

# Pemberlakuan undang-undang nomor 11 tahun 1980 tentang Tindak pidana suap dikaitkan dengan pemberantasan suap di sektor swasta di Indonesia = The enactment of law number 11 of 1980 on the criminal act of bribery is associated with the eradication of bribery in the private sector in Indonesia

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## Abstrak

Skripsi ini membahas kejahatan penyuapan yang dilakukan di sektor swasta di Indonesia. Masalah yang timbul dari aparat penegak hukum mengklaim bahwa penyuapan di sektor swasta tidak dapat ditindaklanjuti karena tidak adanya aturan yang mengaturnya. Padahal, belum ada UU. 11 tahun 1980 yang mengatur Kejahatan Penyuapan. Undang-undang tidak memaksakan pembatasan suap hanya kepada pegawai negeri atau pejabat negara seperti yang umumnya dikenal dalam UU Korupsi, tetapi juga mencakup sektor swasta. Namun sayangnya, penerapan peraturan ini belum maksimal bahkan cenderung tidak diterapkan sama sekali. Sementara United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) terus mendorong regulasi suap di sektor swasta dalam perundang-undangan nasional, ini dibuktikan dengan dimulainya pengaturan dan penegakan suap di sektor swasta di beberapa negara UNCAC. Makalah ini akan membahas perkembangan dan masalah suap sektor swasta dalam perundang-undangan Indonesia dan dalam praktiknya.

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This thesis discusses bribery crimes committed in the private sector in Indonesia. Problems arising from law enforcement officials claim that bribery in the private sector can not be acted upon because of the absence of the rules governing it. In fact, there is no law. 11 of 1980 governing the Bribery Crime. The law does not impose bribery restrictions only on public servants or state officials as is commonly known in the Corruption Act, but also includes the private sector. But unfortunately, the implementation of this regulation has not been maximal even tend not to apply at all. While the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) continues to encourage the regulation of bribes in the private sector in national legislation, this is evidenced by the commencement of bribery and enforcement arrangements in the private sector in several UNCAC countries. This paper will address the development and problems of private sector bribes in Indonesian legislation and in practice.