

Editors:

Elfina L. Sahetapy, A. Suhartati Lukito, Hwian Christianto

VICTIMOLOGY IN A NUTSHELL: Interdisciplinary Perspectives



GENTA
PUBLISHING

VICTIMOLOGY IN A NUTSHELL

Interdisciplinary Perspectives

© Elfina L. Sahetapy, A. Suhartati Lukito, Hwian Christianto

Hak Cipta dilindungi Undang-Undang

All Rights Reserved

Cetakan Pertama, 2019

Editor : Elfina L. Sahetapy, dkk

Layout : Amiza Ahmad Nur

Desain Cover : Mugi Pengki

Pracetak : Khairul Bari

Supervisi : Nasrullah Ompu Bana

GENTA
PUBLISHING

Perum Pring Mayang Regency 2 Kav. 4

Jl. Rajawali Gedongan Baru

Banguntapan, Bantul-Yogyakarta

INDONESIA

Telp. (0274) 451654 - 0812-3781-8611

E-mail: redaksigenta@yahoo.com

Anggota IKAPI

Perspektif Hukum Bisnis di Indonesia

Kumpulan Catatan Kritis

Yogyakarta: GENTA Publishing 2019

xii + 250 hlm.: 15.5 X 24 cm

ISBN: 978-602-0757-19-3

Contents

Introduction	v
Foreword	vii
Greetings for APVI	ix
Contents	xi
Part 01: General Victimology	1
1. Women as the Victims on Breach of Marriage Promise (Study of the Law Implication and Court Decision) By: Fence Wantu.....	3
2. Legal Protection for the Community Resulting from the Mining of Tin in the Sea by: Jeanne Darc Noviayanti Manik.....	17
3. Ideal Concept of Institutional Revitalization of Regional Development Planning Agency to Optimize Poverty Reduction in Province of Central Java and East Java By: Lantik Kusuma Aji, Hartiwiningsih, I Gusti Ayu KRH.....	23
4. Euthanasia Applicants as Victim of Laws in Indonesia By: Sutarno	31
5. Review Position Institution of Crime Resolution in Indegenous People By: Blasius Mau Kau	39
Part 2: Special Victimology	47
1. Corruption in Victimology Perspective By: Angkasa Soedigdo.....	49
2. Unveiling The Victim of Corporate Crime and Corruption Cases in Indonesia: the Victimology Perspective By: A. Suhartati Lukito.....	57
3. Second Victimization Toward Woman as Victim of Sexual Harrassment by: Dwi Hapsari Retnaningrum, Rani Hendriana.....	67
4. Criminal Responsibility for Offenders of Traffic Violations that Cause Death of the Victim by: Henny Saida Flora.....	75
5. The Reformulation of Sanction of The Domestic Violence Act in Indonesia: Perspective of Restorative Justice By: Dewi Setyowati, Emillia Rusdiana.....	89
6. Stereotype View as A Victimation Strength Factor in Household Violence By: G. Widiartana.....	107

7.	Legalization of Abortion Against Victims of Rape Crimes Viewed from Victimology Perspective	
	By: Siska Elvandari, Mahda Zakiya Ahmad	115
8.	Legal Protection for Women from Terrorism Crime	
	by: Ferdricka Nggeboe	133
9.	Victims of Online Prostitution Involving Indonesian Actresses in Victimology Perspective	
	By: Hwian Christianto	143
10.	Restorative Justice through Penal Mediation as One Way Resolve Domestic Violence in Order to Provide Protection to Victims	
	By: Dwikari Nuristiningsih	151
Part 3: New Victimology		159
1.	Victimology: Securing Rights and Delivering Services to Victims Terrorism	
	By: Michael O'Connell AM APM	161
2.	Men always Win: Structural Victimization to Ex-Wife at Post-Divorce Settlement	
	by: Heru Susetyo	179
3.	Protection of Civilians as Victims of War in International Armed Conflict	
	By: Chomariyah, Levina Yustitiantingtyas, Dita Birahayu	193
4.	Criminalization and Victimization Against LGBT in Indonesia	
	<i>By: Elfina L. Sahetapy</i>	203
5.	Quo Vadis Formulation of Protection Policy for Victims of Defamation in the Cyberspace	
	By: Zainal Arifin, Saivol Firdaus	211
6.	Restorative Justice in Effort of Fulfilling Rights and Realizing The Justice Value for Victims of Crime	
	By: Ani Triwati	223
7.	Penal Mediation as Tool of Child Rights Protection	
	By: Emi Puasa Handayani, Siciliya Mardian Y	237
8.	The Problem of Restorative Justice in the Juvenile Justice System Legislation	
	by: Pudji Astuti	247

