

Effectiveness of Impoverishment Punishment Implementation in Handling Corruption Crimes

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Abstract: Corruption is a serious crime that has a wide impact on economic stability, public trust, and governance. Impoverishment punishment, as a form of alternative sanction, aims to provide a deterrent effect for perpetrators of corruption by confiscating assets obtained illegally. This study analyzes the effectiveness of the implementation of impoverishment punishment in the context of the legal system in Indonesia. The approach used is a normative and empirical study by evaluating existing regulations, case studies of the implementation of impoverishment punishment, and its impact on perpetrators and prevention of corruption in the future. The results of the study show that although impoverishment punishment has the potential to be an effective instrument, its implementation faces various challenges, including weak law enforcement, political resistance, and regulatory limitations. Therefore, legal reform and institutional strengthening are needed to ensure that this punishment can be implemented optimally in efforts to eradicate corruption.

Keywords: Corruption, Impoverishment, Punishment, Effectiveness, Law

1. BACKGROUND

Corruption has become one of the biggest problems faced by many countries, including Indonesia. ¹According to the 2023 Transparency International report, Indonesia is ranked 110th out of 180 countries in the Corruption Perception Index, with a score of 34 out of 100. An example of the latest case is the corruption case in the procurement of social assistance involving high-ranking officials, which cost the state trillions of rupiah. This data reflects how serious the impact of corruption is on development and public trust in Indonesia. This crime not only harms the state financially, but also has a negative impact on political stability, public trust in the government, and the quality of life of the community. The high rate of corruption shows the need for more serious efforts in prevention and prosecution, including the implementation of stricter penalties and providing a deterrent effect for perpetrators.

Impoverishment punishment is one approach that is considered capable of providing a deterrent effect on perpetrators of corruption, as supported by research showing that the return of assets from corruption can reduce the incentive of perpetrators to commit similar crimes in the future (Transparency International, 2023). This concept refers to the confiscation and return of all assets obtained by the perpetrator through acts of corruption. In addition to providing appropriate sanctions, impoverishment punishment also aims to recover

¹Yasmira Mandasari Saragih., Irmawan, F., Winata, SP, and Hamdany, R. "Juridical Review of Online Gambling Crime in North Sumatera." *Morfai Journal* , vol. 3, 2023, pp. 426-435.

state losses and prevent perpetrators from enjoying the proceeds of their crimes. However, the effectiveness of implementing this punishment is still a matter of debate among legal practitioners and academics.

Indonesia has various legal instruments that regulate the prosecution of corruption crimes, such as Law Number 31 of 1999 in conjunction with Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning the Eradication of Corruption. However, the level of corruption in Indonesia is still high. One of the causes is weak law enforcement and the ineffectiveness of the penalties applied. In many cases, perpetrators of corruption can still enjoy the proceeds of their crimes even though they have served their prison sentences.

Impoverishment punishment is considered to be a solution to overcome this gap, as seen in the E-KTP corruption case in Indonesia. In this case, several assets from corruption were successfully confiscated and returned to the state, providing an example of how impoverishment punishment can provide a deterrent effect and significantly restore state losses. By confiscating assets from corruption, the perpetrators not only lose their illegally obtained wealth but also experience significant losses. This is expected to create a greater deterrent effect than imprisonment alone. However, the implementation of impoverishment punishment requires a strong legal basis and a transparent and accountable law enforcement system.²

In practice, the implementation of impoverishment punishment faces various challenges. One of them is the difficulty of tracing and proving the origin of the assets owned by the perpetrators. Many corruptors hide their assets through third parties or abroad. In addition, political resistance and pressure from certain parties often become obstacles in the process of fair and firm law enforcement.

From a legal perspective ³, impoverishment punishment requires strengthening regulations governing the mechanism of asset confiscation. Currently, Indonesia has regulations on asset confiscation, such as in Article 18 of the Corruption Eradication Law. However, these regulations still require more detailed elaboration and institutional support in order to be implemented effectively. Without a clear legal basis, the application of this punishment has the potential to cause controversy and abuse of authority.

²Soeparno, S. "Implementation of Impoverishment Sanctions in Handling Corruption Crimes in Indonesia." *Journal of Law and Justice* , vol. 15, no. 2, 2020, pp. 45-59.

