



Environmental Crime is a Criminal Act of Corruption

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Abstract— This study was conducted to observe the environmental crime in the criminal risk industry. This research use empirical legal study to identify the social phenomenon in the process of law's implementation. Random sampling method was used to obtain data from the Environmental Protection Service Department District Court. The data collection process is based on analysis and analysis needs and is done in two ways: face-to-face interviews and literature review. The results of this study show that the application of punitive measures, including administrative and civil penalties, to businesses that commit environmental crime is intended to have a different effect on businesses that commit environmental crime than vague measures.

Keywords—*Corruption; Environmental law; Partnership*

I. INTRODUCTION

Environmental problems are basically environmental problems, especially human ecology, which is the discrepancy between humans and the environment.[1] Meanwhile, environmental problems in a broader sense include those caused by human activities (anthropogenic problems) as well as those caused by volcanic activity, seism, and tidal waves (geological problems, i.e. tsunami). These factors or any activity that disrupt the ecological balance, make some natural resources do not function as ecosystem components, for example non-functioning forests. their ecological and/or economic and socio-cultural functions are abandoned.[2]

Environmental problems in general result from excessive pressure on the capacity of the environment in question. Environmental problems caused by human activities in Indonesia are affected by four main factors: (a) population growth and development; (b) natural exploitation; (c) technological and cultural development; and d) international development. In addition, there are always other sources depending on the dynamics and development of life they are exposed to.[3]

Many developing countries suffer from corruption. Therefore, the issue of corruption is one that needs to be approached very carefully. For this reason, criminal law must be integrated into social processes. Secondly, the weakness of criminal law lies in the limitations of criminal law which is only oriented to solving short-term problems (Kurieren am syndrome) and not a solution to the root of the disease. In this context, the criminal law comes into force after the commission of the crime. This means that the criminal law has no effect in preventing crime before it happens, so the criminal law cannot be placed at the root of the crime, that is, right in the middle of people's lives. The punishments applied today by the criminal law are not aimed at eliminating the source of the disease (penal), but rather with drugs (narcotics) to eliminate the symptoms and condition of the disease. The state has the right to use the state, its assets and wealth in an orderly and efficient manner for the prosperity and welfare of the people. Until now, Indonesia has been dealing with corruption through criminal channels that

punish criminals rather than regaining the country's wealth, but the criminal channels are actually ineffective. Number of crimes. Crime of corruption.[3]

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. *Punishment policy as a policy against the crime of corruption*

The government must be able to form social and population policies oriented towards society's interests. The security and health of citizens must be maintained even though the government is launching a national economic development policy. Public policy can be applied in the fields of politics, economics, law, taxation, defense and security, natural resource management, adequate housing, environmental health, etc., which are concerned with improving the quality of human life.[1] Law enforcement is an essential part of policy implementation. This process also has to include crime prevention procedure. Law enforcement policy should take into account the broader scope of the legal system. Friedman state that, a rule of law cannot stand alone. Legal rules will be interconnected in the form of a legal system. The term "law" generally refers only to rules and regulations, and the legal system distinguishes between the rules and regulations themselves. The regulations that are formed will be influenced by structural factors, institutions and processes that occur within them.

Therefore, Friedman emphasized that the effectiveness of implementing a law will depend on its structure, substance and legal culture. The three parts of the legal system have an inseparable relationship and role. All these three are the same unit that encourages the legal system to function properly. A legal framework can be compared to a machine that produces something. The concept of law is a product produced, and the legal culture decides how it works.

Thus, to keep the legal system working, the government needs to ensure that the three elements of Friedman can function optimally. Crime prevention policy, as part of law enforcement policy, should be able to effectively and efficiently target every aspect of the legal system in the fight against crime, including enhancing the culture of law, so that people can use it to prevent crime. want to actively participate in Citizen participation is important because, g. According to Peter Hofnagels, crime policy is the conscious effort of society as its response to crime. He also argued that crime prevention policy is the science of defeating crime.[4] Therefore, crime prevention policy should be implemented rationally and comprehensively as a response to crime (a set of responses to crime detection). This policy includes a method of creating human behavior that can be considered a crime (the policy of criminalizing human behavior).

According to Hoefnagels, crime prevention policy can be based on a combination between penal code to enforce criminal law and the enforcement of non-criminal law to gain prevention and immunity, or the efforts to influence public opinion about the sanction through mass media. Crime is a social and human problem driven by many complex situations that criminal law cannot solve. the causes of these crimes without the help of other sciences.