UNVEILING THE VICTIM OF CORPORATE CRIME AND CORRUPTION CASES IN INDONESIA: THE VICTIMOLOGY PERSPECTIVE

By: A. Suhartati Lukito¹

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, as one of the developing countries in South East Asia has bolstering the economic system both in financial sector and non-financial sector. Business activity has grown tremendously in the nation together with the financial sector. Corporation has proven itself to be an important element in terms of achieving the economic welfare to the nation and the whole society. The appearance of corporation has become a stepping stone to achieve the economic welfare in Indonesia. The strong-built and clean corporate are utmost important and being a pillar in Indonesian economy system. In line with the positive benefit of the corporation to fulfilling society's needs, there are several unavoidable conditions where the negative impact of the corporation has increased as well. The form of the negative impact could even be identified as a corporate crime. Namely a few of corporate crime such as corruption case, bribery case, money laundering case, environmental case, smuggling case and so on, has become great barrier to achieve strong, clean, competitive corporation. Opposite with the victims of conventional crime or street crime which is very obvious and easy to recognized. Nevertheless, the victims of corporate crime was not quite easy to be seen and identified.

These conditions, therefore has brought difficulties to combating and reducing any corporate crimes. It is indeed become worst when some of the corporate illegal activities relating with corruption and bribery give profit for both parties. Corporation could even earn direct or indirect profit from the crime. As we all agree that corruption is detrimental to economic growth. Moreover, it will create greater loss or pain to the victim or society as a whole. Indeed, the government and society all together suffer from corporate bad behavior. The victims and risks of corporate crime has grown significantly with the victims not even realize of being a victim of it. Due to that, it is need to revealing the victim of corporate crime as well as to identifying and analyzing the victim itself. Thus the interest of victims can be taking into consideration in the criminal justice system. The victimology perspective will bring a great help to overcome and reducing the criminal behavior relating with corporation.

2. DISCUSSION

A. Corporate Crime Relating with Corruption and Bribery

Reflecting on how the importance of economic growth and the corporation, in particular financial institutions, is the fact that finance grew very much bigger and it was very well-paid. Financial services are not forms of end consumption, but perform intermediate functions within the economy. More

¹Lecturer Faculty of Law University of Surabaya, Surabaya

finance is good if it is making the economy more efficient or more stable, and it is bad if it is making it inefficient and unstable. (Turner, 2016:88). Therefore the continuously efforts to fostering financial institutions should be prioritized. The undeniable fact that efficacy of the financial and economic growth will be reflected on the behavior of the corporation. The numerous corporate crime will be the signal of declining the financial strength and economic growth. Indeed, one factor of the successful economic growth will be depends on the lower number of corporate crime. Not to mention the corporate crime which relating to corruption and bribery actions.

Describing some corruption cases such as bribery and graft are relating with corporate crime, corporate criminal behavior truly forms a huge barrier in the anti-corruption regime in Indonesia. Corporate Crime is taking part as a white-collar crime. Having said this, as it is mentioned earlier, it is not an easy task to identifying victims of corporate crime. According to Michael L. Benson and Sally S. Simpson, most of us recognize that we could be victims of crime and try to take reasonable precautions against this happening. We lock our doors, avoid dangerous neighborhoods, and keep our belongings close by when we are out. These simple precautionary measures work primarily because they make it hard for offenders to get close to us or our property. They probably do help reduce the chances that we will be the victims of certain types of crime, such as burglary, robbery, assault, and larceny. Unfortunately, these measures are unlikely to have any effectiveness against the types of crimes and criminals such as white-collar crimes. White-collar crimes are committed in ways that are difficult, indeed often impossible, to prevent by simply blocking the offender's access to his or her target. White-collar offenders use techniques and take advantage of opportunities that are unavailable to ordinary street crime offenders to carry out their criminal intentions. Their crimes can harm victims both directly and indirectly without the victims even knowing it. Compared with ordinary street crimes, they pose significantly different risks and threats to individuals, governments, and society in general (Benson and Simpson, 2015:XVII).