³Fitria Ramadhani Siregar, Rambe, MJ, and Ardiansyah, V. "Criminal Law Policy Against Perpetrators of Sexual Violence Against Children in Medan City." *Rectum Journal: Legal Review of Criminal Act Handling* , vol. 5, no. 2, 2023, pp. 22-31.

In addition to the legal aspect, the implementation of impoverishment punishment also requires support from the community. Public awareness of the importance of returning assets from corruption must continue to be increased. Public support can be a driver for law enforcement officers to act more firmly in handling corruption cases. The mass media also has an important role in overseeing the legal process so that it is transparent and free from intervention by interested parties.

From a preventive perspective, impoverishment punishment can serve as a warning to potential corruptors. By knowing that all assets resulting from corruption will be confiscated, it is hoped that potential perpetrators will think twice before committing the crime. In addition, this punishment also sends a strong message that justice will be upheld without discrimination.

The effectiveness of the implementation of impoverishment punishment also depends on the synergy between law enforcement agencies, such as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), the Police, and the Prosecutor's Office. Good collaboration between these institutions is needed to ensure that the entire process of investigation, prosecution, and execution of punishment runs smoothly and effectively. Without good coordination, efforts to eradicate corruption tend to be less than optimal.⁴

Impoverishment penalties also have an international dimension, especially in terms of tracking assets hidden abroad. International cooperation is essential to overcome this obstacle. Through mechanisms such as Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) and extradition treaties, the Indonesian government can work with other countries to track and recover assets from corruption.

However, the implementation of impoverishment punishment also presents ethical challenges. For example, how to ensure that the assets seized are truly derived from corruption? Mistakes in the confiscation process can harm innocent parties and create injustice. Therefore, a fair, transparent, and evidence-based legal process is essential in the implementation of this punishment.

In terms of impact, impoverishment punishment can provide significant benefits to the state and society. In addition to returning state losses, this punishment can also be used to finance development programs that benefit the wider community. Thus, impoverishment punishment is not only repressive but also constructive.

⁴Prasetyo, B. *The Role of Political Will in Eradicating Corruption in Indonesia*. Publisher of University of Indonesia, 2021.

However, it must be acknowledged that impoverishment punishment is not the only solution in eradicating corruption. This approach must be integrated with other strategies, such as anti-corruption education, bureaucratic reform, and increasing transparency in state financial management. The combination of these efforts is expected to create a more conducive environment for eradicating corruption as a whole.

With this background, research on the effectiveness of the implementation of impoverishment punishment becomes very relevant. This study not only aims to evaluate the extent to which impoverishment punishment can provide a deterrent effect, but also to identify the obstacles faced in its implementation. The findings of this study are expected to be a recommendation for policy makers and law enforcement officers in improving efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia.

Through a comprehensive study, it is hoped that the impoverishment penalty can become a more effective instrument in dealing with corruption. In addition to providing appropriate sanctions for perpetrators, this penalty can also help create a more just, transparent, and accountable legal system. Thus, the ideal of realizing an Indonesia free from corruption can be closer to reality.

Problem Formulation Based on the description of the background, the author formulates the research problem:

1. How effective is the application of impoverishment punishment to perpetrators of corruption in an effort to provide a deterrent effect and reduce the rate of corruption in Indonesia?
2. What are the supporting and inhibiting factors in the application of impoverishment as a form of criminal sanction in handling corruption crimes?

2. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

This study uses a juridical-sociological approach with a focus on the application of impoverishment punishment in handling corruption crimes in Indonesia.⁵ This approach combines normative analysis of laws and regulations governing impoverishment punishment, such as the Corruption Crime Law, as well as an empirical approach to measure its effectiveness in practice. This study aims to determine whether impoverishment punishment has a deterrent effect on perpetrators of corruption and its impact on reducing corruption rates in Indonesia.

⁵Irma Fatmawati, Fikri , RA, Siregar, MA, and Mawarni, S. "The Restorative Method for Development Urgency of Customary." *Journal of Economics* , vol. 12, no. 02, 2023, pp. 1385-1391.

The data sources in this study consist of data primary and secondary data. Primary data is collected through in-depth interviews with law enforcement officers, such as judges, prosecutors, and investigators, as well as parties directly involved in the corruption eradication process. In addition, a survey of the community will also be conducted to determine public perception of the effectiveness of impoverishment penalties. Secondary data in the form of legal documents, court decisions, and official reports from related institutions, such as the Corruption Eradication Commission, will be used to explore relevant legal aspects.