For this reason, criminal law must be integrated into social processes. secondly, the weakness of criminal law lies in the limitations of criminal law which is only oriented to solving short-term problems (Kurieren am syndrome) and not a solution to the root of the disease. In this context, the criminal law comes into force after the commission of the crime. This means that the criminal law has no effect in preventing crime before it happens, so the criminal law cannot be placed at the root of the crime, that is, right in the middle of people's lives. The punishments applied today by the criminal law are not aimed at eliminating the source of the disease (penal), but rather with drugs (narcotics) to eliminate the symptoms and condition of the disease. In other words, criminal sanctions are not a panacea, they only treat the symptoms they experience that inaction sometimes leads to repeat offenders and the perpetuation of crime by society itself. [2]

This is because the use of criminal sanctions does not address the root cause of the crime problem. Therefore, this issue requires a social approach in addition to the application of criminal sanctions. The limitations of the punitive approach to crime prevention, as discussed above, require a non-punitive approach, often to deter and circumvent criminal law enforcement (deterrence and immunity), as well as attempts to influence public opinion about crime and punishment through media (influence). social awareness). Crime prevention policies implemented through non-criminal channels are more akin to crime prevention. Therefore, the primary goal is to focus on risk factors that focus on social problems or situations that directly or indirectly contribute to or increase crime. Thus, from the perspective of crime prevention policies, these exemptions from punishments represent a strategic position with a significant opportunity to be improved and implemented effectively.

B. *An integrated approach between criminal and non-criminal procedures to eradicate corruption*

Primarily, Implementation of efforts to prevent crime can be carried out using two approaches, namely criminal and non-criminal law approaches. The UN's work on crime prevention and the treatment of offenders has encouraged the integration of these two approaches. The UN's advice results from considering the social and humanitarian problems. The effectiveness of efforts to prevent crime must be based on consideration of the social problems that occur and not rely solely on criminal law. Although the 4th United Nations Congress held in

Kyoto, Japan in 1970 confirmed that there is a link between crime and development, it all depends on the development process of a country. Therefore, the social protection plan should be linked with the national development plan. In more detail it says: "The view that social protection planning should be an integrated and essential part of national development planning is accepted without question. The plan must be a provider of general welfare to society..."[4]

In the conclusion of the IV UN Congress on "Social Protection Policies in relation to Development Planning", "Social Protection Planning must be an integrated part of national planning". No country can do without the element of social protection in its social and economic planning and in the allocation of sufficient resources for this purpose. Prevention of crime and treatment of criminals can be carried out effectively as long as they are in touch with social and economic trends. Social and economic planning is unrealistic if it does not try to eliminate crime by investing adequately in development programs. In a rational, democratic and planned spirit (...in the long term there is a need to rethink criminal policy in a rational, planned and democratic spirit).[5] Also in this V Congress of the UN; "Crime policy is an aspect of social policy and its planning should be linked to the general development of society...Crime prevention policy is an aspect of general social policy and should be included in the general development plan of the national 20th century.

Finally, the UN's Fifth Congress confirmed that various crime prevention policies must be integrated into the social policy of each country (many issues related to crime policy should be integrated into the general social policy of each country) 21 The importance of integration between crime prevention policy and development plans in the VI of the UN in Caracas in 1980 confirmed in Congress. This Congress produced the Caracas Declaration, which emphasized the fundamental relationship between the criminal justice system and crime prevention policies, which should be integrated with economic, political and socio-cultural development policies.2. An integrated approach between criminal and non-criminal procedures to eradicate corruption

The UNAFEI report on the investigation and prevention of crime emphasizes that it is necessary to draw up policies for the prevention of crime in a special way because crime has a social and human nature. It is said; "It is known that crime is the work of many people and social situations, the causes of crime are multifaceted, because there are many aspects, and the ways to prevent them are also multifaceted..."[6] It is also emphasized by the UNAFEI this meeting. we will return to the results of the Declaration of Caracas 1980 in the Seventh General Assembly of the United Nations, which is called an integrated approach to the prevention and development of crimes. Finally, at the end of this meeting, UNAFEI said that, with the support of all communities, it must achieve efficiency and effectiveness in its research and efforts to prevent crime. The importance was very clear; "We must always remember that effective and efficient crime investigation and prevention measures are highly dependent on the support and cooperation of communities. "[7]

Based on the information above, the success of crime prevention must depend on the integration of strategies, which we can broadly classify as punitive strategies that use the enforcement of legal laws and attempts to be punished, that is, protection programs without the use of criminal laws but with an emphasis on social programmes.