Governments, police and the military, multinational corporations, medical personnel, and parents have, in different degrees, power on the very existence, future and destiny of other human beings. In many nations of the world, laws have been enacted to control and neutralize the use of these positions as weapons against those whose lives can easily be affected by the powerful. Unfortunately, laws are often disregarded or not enforced and the resulting harm is similar to behavior that would definitely be considered criminal if engaged in by anyone other than those in control of the victims. Moreover, it is well said that the adverse impact that multinational corporations can have on life and health of people around the globe has been amply demonstrated in recent examples. Multinationals can easily alter traditional nutritional habits through full-scale advertising and promotional campaigns to the detriment of the long-range needs of the populations involved. It was more obvious that collective victimization has generally been neglected as a field of study and research. More attention should be directed at the effects and impact of white collar crimes; of corporate misconduct; of abuses of power on the part of the state; and of illegal business practices. (Emilio C. Viano, 1990:xiv-xvii).

In most criminal areas, it is expected that a combination of victim and police is the main source of criminal detection. After crime victims suffer an injury or a loss, they tend to report the incident to the police who investigate and hopefully find the offender(s). In cases of financial crime by white-collar criminals, it is often quite different. A victim is frequently not aware of the injury or a loss. (Gottschalk and Gunnesdal, 2018:117). Therefore, the identification of the victim will be a significant

help for the law enforcement agency to detect any corporate crime. It is the reason why the victim's identification, appearance and step forward will be an effective tool to combating the corporate crime as well as to prevent the similar this happen in the future. The identification and analysis of the corporate crime victim should consist of at least:

- (1) the identity of the victim;
- (2) the modus operandi of the criminal action which is creating the victim losses;
- (3) the frequent corporate illegal behavior conducted by corporation;
- (4) the harms and losses of the victim;
- (5) the restitution and compensation suitable for the victim.

The more detail information and identification on victim will be a great benefit to overcome corporate crime.

B. IDENTIFICATION ON VICTIM'S LOSSES AND HARMS RELATING WITH CORPORATE CRIME

The conflict of interest between the aim of the corporation to gain highest profit and in the contrary the obligation of the corporation to fulfilling the governmental regulation has drawn to any corporate crimes. Taking conflict of interest seriously suggests a prescriptive turn in the line of similar efforts in other areas of the law. Agency problems and conflict of interest more specifically should be the focus of the legal framework. The current legal framework does this indirectly through a wide array of strategies. Instead, it would be preferable to address systematically the various types of conflict of interest and subject them to the same set of rules. This observation carries two agendas for reform. Corporate law should, on the one hand, increase the scrutiny on conflicted transactions. On the other hand, the regulatory burden can be decreased in areas where agency problems are less marked and the current regime is too stringent. In the other terms, by focusing on conflict of interest, in particular, and agency problems generally, potential areas for reform come to light (Bahar and Morand, 2012:328-329)

As a comparison study in other country, in example Norway, Terum et.al (2017), relating with crime signal detection, in Norway, 405 white-collar offenders were convicted and imprisoned between 2009 and 2016. Through the detection of white-collar crime, the second biggest rank of the detection is through crime victims which suffering financial loss. (Gottschalk and Gunnesdal, 2018:115)

As one of the economic crimes, corruption pose threats to the whole economic system and social losses. Notwithstanding, corruption is a global problem that affects both developed and developing countries alike the modus operandi for engaging in corrupt transactions are context-dependent. Factors such as the business sector (e.g. construction, extractive and defense), types of business activity (e.g. procurement contracts, obtaining licenses and permits), economic opportunities (or lack of opportunities) and political environment are likely to drive and influence the types and levels of corrupt transaction. (Carr and Jago, 2016:144). Moreover it is well explained that the problem of corruption and bribery and the detrimental link between corruption, economic growth and development emerged in the 1990s. The resulting anti-corruption discourse at the international level saw the adoption of anti-corruption conventions at both regional and international level along with the adoption of codes of conduct targeting the behavior of public and private institutions and those working within them. (Carr and Jago, 2016:145). Therefore, it should be identified the victims

losses and harms caused by the illegal behavior both in public and private institutions. The victims of the corporate crime could be drawn as follows:

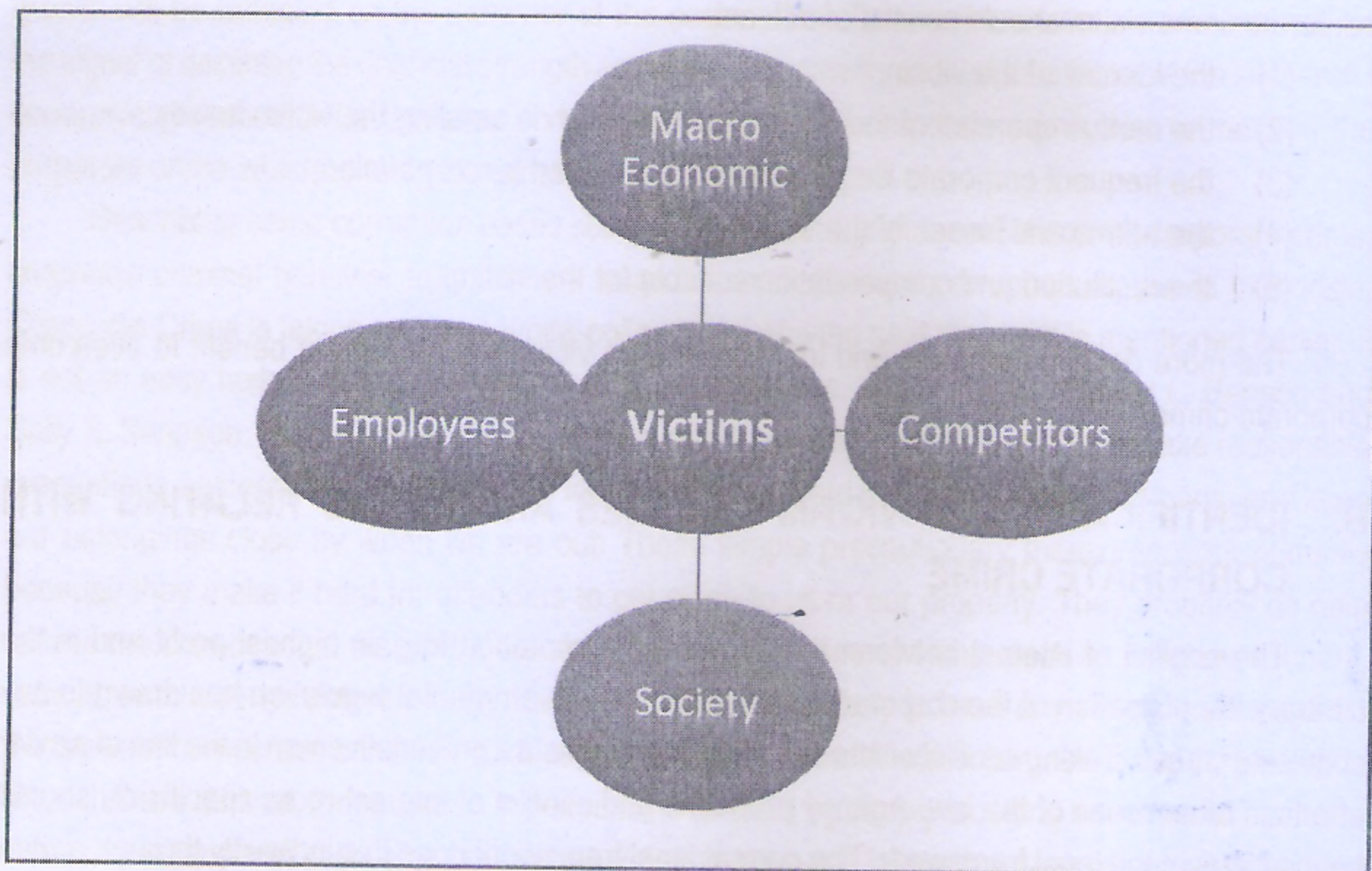


Figure 1: The victims of corporate crime

The figure describe the broader perspective of victims due to corporate crime which has massive and destructive impact. The same negative impact occurs to the macro economy, employees, competitors and society caused by corporates crime. The negative impact of corporate crime on macro economic can occur through a loss of trust which can lead to loss of direct or indirect investment, particularly foreign investment. As quoted by Teixeira, corruption undermines public trust in the government, hampering its ability to fulfill its core task of providing acceptable public services and an adequate environment for private sector progress. The delegitimization of the state associated with corruption leads to political and economic instability, resulting in general uncertainty with negatively impacts on the willingness and ability of private business to commit to a long-term development strategy, hindering the countries' sustainable development paths. (Teixeira, 2016:2)