For data analysis techniques, this study uses qualitative and descriptive analysis. Qualitative analysis will be applied to interpret interview data and legal documents in order to gain a deeper understanding of the practice of implementing impoverishment punishment. Meanwhile, descriptive analysis will be used to present quantitative data obtained through community surveys regarding public acceptance of this punishment.

The results of the study are expected to provide an overview of the effectiveness of impoverishment punishment in dealing with corruption and identify supporting and inhibiting factors for its implementation. In addition, this study also aims to provide policy recommendations to improve the success of the implementation of impoverishment punishment as an effort to strengthen the eradication of corruption in Indonesia.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Effectiveness of Impoverishment Punishment Imprisonment Against Corruption Offenders in an Effort to Provide a Deterrent Effect and Reduce Corruption Rates in Indonesia

The application of impoverishment punishment to perpetrators of corruption in Indonesia is a controversial but important step in the effort to eradicate corruption. This punishment aims to not only provide a deterrent effect to the perpetrators, but also to recover state losses due to corruption. The effectiveness of this punishment can be seen from several interrelated perspectives, such as its impact on the perpetrators, the legal system, and society as a whole. One of the main objectives of the impoverishment punishment is to prevent perpetrators of corruption from enjoying the proceeds of their

illegal actions, which is expected to provide a stronger deterrent effect than imprisonment.⁶

In essence, the impoverishment penalty signals that corruption will not only end with imprisonment, but will also result in the loss of all assets obtained illegally. Thus, the perpetrators of corruption will feel a greater loss, not only physically but also socially and economically. In addition, the application of this penalty will reduce the possibility of the perpetrators to re-engage in corrupt practices in the future. Those who have lost their wealth will find it more difficult to repeat the same actions, considering that they will return to a simpler life and without abundant resources.

However, the effectiveness of impoverishment punishment does not only depend on proper legal process, but also on transparency and firmness in implementation. In many cases, corruptors use complex networks to hide their assets, both domestically and abroad. Therefore, strict law enforcement and the use of more sophisticated technology in asset tracking are essential. Without this support, the implementation of impoverishment punishment will face many obstacles, including the ease of perpetrators to divert or hide their assets from the legal system.

One example of the implementation of impoverishment punishment that is quite successful in Indonesia is the E-KTP corruption case involving a number of high-ranking officials and businessmen. In this case, several assets from corruption were successfully confiscated and returned to the state, although there were major challenges in tracking hidden assets. This success shows that impoverishment punishment can provide a deterrent effect and harm perpetrators of corruption financially, although the Indonesian legal system needs to continue to improve the mechanism for confiscating and returning these assets.

The effectiveness of the implementation of impoverishment penalties also depends heavily on the support of various law enforcement agencies, including the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), the Prosecutor's Office, and the Police. Good collaboration between these agencies is essential to ensure that the investigation and asset confiscation process runs smoothly. Without effective coordination between these agencies, efforts to eradicate corruption will be hampered. In addition, the involvement of the mass media is also important to ensure that a transparent legal

⁶Dewi, F., editor. *Strengthening the Law Enforcement System in Eradicating Corruption*. Gadjah Mada University Press, 2022.

process can be followed by the public, so that it can build public trust in the legal system.

Impoverishment penalties have the potential to reduce corruption in Indonesia, but this must be done within a broader framework. An effective anti-corruption strategy must include a more comprehensive prevention approach, such as anti-corruption education, bureaucratic reform, and increased transparency in the management of the state budget. For example, government institutions need to be involved in the preparation of a stricter monitoring system to prevent corruption from occurring in the first place. The combination of prevention and firm action through impoverishment penalties will create a broader deterrent effect for society.⁷

One of the reasons why the implementation of impoverishment punishment is expected to reduce corruption is because this action has a significant economic effect on the perpetrators. When an official or businessman loses all of his assets due to confiscation, they will consider the risk of committing corruption more. On the other hand, if they only face imprisonment, they may still be able to enjoy the proceeds of their crimes after serving their sentence. With impoverishment, they will lose the assets they obtained illegally, which is expected to give a deeper sense of regret.

