffr , M. (2015). Access to Protection: Negotiating Rights and Diplomatic Assurances under Memoranda of Understanding. In *Exploring the Boundaries of Refugee Law* (pp. 50–89). Brill | Nijhoff. [https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004265585\\_005](https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004265585_005)
- Hamdani, A., & Klement, A. (2019). Corporate Crime and Deterrence. In *Deterrence* (pp. 366–406). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315258089-13>

- Hickman, C. R., & Silva, M. A. (2018). *Creating Excellence*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781351065306>
- Li, X., Kim, J.-B., Wu, H., & Yu, Y. (2021). Corporate Social Responsibility and Financial Fraud: The Moderating Effects of Governance and Religiosity. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 170(3), 557–576. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-019-04378-3>
- Lindsey, T., & Pausacker, H. (2020). Crime and punishment in Indonesia. In *Crime and Punishment in Indonesia* (pp. 1–17). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429455247-1>
- Maringka, J. S. (2019). Ekstradisi Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana. Sinar Grafika.
- Michael, W. (2017). Transnational Organized Crime: The Strange Career of an American Concept. In *Transnational Organized Crime* (pp. 67–102). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315084565-7>
- Munyai, A., & Agbor, A. A. (2020). Delineating the role of foreign governments in the fight against corruption in Africa. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 6(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2020.1778988>
- Otusanya, O. J., & Adeyeye, G. B. (2022). The dark side of tax havens in money laundering, capital flight and corruption in developing countries: some evidence from Nigeria. *Journal of Financial Crime*, 29(1), 62–100. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JFC-02-2021-0044>
- Perkmann, M., Tartari, V., McKelvey, M., Autio, E., Broström, A., D'Este, P., Fini, R., Geuna, A., Grimaldi, R., Hughes, A., Krabel, S., Kitson, M., Llerena, P., Lissoni, F., Salter, A., & Sobrero, M. (2013). Academic engagement and commercialisation: A review of the literature on university–industry relations. *Research Policy*, 42(2), 423–442. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.respol.2012.09.007>
- Savelsberg, J. J. (2019). Law That Does Not Fit Society: Sentencing Guidelines as a Neoclassical Reaction to the Dilemmas of Substantivized Law 1. In *Criminal Courts* (pp. 1–38). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781351160766-1>
- Setiyono, B., & McLeod, R. H. (2010). Civil society organisations' contribution to the anti-corruption movement in Indonesia. *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, 46(3), 347–370. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00074918.2010.522504>
- Teubner, G. (2021). Substantive and Reflexive Elements in Modern Law. In *Luhmann and Law* (pp. 181–228). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003075103-11>
- The Urgency of Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (MLA) in Action Against of Corruption. (2023, May 14). Nusantara Science and Technology Proceedings. <https://doi.org/10.11594/nstp.2023.3386>
- Tobing, C. I. (2022). Ekstradisi Dan Mutual Legal Assistance Sebagai Sarana Penegakan Hukum Pidana Internasional. *JURNAL HUKUM PELITA*, 3(1), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.37366/jh.v3i1.998>
- Wieczorek, I., & Weyembergh, A. (2022). Transfer of prisoners 1 and extradition cases between Europe and Japan. In *Europe and Japan Cooperation in the Fight against Cross-border Crime* (pp. 1–24). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003284710-1>
- Yan, Y. (2020). Anti-Corruption Provisions in International Investment Agreements: Investor Obligations, Sustainability Considerations, and Symmetric Balance. *Journal of International Economic Law*, 23(4), 989–1013. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jiel/jgaa026>
- Zhu, J. (2021). Out of China's Reach: Globalized Corruption Fugitives. *The China Journal*, 86, 90–113. <https://doi.org/10.1086/713813>