III. METHOD

The approach used in this study is Anglo-Saxon (English), where culpability is a common approach to criminal responsibility, which is an analytical approach and a normative legal approach.[5] Types and data: Documents or library materials, legal materials from literature research. In the form of legal provision and sources: the principle of criminal responsibility without using an element of fault in people, through the doctrine of strict liability and consideration of the existence of various responsibilities. committed an offense about the offence, if it applies to the Criminal Code of the Criminal Code. The discussion of the application of the fault doctrine, the theory of corporate criminal responsibility, becomes the focal point of the analysis. In this study, corporate crime as a white part: basic legal provision, namely: legal provision in the form of laws and regulations; secondary legal materials, namely: literature, notes and seminar papers as well as opinions of various legal experts; Advanced legal materials, i.e.: legal dictionaries, legal encyclopedias.[8] Data collection used in this research is come from primary, secondary legal materials.

In Indonesian criminal law, the penal code acknowledge the principle of: "if the act is included in the general law, it is also determined in the applicable special criminal law". This article confirms the validity of the regulation of special criminal laws. if the "acts" are found to be subject to the general criminal law and the special criminal code.[7] This principle applies not only to the existence of special laws, but also to administrative law related to *administratiefstrafrecht*. Currently, there is no rule of law that ensure that a corporate (or any legal entity) can be authorized. That is, if the act is punishable by law, if the act is legal.

In addition, when applying criminal law to companies as perpetrators of tax fraud, there is a deviation from the basic principles of general criminal law and tax law, namely: tax exemption / exemption, i.e. excise tax and is invalid, because the law opens the possibility to mark the property of the taxpayer at any time (acquired illegally) as taxable except for criminal investigation. In criminal law, charges are brought against the undead. Where tax

penalty laws prevent the payment of penalties/fees to be enforced by heirs. This means that the criminal law allows punishment that does not depend on the guilt of the accused. Furthermore, in criminal law only individuals are targeted, whereas in financial/financial criminal law you can impose criminal sanctions such as fines on legal entities.

IV. DISCUSSIONS AND RESULTS

Enforcement of criminal laws against corporations as perpetrators of tax corruption in Indonesia has not been as good as expected, with various obstacles both in terms of apparatus and legal culture. An Analytical Knife Based on Legal Systems Theory, Lawrence Meyer Friedman, A.S. A sociologist of law at Stanford University, he defines good law enforcement as involving three key elements of a legal system: the legal substance; legal framework/institution (legal framework); and legal culture.

The word "politics" comes from the English "policy" or the Dutch "politiek". This word is often translated as "system" in Indonesia, so the criminal law system is also called the criminal law system. The discussion about the criminal law system cannot be separated from all discussions of the legal system, because the criminal law is one of the aspects of legal science, so it is very important to talk about it - the legal process.[7] According to Soedart, legal principles are an attempt to create good laws under certain circumstances. The organization also said that the legal system is a general policy with the help of authorized tools to establish the law and the required plan that can be used to identify what is in the society to fulfill the needs they get. Legal guidelines, as mentioned above, can be called a criminal legal framework in general as an attempt to consider another way of using Indonesian criminal law by using it, while maintaining modernity. It is also about the correct application of the concept of criminal law. Sudarta further revealed that developing criminal justice systems means implementing electoral processes in order to get the best results from the criminal justice system, by complying with the requirements of justice and perfection.[1]

Details about the principles of criminal law where the framework of criminal law is the basis for determining: (a) the situation that should be reviewed or updated in the regulation of crimes; (b) what can be done to prevent crime; (c) procedures for criminal investigations, prosecutions, trials and proceedings.

Based on the political concept of criminal law, the scope of this criminal law program covers a wide range of issues, including the illegality of criminal law provisions. aspect of the criminal justice system, no small part of crime prevention. Such preventive efforts mean that criminal laws should also be one of the tools to prevent crimes that may occur.[4]

A. Neglected approach in combating corruption crimes

"Impunity" crime prevention laws have the potential to stop crime before it happens. Therefore, it is important to examine the factors that contribute to crime and the social and economic problems that directly or indirectly cause or encourage crime. ... For this reason, this system of impunity, which has a strategic and important role in crime prevention policy, must be further strengthened and improved.[6] The above is supported by the findings of the United Nations Crime Prevention Commission and discussions with the authors. In 1980, the Sixth General Assembly of the United Nations in Caracas, Venezuela examined criminal behavior and methods of prevention.