However, the biggest challenge in implementing impoverishment punishment is ensuring that the process is carried out fairly and based on strong evidence. Without clear evidence, the implementation of this punishment can risk causing injustice, where the assets confiscated do not actually come from corruption. Therefore, a transparent and evidence-based legal process is key to ensuring the effectiveness of impoverishment punishment. In addition, the role of independent law enforcement agencies that are not influenced by political pressure is very important to maintain the credibility of this legal process.

Impoverishment punishment also has the potential to have a positive impact on society.⁸ In addition to reducing corruption practices, the return of assets from corruption can be used to finance various development programs that benefit the people. For example, funds obtained from impoverishment can be allocated to education, health, or infrastructure programs, which in turn will improve people's

⁷Kurniawan, F., and H. Sihombing. "Challenges of Corrupt Asset Confiscation Abroad: A Case Study of Indonesia." *Journal of International Law*, vol. 5, no. 2, 2020, pp. 112-130.

⁸Rahul Ardian Fikri. "Implementation of Diversion for Children in Conflict with the Law Reviewed from Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System." *Jurnal Abdi Ilmu*, vol. 13, no. 2, 2020, pp. 72-81.

welfare. Thus, impoverishment punishment not only has an impact on perpetrators of corruption, but also provides direct benefits to the state and the people.

However, in implementing the impoverishment penalty, Indonesia must also pay attention to human rights. Asset confiscation must be carried out with legitimate legal procedures, ensuring that individual rights are not violated during the process. Therefore, it is very important to ensure that every step in the implementation of this penalty is carried out in accordance with the principles of justice and transparency. Otherwise, there will be potential abuse of power by law enforcement officers which can damage public trust in the legal system.

One aspect that must also be considered in the effectiveness of impoverishment punishment is the ability of the Indonesian legal system to face the challenges of globalization and the complexity of international financial networks. Many corruptors hide their assets abroad, which makes the impoverishment process much more complicated. Therefore, Indonesia needs to strengthen international cooperation through extradition treaties and mutual legal assistance mechanisms to facilitate the tracking and recovery of corrupt assets hidden abroad.

Implementation of impoverishment punishment in efforts to eradicate corruption in Indonesia can be more effective if supported by systemic changes in various sectors. Reforms in the bureaucratic system, state financial management, and tighter supervision of government policies are important steps that must be taken. In addition, efforts to foster an anti-corruption culture among the community are no less important. Education that instills the values of honesty and integrity from an early age can reduce the tendency to engage in criminal acts of corruption in the future.

If implemented properly, impoverishment punishment has the potential to significantly reduce corruption rates. However, this requires a strong commitment from all parties, from law enforcement officers, the government, to the community. Only with a holistic approach, involving prevention, enforcement, and community empowerment, can Indonesia achieve its goal of creating an environment free from corruption.⁹

However, there are several challenges that must be faced in ensuring the effectiveness of impoverishment penalties. One of them is the issue of transparency in the asset confiscation process. In many cases, the confiscation process can be hampered

⁹Corruption Study Center, Gadjah Mada University (PSK UGM). *Strategy to Overcome Obstacles in the Impoverishment Penalty Impoverishment for Corruptors*. Publisher PSK UGM, 2022.

by corrupt practices within the law enforcement institutions themselves. Therefore, there needs to be strict supervision from the community and independent institutions to ensure that the confiscation process is carried out in accordance with applicable laws. The success of the implementation of impoverishment penalties will depend greatly on the integrity of the institutions involved in law enforcement, as well as their ability to work objectively and not be influenced by political pressure or certain interests.

In addition, although the law has regulated the confiscation of assets resulting from corruption, the implementation of impoverishment penalties cannot be carried out perfectly without adequate system support. This includes an information system that allows for more efficient asset tracking, as well as human resources trained to deal with the challenges of law enforcement related to asset confiscation and return. A transparent and accountable justice system will give the public confidence that the implementation of this penalty is truly to combat corruption, not as a tool to harm innocent parties.¹⁰

From an economic perspective, the application of impoverishment punishment has the potential to reduce corruption rates due to the detrimental effects experienced by corruptors. Many corruptors are attracted to committing illegal acts because they feel they can hide the proceeds of their corruption and still maintain a luxurious lifestyle. With impoverishment punishment, they will lose not only the proceeds of corruption but also other assets that they may have stored in an illegal manner. This loss can have a greater deterrent effect than simply serving a prison sentence. In addition, impoverishment can reduce the incentive for individuals or groups to engage in corrupt practices, because the risk of losing all their wealth will be much greater than the benefits they get from the act of corruption.