Similarity has been brought-out in the financial institutions, particularly in the banking system. Prior to the 1970s bankers were prudent, deeply cautious people who gave advice predicated on a good knowledge of the needs and interests of the customer. Bank managers tended to have real authority as banks were quite decentralized organizations, and thus bank managers tended to be highly respected members of their local communities. These days are long gone. Currently the people understand that when a bank employee recommends a certain investment, they are typically incentivized by a commission to do so. Banks have changed from a relatively local institution working in the client's interests, to a far more complex organization that is intent on maximizing profits and the number of products it can sell to customers. (Buckley, 2016:10). This phenomenon can lead to any corporate criminal activity thus creating numerous victims. In the further terms also can creating

losses and harms not only to the victim individually but also losses and harms to the economic system and financial sector as well.

C. ANTI-CORRUPTION REGIME AND VICTIMOLOGY PERSPECTIVE

Before analyzing the correlation between corporate crime, victim's losses and victimology, it is urged to get the depth understanding of the victimology perspective itself. Victimology is now recognized as the scientific of the physical, emotional, and financial harm people suffer because of criminal activities. Victimologists not only investigate the impact of the injuries and losses inflicted by offenders but also the handling of victims by the criminal justice system – the interactions with agencies and officials, especially police officers, prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges, probation officers, and members of parole boards. In addition, reserachers explore the public's reaction to the plight of victims, as indicated by relationswith other societal groups and institutions (such as the news media, the medical and legal professions, and businesses selling anticrime hardware and protective services). Victimologists want to know if victims have been physically injured, economically hurt, robbed of self-respect, emotionally traumatized, socially stigmatized, politically oppressed, collectively exploited, personally alienated, manipulated, co-opted, neglected, ignore, blamed, defamed, demeaned, or vilified. Victimologists are equally curious to find out if victims are being empowered, assisted, served, accommodated, placated, rehabilitated, educated, celebrated, memorialized, honored, and even idolized. Note that victimologists are researchers, not practitioners or advocates who help injured parties to recover from their ordeals. Psychiatrists, psychologists, therapists, counselors, social workers, doctors, nurses, and lawyers provide the actual services to their clients. Victimologists evaluate the effectiveness of these kinds of assistance. (Andrew Karmen, 2001:9). In terms of any corporate crime arising from corporate bad behavior which has the negative impact of economically losses and economically hurt, this is the important reason why the victimology perspective should get involved of this. Indeed, one notable appearance of victimology perspective is to give more attention and primarily focus on the unveiling of corporate crime victim.

Particularly on the combating of economic crime, the Indonesian government realize that anti-corruption regime should be built among the nation. Speaking of that, the Restorative Justice approach involving victim in the criminal justice system can be a milestone to reducing corporate crime. Therefore, regulations should give more priorities to the victimology perspective. Regulations can also be used to make it more difficult or riskier for potential offenders to deceive potential victims. For example, regulations that require contractors to provide written estimates for proposed work make it more difficult for them to promise one thing and do another (Benson and Simpson, 2015:247-248).

In contrast to the punishment approach ot the “punish harsh in order to deter” approach, a relatively recent approach to crime prevention considers that the company, as the victim of fraud or corruption, for example, ought to have a say in how the offender should be treated. In this perspective, the management of the company utilizes the relatively new Restorative Justice approach to achieve prevention. Restorative Justice focuses on losses, repairs the damage inflicted, seek satisfied parties, and views the victim as the central person of the whole process. (Weitekamp, 2002:323). A defining feature of Restorative Justice is the offender's sincere apology to the victim in the presence of important others for the wrong he/she has done. The public apology ritual is in effect a shaming,

humiliating experience. Also, part of Restorative Justice concept is that the victim, with the assistance of a facilitator acceptable to both the offender and the victim, specifically demands certain ways in which the offender will make amends and will in turn be reintegrated back into the company or the local community, for example. Thus, Restorative Justice uses reintegrative shaming to condemn a certain behavior and to support offenders, instead of punishing them (Braithwaite, 2009). By utilizing Restorative Justice, a company invests in and strengthens a desired company culture and reinforces a certain ethical behavior, factors that are crucial to the constant effort to prevent fraud and corruption. Of course, Restorative Justice may not be feasible in very serious case of fraud and corruption. (Krambia-Kapardis, 2016:140)