At the highest level, this resolution of the 6th meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations calls on the members of the United Nations to end the way of life that devalues human dignity and leads to crimes such as unemployment and poverty. Illiteracy. Different types of national, ethnic and social equality document A/CONF.121/L/9 of the 7th United Nations Conference on Development Structure, Milan, Italy, 1985 shows the importance of efforts to address the causes and consequences of crime.[6]

Basic preventive measures. error These basic crime prevention strategies must be analyzed to determine the causes and effects of crime. Finally, the principles proposed by the Seventh United Nations General Assembly require that different crime prevention and criminal justice policies address the causes of injustice, as well as social and economic factors. Crime is often an adjective. The Sixth United Nations Conference held in Havana (Cuba) in 1990 emphasized the social dimension of development policies and crime prevention measures, as well as the implementation of criminal justice.

According to Hafnagels, punitive policy is a way to prevent crime through non-punitive measures such as mental health programs, national mental health, child protection and public officials civil society (citizens and workers social workers). Under the UN Security Council's 2003 Security Council Act, governments initiate civil actions to obtain financial compensation. Civil cases are best when criminal cases fail. In practice, the civil procedure has been shown to be effective in recovering stolen property, but it is not without many risks such as delays and high costs. Criminal confiscation of property in the country or cases of forfeiture of state property are filed in the civil authorities in various countries.[4] When the proceeds of crime are found abroad, many countries turn their citizens to live abroad.

The community model is a model that reverses the burden of proof. This structure is based on property claims, not the punishment of criminals (suspects). If financial links to crimes are established, public spending

will be accelerated and if the suspect escapes or dies, it will save government assets. In fact, deprivation of nationality is "the right of a state to return to its people". [7]

The successful implementation of citizenship forfeiture in developed countries can be a model for Indonesia, as the forfeiture of citizenship is useful for prosecution and can track the assets of criminals. We now know that the high standard of evidence in criminal cases makes it difficult for prosecutors to prove corruption cases. In addition, perpetrators often get sick, disappear, or die, disrupting or reducing work. This social security can be relaxed because things are property and perishable, and sick, lost, or dead things cannot be blamed.

This is very bad. This is different from confiscation, which is part of the enforcement of a criminal court decision. Such property is not the property of innocent people, but the condemnation of guilt. Community ownership is a (new) process of allocating property to prevent illegal entry. Corruption of public officials is better than confiscation because property obtained through public corruption can be confiscated through prosecution or conviction.[1]

Another exception is public religious education. Religious education is an important step in preventing corruption. In this context, how is it possible to divide a religious group according to its beliefs and ideas, which can lead people to littering? In addition, members of religious organizations have a strong foundation in crime prevention.[3] Today, these religious organizations around the world encourage their members to participate in crime prevention activities in cooperation with other stakeholders.

According to the Hope Group, community crime prevention refers to actions aimed at changing the social conditions that contribute to (local) crime in a community. A major focus of monitoring the capacity of local government agencies is to reduce crime. This regional office provides practical cooperation, guidance and positive action, especially for young people. Crime prevention in society can be done in two stages. Second, through strong people-to-people connections that connect local businesses with the wider community.[2]

B. Principle of Validity

In the fundamental view of law, Lawrence Meir Friedman's view is called the critical process that determines whether the law is applicable. Medicine also refers to what people create within the legal system, including the decisions they make and the new policies they adopt. This also includes living laws, not just laws in statute books. As a country that does not follow the civil law system or the continental European system (although it has adopted the common law system or even Anglo-Saxon in some laws and regulations), the law is defined as the legal principle that governs the application phase. If so, this principle becomes important to law enforcement officers in deciding which laws to apply to a particular incident. Officials will comply with existing and applicable laws, general and specific. [4]

In Indonesian criminal law, this principle is stated in Article 2 of the Criminal Code that "if the act is included in the general law, it is also determined in the applicable special criminal law". This article confirms the validity of the regulation of special criminal laws. if the "acts" are found to be subject to the general criminal law and the special criminal code.[7] This principle applies not only to the existence of special laws, but also to administrative law related to *administratiefstrafrecht*. Currently, there are no laws or regulations that clearly state that a company (legal entity) can be authorized. That is, if the act is punishable by law, if the act is legal.

