Legal Comparison against the Death Penalty Sanctions regulated in the Positive Laws of Indonesia and China

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Abstract

Corruption is a severe problem worldwide, so it takes a strict rule of law and strong law enforcement efforts to eradicate it. China’s legal system has proven to be effective in reducing corruption among state officials. One of China’s anti-corruption efforts is to impose harsh penalties on perpetrators, including the death penalty. In light of this success, this study will conduct a legal comparison with the death penalty, which is regulated in Indonesian and Chinese positive law. The type of research used is normative juridical with a conceptual and statute approach. The data processed in this study include primary data and secondary data with data collection techniques and management using a literature review. The findings of this study highlight the threat of the Death Penalty, as outlined in Article 2 Paragraph (2) of the Corruption Crime Act, which focuses on corrupt acts committed under certain conditions. In Indonesia, no one has ever been sentenced to death for corruption. The People's Republic of China's Criminal Law of the death penalty threat has existed since 1900 AD. Article 383 of the Chinese Criminal Code stipulates that anyone who accepts bribes is subject to the death penalty. A significant difference from this Comparison lies in the classification of capital punishment with a corruption amount.
of more than 50,000 Yuan and for bribery cases in Chinese regulations. Meanwhile, there is no such regulation in Article 2 paragraph (2) of the Indonesian Corruption Laws.

A. Introduction

Bad laws and bureaucracy may be endogenous to corruption, while the cost strategies to reduce it are also causing a matter. The impact of corruption in the economy can hinder economic development in every country, both in developing and developed countries. The International Monetary Fund (2019) estimates that more than US$ 1.5 – 2 trillion, or around 2% of the world's total Gross Domestic Product (GDP), is lost every year due to corruption and bribery. This problem must be addressed and fought together. Corruption is not a national culture. It is not a habit, nor is it mismanagement that is always considered. Corruption is a crime, a human activity that causes harm to the state and society. In general, provisions regarding crimes are regulated in the Criminal Code (hereinafter written as the Criminal Code) and regulated explicitly in other statutory provisions containing criminal sanctions. If the perpetrator is not categorized as a legal subject (an individual and a legal entity), the event is not included in the crime even though it has caused a loss. For example, natural disasters and accidents caused by animals and technology.

Corruption is one of the criminal acts committed by a person or corporation for the benefit of oneself or a corporation by abusing the authority, opportunity or means attached to its position and impacting the state's financial and economic losses. This is following what is stated in the provisions of Article 2 paragraph (2) of Law Number 31 of 1999 as amended by Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning the Crime of Corruption (hereinafter written as the Anti-Corruption Law). Corruption is equivalent to taking advantage or with the intent to enrich oneself. In addition, corruption can also be seen as an act of violating legal rules and social norms.

Even criminal acts of corruption committed in the current era are even more systematic so that corruption has entered the scope of all aspects of people's lives.

The emergence of criminal acts of corruption's impact makes this action one of the crimes categorized as severe because it involves the state's welfare and its people. Corruption is a national point of view, but even from an international perspective, corruption has become a topic of discussion for world problems. The issue of corruption is a matter of ethics and morals, so if someone commits corruption, he shows the nature of human greed in fulfilling his personal needs. The corruption is being intensively reviled and striving to be eradicated. However, this proves to be a failure. Finally, the abusers of this right remain free to roam without thinking

about the criminal sanctions received.\textsuperscript{8} Mega corruption cases in Indonesia that are carried out system can be seen in cases such as Bank Indonesia Liquidity Support or \textit{Bantuan Likuiditas Bank Indonesia} (BLBI) assistance, Century Bank, the Hambalang Project involving the planners/supervisors of the House of Representatives or \textit{Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat} (DPR) and project implementers (government)\textsuperscript{9}, until the latest is the Covid-19’s social support corruption case carried out by the Minister of Social Affairs, Juliari Batubara.\textsuperscript{10}