Moreover, strategies to prevent white-collar crime that are not centered in legal controls focus mainly on reducing criminal opportunity. Routine activity theory suggests that crime results from three interrelated events that occur at the same time, in the same place: a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the lack of a capable guardian (Cohen and Felson, 1979). From this point of view, crime can be prevented by somehow decreasing the suitability of the target or increasing the level of guardianship. The suitability of a target can be reduced by target hardening (i.e., making it harder to get at the target). Guardianship can be increased by providing more, or more effective, surveillance. Prevention efforts can also focus on the motivated offender, but these may be more difficult to accomplish than increasing guardianship and hardening the crime target. From a practical point of view, however, situational crime prevention theory predicts that any intervention that disrupts the crime triad will reduce crime. The risk of many traditional forms of white-collar crime can be mitigated by increasing public awareness about crime risks and enhancing victim protection. (Benson and Simpson, 2015:249). Therefore involving victim protection and victimology perspective is urgently needed in this anti-corruption regime. Making sure that 'the crime does not pay' principle is also the main part to combating the corporate crime relating with corruption and bribery cases.

It's not be neglected some of the opinion that corruption as "the way things are" or petty corruption is, in general, less condemned by citizens than grand corruption (Nystrand 2014). Indeed, the former is often seen as a system of which everyone is part and therefore people do not judge each other's involvement in this type of corruption, while grand corruption benefits a few by considerable amounts of money, which greatly distresses people (Teixeira, 2016:5). This point of view is eventually taking consideration into victimology perspective. In a way that petty corruption is less number of victims giving less condemnation. On the other way, grand corruption which is create greater number of victims giving more condemnation by the society. Notwithstanding the social damage and economic damage created by grand corruption is even greater than any other economic crimes.

Intentionally as well as high culpability is to be evidenced principally through involving others through pressure or coercion (e.g. employees or suppliers); targeting of vulnerable victims or a large number of victims; abuse of dominant market position, or position of trust or responsibility; and culture of wilful disregard of commission of offences by employees or agents with no effort to put effective systems in place. (Levi, 2018: 283)

Dealing with corporate crime and corruption cases as well, the holistic approach to overcome it is urgently needed. It was explained about the holistic model of Corruption and Corporate Fraud Prevention. Trust, ethics, and leadership are integral parts of a proposed model to prevent corruption and corporate fraud. Both fraud and corruption relate to a dishonest act to personal gain, are criminal offenses in most countries, and are interrelated to a large extent. Consequently, measures proposed

to address one would be relevant for combating the other as well. Several approaches to fraud and *corruption prevention that could be used alone or in combination will be considered first in an effort to highlight the uniqueness and completeness of the Corruption and Corporate Fraud. As the Corruption and Corporate Fraud emphasizes, it is the simultaneous implementation of different approaches at different levels of analysis (person, corporation, and society) that is proposed in order to significantly impact the three phenomena and reduce the risk of a corporation collapsing and another financial crisis. (Krambia-Kapardis, 2016:136-137). The simultaneous implementation which is require the involvement of society is also including the victims. Therefore the acknowledgement and unveiling the victims played an important role to it. This is emphasizing the crucial role of the victimology perspective to combating corporate crime and corruption cases. In particular, the victimology perspective attempts to fill the gap in the sphere of the interaction between the corporate crime and the economic growth.*

Corruption is clearly a complex phenomenon which many have argued needs to be addressed holistically – looking at all levels of society – from grand to petty corruption; organizations-governments, public institutions, NGOs, religious institutions and others; as well as methods of enforcement – legal, educational, procedural. Put simply, the people (politicians, bureaucrats, law enforcement officers, media, citizen etc), rules (laws, regulations and customs) as well as the tools to enforce these rules (including the judiciary and law enforcement) should all be functioning together. (Kerusauskaitė, 2018:102-103). By putting all the people together it should be emphasizing the victims as well to step forward in the criminal justice system.