In addition, when applying criminal law to companies as perpetrators of tax fraud, there is a deviation from the basic principles of general criminal law and tax law, namely: tax exemption / exemption, i.e. excise tax and is invalid, because the law opens the possibility to mark the property of the taxpayer at any time (acquired illegally) as taxable except for criminal investigation. In criminal law, charges are brought against the undead. Where tax penalty laws prevent the payment of penalties/fees to be enforced by heirs. This means that the criminal law allows punishment that does not depend on the guilt of the accused. Furthermore, in criminal law only individuals are targeted, whereas in financial/financial criminal law you can impose criminal sanctions such as fines on legal entities.

C. Tax laws and regulations for *lex professionals*

A key principle of law affecting the application of legal rules is the principle of "*specialis derogate legi generali*", meaning that special laws (special) override general laws (general). The legal principle defining the stage of application of "*lex specialist derogate legi general*" as the principle governing the exercise of power. In this case, this principle is important in law enforcement to determine which laws should be applied in a particular case. The authorities will review existing and applicable laws, both general and specific.[4]

In Indonesian criminal law, this principle is contained in section (2) of the Penal Code: "If a law is covered by a general law, it is also governed by the applicable special criminal law." This article shows the remedy (force) of some criminal laws. 50 on the detection of "offenses" under the General Criminal Code and under the Special Criminal Code. This principle applies not only to the existence of special laws, but also to administrative laws, including criminal law (*administratiefstrafrecht*).[5]

The use of corruption in violation of the tax sector is inseparable from the fact that taxes and the corrupt sector harm the public finances, so part of the public loss must be absolute. Errors committed by both parties involving public finances, taxpayers, lawyers and tax officers cannot be prosecuted by criminal laws (corruption

laws) other than tax laws because they are *lex experts*. Professor Andy Hamza said the deliberately false SPT information was an illegal act to harm the state.[4] The tax law regulates it as a specific offense and it is a *lex specialist* with provisions of a general nature, i.e. the law on the elimination of the crime of corruption. Referring to Professor Andy Hamza's opinion, tax law is classified as *lex specialists*, i.e. *lex specialists* focused on certain legal entities, taxpayers and tax officials.[8]

D. Legal document format

Given the current circumstances, the success of law enforcement today is closely related to the nature of the law, and in particular a coherent model of law that allows the process to proceed. This structure includes: the number of courts and their size, their jurisdiction (type of case heard and procedural law) and, in this case, the number of deputies.[6] Theory of Law, Law/Legal Institution on Structure by Lawrence Meier Friedman: According to Lawrence Meier Friedman's theory the structural system determines whether a law can be properly enforced or not. The legal status established by Law no. 8 of 1981, including; From the police to the courts

Courts and Law Enforcement (Prison). The publication of a law governing a purpose, especially the criminal law governing this offence. Government money becomes a tax crime and the finances of the tax department sustain the criminal activities of the tax department. Government tax fund money deposited in treasury (APBN/APBD) is not yet a financial crime. Thus, depending on the type and nature of the financial crime, it may be included in other criminal laws such as criminal provisions and other specific crimes.[5]

Perform your duties and responsibilities free from government and other influences. Without proper, effective and independent legislation, law cannot function or be enforced. No matter how good the basic principles, if they are not supported by good laws, justice is an illusion. The lenient attitude of non-law enforcement continues. There are many sources that contribute to law enforcement corruption, including: corruption commission. Conducted investigative audit of 40 taxpayers led by Gaius Tambunan on tax audit management, objections and appeals, including 61 tax court decisions and 2 taxpayers related to cancellation procedure. Based on the results of the audit, 3 taxpayers were referred to the Anti-Corruption Commission, 6 taxpayers were returned for tax audit and administrative action was taken against.[6]

Similarly, in the case of taxpayers found to have violated Art. 38 KUP, if it is not produced before the court, after investigation and the tax payer discloses his mistake, the tax due immediately is tantamount to unpaid tax. In order to be efficient and effective, the administrative penalty is paid in the form of a fine amounting to 2 times.[4] Thus, law enforcement factors can be highlighted as playing an important role in the functioning of law. Standards are good, but if the quality of implementation is poor, problems arise. Moreover, if the quality of implementation is good, the problem remains open if the regulations are bad.