China is one of the countries whose government is serious in dealing with corruption and bribery cases. Starting from the end of Deng Xiao Ping's reign to Zhu Rongji, emphasizing bureaucratic reform that resulted in many corruptors ending in the death penalty.\textsuperscript{11} Corruption has infiltrated all public sectors of China, instilling strong resentment among the general public and undermining the party's legitimacy.\textsuperscript{12} However, in terms of the degree of corruption, China does not appear to have performed significantly worse than comparable countries. For example, according to Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index, China has consistently scored higher than other comparable countries in recent years: in 2012, China scored 39, higher than India (36), Indonesia (32), Vietnam (31), and Russia (28).\textsuperscript{13} Various efforts were made by giving severe punishments to corruptors, then using the interrogation method, and carrying out torture for those suspected of committing corruption. The work of corruption prevention in China is no laughing matter, as evidenced by the fact that, even though the defendant voluntarily returned some bribery money and demonstrated remorse, the judge reasoned that because the nature of his offence was so grave. The social effects were so adverse, and the death penalty was the only appropriate punishment in this case to deter and educate the public and to serve justice.\textsuperscript{14} This assertiveness in China is considered to reduce the level of corruption in the country through the enforcement against corruptors, even if they are high-level officials. If they have committed corruption and resulted in state losses, China will firmly impose penalties according to their legal provisions.

The death penalty can serve as a deterrent to violent crime, but it still has pros and cons. The death penalty is considered the appropriate retribution and deserved punishment because criminals who commit capital crimes have reached a point where rehabilitation is impossible. For some, life in prison might increase criminal behavior. Today, more than four out of every five countries have abolished or do not use the death penalty. Globally, there is a clear trend toward abolition, with progress being made in every world region. Member States representing a wide range of legal systems, traditions, cultures, and religious beliefs have endorsed the abolition of the death penalty. Some states that previously opposed the abolition of the death penalty have moved to abolish it, while others have imposed a moratorium on its use. The use of the death penalty appears to be limited to an ever-shrinking number of countries.\textsuperscript{15}

\textsuperscript{13} Data is from the Corruption Perception Index by Transparency International, available at: http://www.transparency.org/cpi2012/results.
Much of the opposition in Indonesia to the death penalty for drug offences has been based on appeals to international human rights principles and instruments. Anti-death penalty activists have primarily argued that the punishment violates the right to life, a fundamental human right that any state cannot revoke.\(^\text{16}\) Through the Anti-Corruption Law, Indonesia has established rules for criminal sanctions against perpetrators of corruption as a repressive effort to provide a deterrent effect and a form of shock therapy for individuals who intend to commit corruption.\(^\text{17}\) The deterrent effect theory implies that the law is functions to have a tangible impact on individuals who commit crimes (special deterrence) and on other individuals who will commit similar crimes.\(^\text{18}\) The death penalty in Article 2 paragraph (2) of the Anti-Corruption Law is intended to provide a deterrent effect for perpetrators of corruption and provide a form of threat to individuals who want to commit corruption.

China has proven effective in reducing the number of corruption in its country thanks to the indiscriminate implementation of the death penalty. In contrast to Indonesia, although it has been accommodated through the Corruption Law, so far, the implementation of the regulation is still nil and seems to be just an empty regulation that has not been able to provide a deterrent effect to corruptors. The threat of the death penalty outlined in the Anti-Corruption Law should provide a deterrent effect if its implementation is carried out in a measured and proportional manner. Because it is not appropriately implemented, it is advisable to review the legal provisions in Indonesia by looking more deeply into China’s regulations in the Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China regarding the application of the death penalty to perpetrators of criminal acts of corruption. Finally, there will be advantages and disadvantages of sanctions for criminal acts of corruption based on the laws and regulations that apply between Indonesia and China. Based on the above background, the problems in this research are: Why are there minimum implementation of the death penalty in Indonesia even though it has been regulated in the Anti-Corruption Law? How is the death penalty comparison for corruptors between Indonesia and China? The problem approach in this study uses a normative juridical approach. The data processed in this study include primary data and secondary data with data collection techniques and processing using literature reviews and field studies. The data analysis used is qualitative.

