



The Existence of The Application of Corporate Crime Against Limited Liability Companies in Cases of Environmental Pollution Due to The Impact of Factory Waste

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Abstract: *Environmental pollution due to factory waste is a crucial issue in Indonesia, especially regarding corporate responsibility. Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management and Law No. 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Companies regulate the application of corporate criminal offenses against polluting companies. However, its application is often constrained, both in terms of proving corporate guilt and applying effective sanctions. This research aims to examine the application of criminal law against PTs in cases of factory waste pollution and challenges in law enforcement. The method used is descriptive qualitative with case study analysis. The results show that although regulations already exist, the application of sanctions against corporations is still not effective in providing a deterrent effect on the perpetrators of pollution.*

Keywords: *Corporate Crime, Factory Waste, Pollution*

1. BACKGROUND

Environmental pollution is a serious problem that continues to grow along with the rapid industrialization in Indonesia. One form of pollution that is often found is industrial waste, especially those from the manufacturing sector, which produces a lot of hazardous waste and pollutes the environment. Factory waste is often simply dumped into nature without adequate treatment, resulting in environmental damage that can harm ecosystems and public health. One clear example is the cases of pollution that occurred around large industrial areas in Indonesia, such as those in West Java and East Java, where liquid and solid waste discharged by these factories has damaged water and soil quality (Suryanto, 2022).

Companies as legal entities carrying out economic activities are expected to comply with the principles of environmental protection. However, in reality many companies are less responsible in managing their industrial waste. Various efforts to prevent and control pollution have been regulated in various laws and regulations, such as Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management and Law No. 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Companies. However, implementation in the field often encounters obstacles, both due to a lack of supervision and a lack of seriousness in enforcing the law against perpetrators of

pollution. In many cases, companies are spared from severe sanctions despite being proven to damage the environment (Prabowo, 2021).

Corporate crime is one of the legal instruments that is expected to provide a deterrent effect for companies that violate environmental law. The concept of corporate crime was first regulated in Law No. 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management, which authorizes the state to impose criminal sanctions on legal entities (companies) proven to have committed environmental pollution. Nevertheless, the application of corporate criminal offenses in environmental pollution cases still faces many challenges. One of the main challenges is the difficulty in proving that the company as a legal entity is directly responsible for the actions committed by the management or employees of the company (Aditya, 2023).

In some cases, even though companies are involved in environmental pollution, the sanctions given are often not proportional to the losses incurred. This shows that there are weaknesses in the applicable legal system, especially in terms of applying criminal sanctions against corporations. In addition, often companies that commit violations have considerable economic and political power, so they can influence the course of the legal process. As a result, many companies can continue their operations without fear of severe legal consequences, even though they have damaged the environment. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of the application of criminal law against corporations in overcoming environmental pollution (Nurhadi, 2022).

Another challenge faced in the implementation of corporate criminal offenses is the lack of strict law enforcement. Although various laws have regulated corporate liability in cases of environmental pollution, the implementation of the law in the field is still very weak. Firm and consistent law enforcement is needed to ensure that companies that commit environmental pollution are actually punished in accordance with the applicable provisions. Without strict law enforcement, it is difficult for people to feel that their rights to a clean and healthy environment can be maintained. Therefore, this research focuses on analyzing the application of corporate criminal offenses against limited liability companies (PT) involved in factory waste pollution and how the challenges in law enforcement can be overcome (Fatimah, 2023).

2. THEORETICAL STUDY

Criminal Actions of Corporations

Corporate crime is a legal concept that regulates criminal liability that can be imposed on legal entities or companies that violate the law. This concept began to develop along with the rapid industrialization and the emergence of various cases involving corporations in actions

that harm the community and the environment. In the Indonesian context, corporations involved in criminal offenses may be subject to sanctions in accordance with Law No. 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Companies (PT Law) and Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management. However, the application of corporate criminal offenses in Indonesia is not simple. Many challenges are faced by the legal system in taking firm action against corporations that commit environmental violations, such as difficulties in proving the involvement of corporations in pollution or the losses caused. Research conducted by Putra (2023) shows that although regulations regarding corporate criminal offenses already exist, their implementation is often hampered by weaknesses in the judicial system and inadequate supervision.

Law No. 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management clearly regulates the actions that can be imposed on corporations that cause pollution. In its articles, this law provides space for the state to prosecute legal entities that are proven to be responsible for causing environmental damage. However, in practice, many cases show the inability of law enforcement agencies to effectively identify and prosecute guilty corporations. This is often due to the limited evidence that can directly link the act of pollution with decisions taken by the corporation. It is also not uncommon for companies to use legal strategies to slow down the court process or even avoid sanctions set by the government. Aswin (2022) explains that in many cases, large companies have resources that allow them to avoid legal consequences even though they have been proven to pollute the environment.