In order to involving victimology perspective and put victims need and one of strategic tools to reducing corporate crime, it has to elevating the culture, the habit and the character of the offender and victims as well. Changing character is also the important part of the offender and victims both to preventing corporate crime in greater way. Elevating character alongside competence sustained excellence is in the best interest of organizations and the regulators who provide stewardship. Character is often (mis) understood as being similar to personality or physical traits, and therefore not subject to meaningful change. However research suggests otherwise for the following reasons: (1) a person's character-driven behaviors change often due to the effects of context or neglect, sometimes because of some intense, crucible of context or neglect, and other times as a result of intervention by others. It can change for the worse; it can also change for the better; (2) character is a habit of being. Change the habit and character change will follow (Furlong et al, 2017:215). When the victim and offenders can change the habit, they can eventually change the character, and it will gradually reducing the criminal behavior.

Looking to the other developed country experience such as United Kingdom, emphasizing on victims need and victimology perspectives is not only in the anti-corruption regime, but also likewise in the Counter Terrorism Act 2008 in UK. Third parties in the guise of victims of terrorism are considered for the first time in the anti-terrorism legislation by section 37 of the Counter Terrorism Act 2008. By schedule 4, paragraph 4A, the court making a forfeiture can order payment to a victim out of the proceeds of forfeiture where the offender's own means are insufficient. (Hafezi et al., 2018: 971).

The problem of uncompensated victims of corporate torts reveals a clash of values between tort law and company law as mentioned by Muchlinski an quoted by Witting: 'first, the need to ensure sufficient certainty in the law to permit the efficient allocation of risk in a corporate group, whether through the creation of subsidiaries, or through the contractual allocation of rights and duties;

secondly, the need to ensure that the resulting allocation of risk in the group does not end in failure to compensate third parties for losses caused by the activities of group members. (Muchlinski, 2007:321) Injured claimants unable to obtain full compensation from injuring companies that have become insolvent have been forced to rely either upon the state or upon their own resources in order to obtain treatment and recover their health. This reflects the externalization of tort losses onto both the state and individual victims. In this way, it would seem that the aims of tort law are being subordinated to those of company law, or perhaps more accurately, to the perceived needs of commerce in modern, competitive economies. (Blumberg, 1994:262). Adherence to commercial imperatives has manifested itself in repeated, often unthinking applications of rules of separate legal personality and limited liability of shareholders. Thus, tort claimants might go uncompensated, even when the injuring companies are part of viable corporate groups. (Witting, 2018:348). This condition could even make the more suffer of the victim individually and later on creating more losses of the public system. Not to mention, the economically motivated illegal behavior leads to any corporate crime and less awareness of the society could bring motivation for any other competitor to do the same in order to achieve profit.

3. CONCLUSION

Dealing with corporate crime and corruption cases as well, the holistic approach to overcome it is urgently needed. Trust, ethics, and leadership are integral parts of a proposed model to prevent corruption and corporate fraud. Consequently, measures proposed to address one would be relevant for combating the other as well. Several approaches to fraud and corruption prevention that could be used alone or in combination will be considered first in an effort to highlight anti-corruption regime. The simultaneous implementation which is require the involvement of society is also including the victims. Therefore the acknowledgement and unveiling the victims played an important role to it. This is emphasizing the crucial role of the victimology perspective to combating corporate crime and corruption cases. In particular, the victimology perspective attempts to fill the gap in the sphere of the interaction between the corporate crime and the economic growth.

In terms of any corporate crime arising from corporate bad behavior which has the negative impact of economically losses and economically hurt, this will be the important reason why the victimology perspective should get involved of this. Indeed, one notable appearance of victimology perspective is to give more attention and primarily focus on the unveiling of corporate crime victim. Making sure that 'the crime does not pay' principle is also the main part to combating the corporate crime relating with corruption and bribery cases.