B. Discussion

1. Death Penalty in Indonesian and Chinese Corruption Criminal Laws.

a. Indonesia

Indonesia is ranked third as the most corrupt country in Asia. This survey was compiled from June to September 2020, which was conducted on 20 thousand respondents in 17 Asian countries. The survey results strengthen the opinion of Jon S.T. Quah, who stated that corruption has become endemic in the five founding countries of ASEAN (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand) except for Singapore.\(^\text{19}\) Corruption in Indonesia in the police case records is among the most cases where state money is lost. This is known because the Police always coordinate with the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) to find

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the elements of state losses due to corruption in Indonesia. The Indonesian Corruption Watch (ICW) report shows that state losses due to corruption reached Rp. 26.83 trillion in semester 1 2021. This number increased 47.63% compared to last year's same period, which amounted to Rp 18.17 trillion. The number of corruption cases found by law enforcement officers (APH) in that period was 209 cases, with a total of 482 suspects processed by law.20

Tax extortion, budget markups, fast lanes for making ID cards, fast lanes for making driving licenses, tender processes, and fraud in settlement to gross profit are all examples of corruption in Indonesia. The threat of the death penalty in Article 2 paragraph (2) of the Corruption Law focuses on acts of corruption committed against funds intended to overcome certain conditions, such as dangerous situations, which are also classified as monetary crises and national disasters.21 The requirement of “certain circumstances” in this article is one of the reasons for the death penalty convicts of corruption's lack of implementation in Indonesia.22 This indicates that the death penalty is used against corruptors if the country is in an "extraordinary" or dangerous state. An extraordinary state, as defined by the Anti-Corruption Law, is defined as a situation in which a national natural disaster occurs or the country is in a state of economic and monetary crisis.

In addition, the formulation of the death penalty in the laws and regulations in Indonesia is inseparable from sensitive polemics by various circles of society. Because, in essence, the death penalty was a sanction in the rules of customary law hundreds of years ago, even by Indonesian cultural customs, the death penalty is also known as a means to ward off or prevent the occurrence of similar crimes.23 This treats the death penalty as a sensitive issue that is constantly at odds with tolerance, religion, customs, and even human rights. Regardless of the effectiveness of enforcing the death penalty, the judge's decision to convict the defendant in a corruption case will undoubtedly take into account the values that exist in society.

Even though the death penalty is stated in the law, the rule has never been imposed on convicted corrupt officials in Indonesia. Even at the court level, the imposition of sanctions in Indonesia continues to be biased, particularly for officials interested in committing state-harming corruption. They are safe, and their sentences have been reduced. As a result, it is not surprising that the perpetrators of corruption have not received a commensurate deterrent effect until now. The above-mentioned law enforcement factor is another reason why the application of capital punishment or severe punishment for corrupt convicts remains blunt and ineffective.

b. China

China is one of several ASEAN partners showing the fastest economic development.24 Corruption in China is not something new because it has been estimated since the Zhou dynasty (1027-771 AD), written in ancient imperial manuscripts. Corruption also occurs due to cultural factors, namely the guanxi (connection) tradition that is so deeply rooted in the life of Chinese society. In China, micro-level corruption operations are not caused by some

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haphazard, sporadic actions but follow specific rules and codes of conduct, which should be viewed as informal institutional mechanisms that facilitate the corruption exchange contract process.\textsuperscript{25}

One particular feature is that corruption has progressed from individual misconduct to institutional corruption, often involving complex guanxi networks between high-ranking Chinese officials and private entrepreneurs. Granted, corruption exists in any country or society, but guanxi provides the fertile soil in China for corruption to thrive when the country is primarily demoralized.\textsuperscript{26} The wide variation in corruption patterns at the provincial and local levels in China suggests that Chinese state and party agencies have not effectively controlled or coordinated corruption and other forms of rent-seeking. However, the communist party’s continued power suggests that China may have been better positioned to impose some semblance of order on corruption.\textsuperscript{27}

The Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China is a book of Chinese criminal law that contains legal rules from violations to various kinds of crimes. The Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China is divided into two parts, namely the general provisions section and the special provisions section. In the special provisions section, the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China consists of 10 chapters classified based on the type and nature of the crime. The following is a summary of the contents of the special provisions section of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China:

- a. Chapter I Crimes of Endangering National Security
- b. Chapter II Crimes of Endangering Public Security
- c. Chapter III Crimes of Undermining the Order of Socialist Market Economy
- d. Chapter IV Crimes of Infringing Upon the Rights of the Person and the Democratic Rights of Citizens
- e. Chapter V The Crime of Encroaching on Property
- f. Chapter VI Crimes of Disrupting the Order of Social Administration
- g. Chapter VII Crimes of Endangering the Interests of National Defense
- h. Chapter VIII Graft and Bribery
- i. Chapter IX Crimes of Dereliction of Duty
- j. Chapter X Crimes of Violation of Duty by Military Personnel Supplementary Articles

Specifically, on regulating criminal acts of corruption that are punishable by the death penalty, the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China includes it in Chapter VIII with the crime category of bribery and bribery. Articles that carry a death penalty in this chapter are contained in Article 383 regarding the crime of bribery, Article 384 regarding abuse of state finances, and Article 386 regarding the receipt of bribes. The crime of bribery and bribery as regulated in Article 383, which carries the threat of the death penalty, has regulatory elements with the following formula: “Those who commit the crime of bribery are punished with the classification of criminal acts as follows:

- a. Bribes worth more than 100,000 Yuan. 10 years imprisonment or life imprisonment and confiscation of property. In severe cases, those accused of corruption can be given the death penalty.

- b. Bribes worth more than 50,000 Yuan and less than 100,000 Yuan. The threat of


imprisonment for 5 years or more and confiscation of assets. In severe cases, the accused of corruption can be given the death penalty.”

Corruptors who refuse or attempt to return state funds can be condemned to more than 10 years in jail or the death penalty under Article 384, which deals with misuse of public funds. Furthermore, this law governs the death sentence for corruption offences against natural disaster relief funding and the needy. Furthermore, the threat of the death penalty is indicated in Article 386 in relation to the offense of accepting bribes in the group of criminal activities governed by Article 383.

The Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China is different from the National Criminal Code, which is more general and does not explicitly regulate certain particular crimes. The Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China has regulated corruption. Even in the People's Republic of China's Criminal Law, it is regulated regarding the accumulation of the amount of money that has been corrupted by the perpetrators of the criminal act of corruption as material for consideration of criminal penalties. The mechanism is by calculating the amount of corrupted money, which is then accumulated with the amount of loss. Furthermore, from the accumulation results, criminal sanctions will be determined according to the classification of the losses incurred. These rules apply to every type of corruption, embezzlement, bribery, and others still classified as criminal acts of corruption in the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China.

The Chinese government does not hesitate to apply severe criminal sanctions for perpetrators of corruption such as 20 years in prison, life imprisonment and even the death penalty. Liu Zhijun is one of China's corrupt convicts who was sentenced to death. The Chinese authorities had a strong commitment to eradicating corruption since the time of Zhu Rongji. His very famous and widely called speech is about eradicating corruption. I've prepared 100 coffins, 99 for corrupt officials and one for myself if I do the same". The following are the number of officials who were sentenced to death because they were proven to have committed a criminal act of corruption, among others:

   Hu was sentenced to death who was executed in 2000. The sentence was given because Hu was proven to have accepted a bribe of a car and cash amounting to Rp. 5 billion;

b. Bank Officer, Xiao Hongbo.
   Xiao Hongbo, a death row inmate who was executed in 2001, was proven to have abused his authority as a branch manager of the China Construction Bank (China BUMN Bank) by causing a bank loss of Rp. 3.9 billion.

The Chinese government will consistently and firmly guard the country's economic development by emphasizing corruption within the bureaucracy in its country. By showing their seriousness in eradicating corruption, there are several examples of government officials in China who were proven to have committed criminal acts of corruption and were then sentenced to the maximum penalty of death by a court in China.

The Central Commission for Discipline Inspection (CCDI), the party's top anti-corruption body, announced in January 2020 that corrupt officials who voluntarily confessed to authorities would be treated leniently, while those who repeatedly accepted bribes would be dealt with harshly. According to the CCDI, the number of people who voluntarily confessed nearly

29 Ignatius Wibowo, Negara Dan Masyarakat: Berkaca Dari Pengalaman Republik Rakyat China (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2000): 89.
doubled from just over 5,000 to more than 10,000 between October 2017 and 2019 and increased by 54% in 2020.\textsuperscript{30}

The Chinese government is communist, so that in determining the punishments imposed on its people, China never plays games, even though those dealing with the law are state officials. So, in this case, China belongs to a firm and disciplined rule in its country. China is one of the surviving communist countries and does not care about the laws of other countries, including the death penalty. China strongly emphasizes this crime as the primary punishment for perpetrators of corruption in its country, and there is no tolerance, remission, or the like to ease the burden of someone who has harmed his country. This affirmation has made China's economy more stable and safe from the threat of corruption.