However, another major challenge that needs to be faced is the effectiveness in recovering hidden assets, especially those transferred abroad. Several countries, especially those with extradition treaties with Indonesia, can provide assistance in tracking and recovering these assets. However, this requires solid international cooperation and an effective legal system to handle these cases. In this regard,

¹⁰Barker, D., editor. *Anti-Corruption in Global Perspective*. Oxford UP, 2019.

Indonesia needs to strengthen cooperation with other countries in order to overcome the problem of cross-border corruption.¹¹

The successful implementation of impoverishment punishment will create confidence among the public that the state will not tolerate corruption and that every individual, regardless of their position, will face the consequences that are commensurate with their actions. On the other hand, this will also increase public trust in law enforcement institutions, because they will see consistency in the application of the law and the eradication of corruption. In addition, the public will be more motivated to report acts of corruption that they encounter in their surroundings, which will further strengthen the anti-corruption movement in Indonesia.

If the impoverishment penalty is applied consistently and effectively, then this can be one of the important steps in creating a more honest and corruption-free society. However, eradicating corruption cannot only be done with a punishment approach alone. The government must also continue to reform the bureaucracy and strengthen supervision in the management of the state budget. In addition, the role of society in fighting corruption is also very important, because without public support, efforts to eradicate corruption will face many obstacles.

Efforts to prevent corruption from an early age must also be an integral part of the national education system. Anti-corruption education instilled from an early age can shape the character and integrity of society, and provide them with a clear understanding of the negative impacts of corruption on the state and society. Thus, a preventive approach will minimize the chances of corruption occurring, in addition to an enforcement approach with impoverishment penalties that can provide a deterrent effect for those who have been involved in such actions.

Furthermore, the deterrent effect of impoverishment punishment can encourage a public culture that cares more about justice and transparency. With more corruption cases being uncovered and perpetrators being punished with impoverishment, the public will be more confident that the country's legal system works fairly and without favoritism. This trust will strengthen the legitimacy of the government and encourage the public to play an active role in fighting corruption in their environment.

¹¹Lidya Rahmadani Hasibuan, et al. "Restorative Justice as a Reform of the Criminal Justice System Based on Law No. 11 of 2012 Concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System." *USU Law Journal* , vol. 3, no. 3, 2015, pp. 64-71

However, it is important to remember that impoverishment punishment will only be effective if it is carried out with full consideration and is carried out in accordance with applicable regulations. The confiscation process must go through strict legal procedures, and each individual must be given the opportunity to defend themselves fairly. Impoverishment that is carried out carelessly or without clear evidence can cause injustice, and ultimately damage the credibility of the Indonesian legal system.

For this, more intensive supervision is needed from independent institutions, such as the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), which can monitor the law enforcement process and ensure that every step taken is in accordance with the principles of justice and human rights. In this case, the role of the mass media is also very vital in overseeing this process so that it remains transparent and is not infiltrated by certain political or economic interests.

Overall, the implementation of impoverishment as part of the effort to eradicate corruption in Indonesia has great potential to reduce corruption rates and provide a stronger deterrent effect than prison sentences. By taking the right steps in law enforcement, stricter supervision, and increasing international cooperation, Indonesia can create a more just, transparent, and corruption-free legal system.

Supporting and Inhibiting Factors in the Impoverishment Penalty as a Form of Criminal Sanction in Handling Corruption Crimes

The implementation of impoverishment as a sanction in handling corruption requires support from various factors to run effectively. One of the main supporting factors is the existence of clear and firm legal regulations. In Indonesia, Law Number 31 of 1999 in conjunction with Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning the Eradication of Corruption provides a legal basis for the confiscation of assets resulting from corruption. With a strong legal basis, law enforcers can act more confidently in implementing impoverishment penalties against perpetrators of corruption.¹²

In addition to regulations, another supporting factor is strong political will from the government and law enforcement agencies. Political support is essential so that the implementation of impoverishment penalties is not hampered by political interests or intervention from certain parties. When public officials and state institutions have a strong commitment to eradicating corruption, the implementation of impoverishment

¹²Republic of Indonesia Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption, in conjunction with Law Number 20 of 2001.

penalties can be more effective. This commitment must also be realized in the form of adequate funding to support the work of law enforcement agencies in confiscating and returning assets.