In order to involving victimology perspective and put victims need and one of strategic tools to reducing corporate crime, it has to elevating the culture, the habit and the character of the offender and victims as well. Changing character is also the important part of the offender and victims both to preventing corporate crime in greater way. Therefore, the identification of the victim will be a significant help for the law enforcement agency to detect any corporate crime. It is the reason why the victim's identification, appearance and step forward will be an effective tool to combating the corporate crime as well as to prevent the similar this happen in the future.

REFERENCES

- Bahar, Rashid and Antoine Morand, 2012, "Taking Conflict of Interest in Corporate Law Seriously – Direct and Indirect Rules Addressing The Agency Problem", Anne Peters and Lukas Handschin (Eds.), *Conflict of Interest in Global, Public and Corporate Governance*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Benson, Michael L and Sally S. Simpson, 2015, *Understanding White-Collar Crime, An Opportunity Perspective*, Routledge, New York.
- Buckley, Ross P., 2016, "The Changing Nature of Banking and Why It Matters", Ross P. Buckley et al. (Eds.), *Reconceptualising Global Finance and Its Regulation*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Carr, Indira and Robert Jago, 2015, "Corruption, Money Laundering, Secrecy and Societal Responsibility of Banks", Nicholas Ryder et.al (eds), *Fighting Financial Crime in The Global Economic Crisis*, Routledge, Oxfordshire.
- Furlong, William et.al., 2017, "Character's Essential Role in Addressing Misconduct in Financial Institutions", *Business Law International*, Vol. 18 No. 3.
- Gottschalk, Peter and Lars Gunnesdal, 2018, *White-Collar Crime in The Shadow Economy, Lack of Detection, Investigation and Conviction Compared to Social Security Fraud*, Palgrave Macmillan, Oslo.
- Hafezi, Nasir et.al., 2018, "Criminal Prosecutions for Terrorism Financing in the UK", Colin King et al. (Eds.), *The Palgrave Handbook of Criminal and Terrorism Financing Law, Volume 2*, Palgrave Macmillan, Falmer
- Karmen, Andrew, 2001, *Crime Victims, An Introduction to Victimology, Fourth Edition*, Wadsworth/ Thomson Learning, Belmont-CA, US
- Kerusauskaitė, Ingrida, 2018, *Anti-Corruption in International Development*, Routledge, Oxon
- Krambia-Kapardis, Maria, 2016, *Corporate Fraud and Corruption, A Holistic Approach to Preventing Financial Crisis*, Palgrave Macmillan, Hampshire.
- Levi, Michael, "Punishing Banks, Their Clients and Their Clients' Clients", Colin King et al. (Eds.), *The Palgrave Handbook of Criminal and Terrorism Financing Law, Volume 1*, Palgrave Macmillan, Falmer
- Teixeira, Aurora A.C. et.al (Eds.), 2016, *Corruption, Economic Growth and Globalization*, Routledge, Oxon.
- Turner, Adair, 2016, "Economics and the Banks", Robert Skidelsky and Nan Craig (Eds.), *Who Runs The Economy ? The Role of Power in Economics*, Palgrave Macmillan, London.
- Viano, Emilio C., 1990, *The Victimology Handbook; Research Findings, Treatment, and Public Policy*, Garland Publishing, New York and London
- Witting, Christian A., 2018, *Liability of Corporate Groups and Networks*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

VICTIMOLOGY IN A NUTSHELL: Interdisciplinary Perspectives

The recent development of victimology study has always become one of the fascinating world-wide issue in line with the criminal law and criminal justice system. This international reference book is capturing the issue of the victims and victimization around the region, both in theoretical and practical approaches. The book is not merely emphasizing on general issues on victimology, but also well-written on particular victimology issues such as victims and restorative justice, victims and economic order, victims of medical practice and domestic violence, violence against children, women and sexuality, and any other forms of victims from terrorism as well as victims of war in international armed conflict.

The width range and in-depth analysis and exploration study in the book altogether with the competent contributors whom mastering the field, this book can be a great resource to learn more about the recent and future development of victimology. This book is striving to provide a better understanding on victimology in various perspectives. Therefore, this book is suitable for the academicians, researchers, undergraduate and post-graduate students, legal practitioners, victimologist, and those who are interesting to study about victimology.

GENTA
PUBLISHING
Literatur Hukum Indonesia

www.gentapublishing.com

Hukum (18+)
ISBN 978-602-0757-19-3



9 786020 757193