2. **Comparison of the Death Penalty for Indonesian and Chinese Corruptors**

Comparative law is one of the sciences of legal reality and legal history, legal sociology, and legal psychology. Another opinion suggests that comparative law is a method. The development of comparative studies of legal systems is the same as that of the legal discipline itself. However, in its development, comparative studies of legal systems appeared only in the 19th century as a particular branch of the legal discipline.\textsuperscript{31}

There are several similarities and differences between the two legal rules that apply in the country to be juxtaposed in comparing a rule. The basis of equality becomes an asymmetrical benchmark that allows the adoption of other countries' systems into Indonesia's positive legal system. On the issue of corruption regulations, China has succeeded in eradicating corruption, although basically in imposing criminal sanctions on perpetrators of criminal acts of corruption. China only relies on the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, which includes the imposition of hefty sanctions, namely the death penalty. Meanwhile, Indonesian criminal law originates from written and unwritten law, characterized by a pluralistic Indonesian legal system. However, the sources of Indonesian criminal law are contained in the Criminal Code and other laws and regulations, as well as customary law, or people's law that is still valid and lives in the community.\textsuperscript{32} Compared to China, which is based on only one regulation of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, with many laws and regulations regarding corruption, is still not able to significantly reduce the number of criminal acts of corruption and provide a deterrent effect on every group.\textsuperscript{33}

Rudolf D. Schlessinger, in his book, stated, among others:

- **Comparative law** is an investigation method that aims to gain more profound knowledge about the legal material of the study.
- **Comparative law is not a body of rules and principles. It is a method, a way of looking at legal problems.**
- **Comparative law** is a technique for studying foreign law's essential elements in a legal problem under study.\textsuperscript{34}

Comparative Law as a method implies an approach to understanding an object or problem under study better. After knowing the purpose of comparative law, the author tries to describe


\textsuperscript{32} Wahyu Sasongko, Menegenal Tata Hukum Indonesia (Bandar Lampung: Universitas Lampung, 2012): 80.


\textsuperscript{34} Barda Nawawi Arief, Perbandingan Hukum Pidana (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2013): 5.
some of the differences and similarities that arise between the rule of law in Indonesia, namely in the Corruption Act with the rule of Chinese law in the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China. The differences and similarities between the death penalty laws in Indonesia and the People's Republic of China are that the types of criminal sanctions regulated for corruptors in Indonesia and China are the same, namely fines, imprisonment, death, and confiscation. The confiscation of certain goods can be supplemented by another judge's decision, such as revoking a company's license. For more details, here are the similarities and differences between the corruption regulations in the Corruption Act and the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China:

Table. 1. Comparison of Corruption Arrangements in the Corruption Law and the PRC Criminal Law