The problem that arises in the legal sector is that now there are many cases of abuse of power in the police department where many mistakes are made, for example many traffic policemen do not enforce the law by issuing fines but asking them to stop. for money and assault, but without a warrant. licensing and other issues. It should be a platform to fulfill people's desire to become law enforcement officers and enemies of society. It allows unbelievers to live under the law.[6]

E. Legal culture

Legal culture through law enforcement, taxation, and law enforcement implements Lawrence Meyer Friedman's legal settlement system, which is interpreted as the social mood and social forces that determine how the law is used, avoided, or abused. Lawrence Meyer Friedman defines legal culture as the attitudes and values related to the law, and the attitudes and values that positively and negatively influence law-related behavior.

Similarly, pleasure or displeasure in litigation is part of administration. Tax offenses are related to the formation of criminal offenses listed in the Criminal Code and the Corruption Law, the settlement of which uses the tax base⁵⁶. In cases where the law is enforceable, the decisions of the common courts are often at odds with the decisions of the Tax Court. The Tax Court was created under the Act. 14 of 2002 (Tax Court Act) as a judicial authority exercising jurisdiction over taxpayers or ratepayers seeking justice in tax disputes.[4] Tax disputes are disputes in the tax field between taxpayers, taxpayers and authorized officials resulting in the issuance of decisions that can be appealed or filed in the tax court.

Based on legal culture. Therefore, the so-called legal culture is nothing but all the factors that determine how the legal system takes its logical place in the cultural framework of the general society. In short, legal culture is the overall attitude of the members of the society and the value system prevailing in the society which determines how the law should be applied in that society.

The relationship between the three components of the legal system is as tenuous as the work of mechanics. Structure is likened to a machine, substance is what is machined and produced, while legal culture is what decides to turn the machine on and off and decides how to use the machine.

Friedman's theory related to the legal system in Indonesia can be used as a yardstick to measure the law enforcement process in Indonesia. Police are part of the structure, along with prosecutors, judges, lawyers, and correctional facilities. The relationship between these elements of legal services is determined by tax laws and regulations, including litigation to implement tax collection legal accounting. Several allegations of corruption

are suspected in the Tax Court appeal proceedings. According to Indonesian Corruption Watch (ICW) in 2002-2009, most decisions were made by taxpayers. The total number of lawsuits and appeals filed in the Tax Court from 2002 to 2009 was 22,249 files, of which only 16.9 (76.2%) lawsuits/appeals could be formally accepted and the rest were dismissed from the number of disposed files. Of these, 13,672 decisions (81%) provided a strong legal framework.

However, compliance with the law is determined not only by the strength of the structure, but also by the legal culture of the society. However, the three elements mentioned by Friedman have not yet been properly implemented, especially in legal structure and legal culture. For example, in the legal structure, police officers who are expected to become drug busters are the same police involved in drug networks. As with prosecutors, finding truly honest prosecutors is still very difficult. All violations of the instrument are always referred to as acts of individuals, not on behalf of the organization, and therefore the organization is not responsible.

Legal principles are an attempt to create good laws under certain circumstances. The organization also said that the legal system is a general policy with the help of authorized tools to establish the law and the required plan that can be used to identify what is in the society to fulfill the needs they get. Legal guidelines, as mentioned above, can be called a criminal legal framework in general as an attempt to consider another way of using Indonesian criminal law by using it, while maintaining modernity. It is also about the correct application of the concept of criminal law. Further revealed that developing criminal justice systems means implementing electoral processes in order to get the best results from the criminal justice system, by complying with the requirements of justice and perfection.

V. CONCLUSION

The anti-corruption policy should be implemented jointly. This combined method can be developed in two ways: the criminal method (using criminal law) and the non-criminal method (non-criminal method). A combination of these two methods is important and is recommended in the United Nations Convention on the Prevention of Crime and the Rehabilitation of Offenders. This proves that crime is a social and personal problem. Therefore, efforts to combat corruption crimes are based not only on the use of criminal law, but also on the basic view of the criminal problem in social issues, so public policy is also very important. The enforcement process is carried out through a careful review of laws and regulations regarding corruption crimes. The purpose of this study is to explore ideas that can be used in addition to future amendments to the PTPK Law, including the theft of assets from corruption charges, to compensate the government's financial losses. In addition, it is very important to develop a common vision in the criminal justice system (CMK, police, prosecutor's office, judges, prisons) in the anti-corruption crime policy. The aim of this common vision is to prevent and eliminate criminal acts of corruption by building cooperation and mutual understanding. The non-criminal policy framework is implemented through the creation of law enforcement districts that assist authorities in combating corruption crimes. This collaboration can begin with an effort to map the causes of harm and to bring those factors back to their roots.

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