A good information system is also an important supporting factor in the implementation of impoverishment penalties. To confiscate assets resulting from corruption, law enforcement requires a system that can track assets owned by the perpetrators. The existence of an integrated information system between related institutions, such as the Corruption Eradication Committee, the Prosecutor's Office, and the Police, will facilitate the process of identifying and confiscating assets. In addition, technologies such as blockchain or digital data can help detect the flow of money related to corruption.¹³

The next supporting factor is increasing the capacity of law enforcement agencies in handling corruption cases. In this case, continuous training and education for law enforcement officers is very important so that they can understand and apply legal procedures correctly. The ability to track, analyze, and verify assets obtained through corruption is highly dependent on the expertise and skills of law enforcement officers.

Despite the supporting factors, the implementation of impoverishment punishment also faces a number of obstacles. One of them is the obstacle in tracing and proving the origin of assets. Many corruptors hide their assets through various channels, both domestically and abroad, by using third parties or accounts in other people's names. This challenge makes the confiscation process more complicated and takes a long time. Without effective coordination between institutions and the state, these assets can be difficult to find.

Political resistance is also a significant obstacle in the implementation of impoverishment penalties. In some cases, politicians or public officials involved in corruption can influence legal decisions or even thwart the process of asset confiscation. When there is pressure from interested parties, the enforcement of impoverishment penalties is not optimal. Therefore, independent supervision and transparency in the legal process are needed so that the implementation of this penalty is not hindered by political interests.

In addition, legal and procedural uncertainty factors can also hamper the implementation of impoverishment penalties. Although there are regulations governing

¹³Husodo, H., and R. Wijayanti. "Technology in Confiscation of Corrupt Assets: A Digital Approach to Overcome Barriers." *Journal of Legal Technology* , vol. 12, no. 1, 2021, pp. 78-89.

asset confiscation, implementation in the field is often hampered by unclear procedures or rules that are not yet well detailed. This leads to uncertainty in the execution of penalties, which in turn can cause corruptors to avoid punishment or slow down the confiscation process.

Lack of public awareness of the importance of implementing impoverishment punishment can also be an obstacle. Without support from the community, the implementation of this punishment can be less effective. The community needs to be empowered to understand that impoverishment punishment is not only to provide a deterrent effect on the perpetrators, but also to recover state losses and provide justice for the community. Therefore, education and socialization about the importance of impoverishment as part of eradicating corruption are very necessary.

Another inhibiting factor is the limited budget and resources owned by law enforcement agencies. Asset confiscation and return require significant costs, both for the investigation process, security, and return of confiscated assets. Without adequate budget support, law enforcement agencies will have difficulty carrying out the legal process optimally. Therefore, financial support from the government is very crucial to support the implementation of impoverishment sentences.

Finally, international factors can also be an obstacle in the implementation of impoverishment penalties. Most of the assets from corruption are hidden abroad, and this requires international cooperation to track and recover these assets. However, not all countries are willing to provide assistance in the process of extradition or recovery of corrupt assets. Without solid international cooperation, the implementation of impoverishment penalties

4. CONCLUSION

The application of impoverishment as a sanction in handling corruption crimes in Indonesia has great potential to provide a deterrent effect and reduce corruption rates. The main supporting factors that support the effectiveness of this punishment include clear legal regulations, strong political will from the government, a good information system, and increased capacity of law enforcement agencies. When law enforcement agencies have adequate support, both in terms of law, politics, and resources, impoverishment penalties can be implemented effectively and have a significant impact on eradicating corruption.

However, the implementation of impoverishment punishment also faces a number of obstacles, such as obstacles in tracing and proving the origin of assets, political resistance,

legal uncertainty, and limited budget and resources owned by law enforcement agencies. In addition, international factors related to asset recovery abroad are also major obstacles in implementing this punishment optimally. Thus, the success of the implementation of impoverishment punishment is highly dependent on the synergy between supporting factors and efforts to overcome existing obstacles.

In order to create a more effective anti-corruption system, the implementation of impoverishment penalties must be supported by bureaucratic reform, increased transparency, and full support from the community and international institutions. If implemented consistently and supported by a good system, impoverishment penalties can be a very effective instrument to combat corruption in Indonesia, as well as provide justice and restitution of state losses.

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