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compared elements</th>
<th>Anti-Corruption Law (Indonesia)</th>
<th>PRC (China) Criminal Law</th>
<th>Analysis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum and Maximum Sanctions</td>
<td>Arranged per article based on the qualifications of the corruption crime committed (Articles 2, 3, 5 – 13)</td>
<td>Regulated based on the qualifications of the corruption crime committed (Articles 383 – 396)</td>
<td>Both are regulated based on the qualifications of the type of corruption committed. Some criminal acts do not apply the minimum sanctions (Indonesia Article 12A and Article 13) as well (China is replaced with the lowest sanctions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated corrupted values</td>
<td>Unregulated</td>
<td>Regulated based on the level of accumulated corruption value (Article 383)</td>
<td>There is a striking difference in this element. Indonesia does not classify punishment based on the accumulated value of being corrupted. While China divides its value of being corrupted from vulnerable below 5000 Yuan to above 100.00 Yuan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The threat of Death Penalty</td>
<td>Caused by certain circumstances. (Article 2 paragraph (2))</td>
<td>Dropped because of the level of losses incurred in classifying the highest losses (Article 383, Article 384 and 386). Also, Article 2 paragraph (2) of the Anti-Corruption Law, the specific circumstances referred to are where the perpetrators of the criminal act of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Comparison against...</td>
<td>Kesuma Irdini</td>
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<tr>
<td>against qualifying &quot;serious cases.&quot;</td>
<td>corruption commit corruption of natural disaster relief funds in vast amounts to be detrimental to the community. While the &quot;serious case&quot; in Chinese law can be stated that the perpetrator is sentenced to death if corruption is carried out by state officials and disturbs the public.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About additional punishment (confiscation)</td>
<td>Regulated as an additional punishment that complements the main punishment (Article 18 paragraph (1))</td>
<td>Regulated as an additional punishment that complements the main punishment (Article 383)</td>
<td>The significant difference of this element is like the confiscation. In Indonesia, confiscation is limited to property resulting from corruption and/or payment of a fine in the amount of corrupted value. Whereas in China, confiscation is carried out on all assets, in other words, the impoverished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The threat of sanctions for giving and receiving bribes is high</td>
<td>The threat of sanctions between the giver and the recipient of the bribe is the same (Article 5 – Article 7)</td>
<td>The threat of sanctions between the bribe giver and recipient is different for the bribe recipient (Article 383, Article 386, Article 388A), while for the bribe giver (Article 389, Article 390 and Article 390-1)</td>
<td>Under Chinese law, the heaviest penalty is imposed on the recipient of a bribe. This is based on the idea that bribery will never happen if the bribe recipient is not willing to accept it. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, sanctions are the same for both the giver and the recipient.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Author's processing results
Looking at the description regarding the implementation of the death penalty for corruptors in Indonesia and China, it can be seen that the political action of executing the death penalty against corruption perpetrators in Indonesia is still relatively weak even though it has been regulated in the law. This can be proven through statistical data on Indonesian corruption crimes, which from year to year continue to increase. One of the factors causing the high rate of corruption is related to the sanctions given to convicted corruption are still relatively light, which does not provide a deterrent effect for other parties. Adding that, it means that affirmation of criminal acts of corruption in Indonesia is still unable to make a deterrent for perpetrators and frighten other potential perpetrators.

C. Conclusion
The absence of the implementation of the death penalty in Indonesia is caused by several factors, including regulatory factors, Article 2 paragraph (2) emphasizes that the death penalty can be carried out on acts of corruption in "certain circumstances" (misappropriation of emergency funds or national disasters and monetary crises). Furthermore, there are cultural factors. In Indonesia, the imposition of capital punishment is still very sensitive because it conflicts with traditional values, religion and human rights. And lastly is the factor of integrity and impartiality of law enforcement officers.

Comparing laws regarding sanctions for criminal acts of corruption between Indonesia and China produces knowledge of the similarities and differences between the two. The similarity lies in the same threats, namely imprisonment, fines, capital punishment, and confiscation/confiscation of corrupted assets. In addition, the determination of minimum and maximum sanctions. At the same time, the differences are quite a lot, including the classification of punishment based on the accumulation of corrupted values. The death penalty in China is imposed on perpetrators of corruption of 50,000 Yuan and above and perpetrators who commit severe cases based on the classification of Article 383. Meanwhile, the parameters of the death penalty in Indonesia are based on acts of corruption committed under certain circumstances.

Suggestions in this study are that Indonesia should emphasize imposing the death penalty on perpetrators of corruption and the elimination of remissions. This will deter criminals. Then it threatens the model of wealth deprivation, in other words, impoverishes the corruptors and prohibits corruptors from being allowed during their lifetime to become or nominate themselves as state government officials. As long as sentences are light and policies are weak and fluid, it is likely that corruption will continue to increase and become a scourge for Indonesia. Indonesia needs to learn from China, where since the death penalty for corruptors is enforced, the level of corruption in the country will drop considerably.

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### C. Regulations

**Criminal Law of the People’s Republic of China.**

- Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the second amendment to Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning the Corruption Eradication Commission.
- Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code.

### D. Internet