Corporate crime is not only about the moral responsibility of companies to the environment and society, but also includes legal aspects that can involve criminal sanctions that can be imposed on individuals involved in corporate decisions that cause pollution. In this case, liability can involve directors, managers, and those who have decision-making authority. However, this is often a major problem because in many cases, the responsible parties cannot be easily ascertained for their involvement in the violation. This phenomenon further exposes legal loopholes that allow perpetrators to avoid punishment, especially when the available evidence does not directly lead to individual actions. In a study, Hidayat (2021) emphasized the importance of applying criminal sanctions that can ensure not only corporations are punished, but also individuals involved in actions that harm society and the environment.

In addition, one of the major challenges faced in the implementation of corporate criminal offenses is the issue of coordination between the various agencies involved in law enforcement. Police, prosecutors, and environmental agencies often work separately without clear coordination in investigating and prosecuting pollution cases involving large companies.

This creates uncertainty in the legal process, which ultimately reduces the effectiveness of law enforcement against companies that commit environmental violations. This situation results in very few legal cases in which companies can be prosecuted for their behaviour in contravention of the law. There is a tendency to consider corporations and the personal controlling (directing mind) of the corporation as the same legal subject, so that they can be interchangeable with each other as regards prosecution and imposing criminal sanctions. imposing criminal sanctions. Several studies suggest the importance of establishing a special team that can work together between law enforcement agencies to handle pollution cases involving corporations. For example, research conducted by Setiawan (2022) highlights the importance of establishing a task force consisting of various parties to handle environmental pollution cases, especially those involving large companies with great legal and economic power.

Environmental Pollution

Environmental pollution is one of the most crucial ecological problems in the modern era, especially in the context of aggressively growing industrialization. Industrial activities, especially from the manufacturing sector, are often the main contributors to environmental pollution because the waste produced is not always managed properly in accordance with applicable legal provisions. Industrial waste discharged directly into rivers, air, or soil contains hazardous materials such as heavy metals, synthetic chemical compounds, and other toxic substances that can cause long-term damage to ecosystems and human health. The impact of this pollution is not only local, but also has a systemic impact on global environmental stability. Research conducted by Nurhidayah (2022) revealed that more than 60% of water bodies in industrial areas in Indonesia contain hazardous compounds due to industrial liquid waste disposal activities. This proves that the environmental management system in industrial areas has not been running optimally, both in terms of regulation and implementation supervision.

The phenomenon of environmental pollution in Indonesia cannot be separated from the weak system of supervision and law enforcement against industrial actors. In many cases, environmental pollution occurs continuously without any firm legal action against corporate actors. Even when the community has experienced direct impacts such as polluted water, unfit air to breathe, and declining agricultural yields due to soil pollution, the law enforcement process against companies that cause pollution runs very slowly or never even reaches the stage of appropriate legal sanctions. Findings from research conducted by Santoso (2023) show that out of 100 pollution cases reported to relevant agencies, only about 15% were processed to court, while the rest stopped at the administrative mediation stage or were not followed up at all. This indecisiveness indicates a gap between the regulations written in the laws and

regulations and their implementation in the field. Companies with financial power and strong political connections tend to have a greater ability to avoid legal responsibility, thus encouraging repeated pollution practices.

Environmental pollution also has a multidimensional impact, both economically, socially, and on public health. Communities living around industrial areas are the most affected by pollution by companies. Water that is not suitable for consumption forces people to buy clean water at high prices, while polluted air increases the risk of respiratory diseases such as ARI, asthma, and even lung cancer. In addition, soil pollution causes agricultural productivity to decline, which directly affects the income of farming communities. On a broader scale, pollution also impacts biodiversity and reduces the quality of natural resources, which are important assets for sustainable development. Research published by Wulandari (2023) noted that water and air pollution in East Java's industrial areas caused an increase in public health costs by 22% per year and reduced the environmental quality index by 18%. This fact proves that environmental pollution is not only an ecological issue, but also a serious threat to the economic resilience and social welfare of local communities.

Corporate Responsibility

Corporate responsibility in the context of criminal law is a form of legal accountability imposed on legal entities for unlawful acts committed, including in cases of environmental pollution. This concept has undergone significant evolution in line with the increasing complexity of business activities and their impact on the public, where corporations are not only positioned as subjects of civil law but can also be subject to criminal liability if proven to have committed criminal acts corporately. In practice, this form of responsibility does not only apply to the direct actions of top management, but can also include acts committed by individuals representing the interests of the corporation, such as directors, commissioners, or employees within the limits of their authority. The view of Hidayat (2022) shows that proving corporate responsibility in criminal law is not only based on individual malicious intent, but on the unity of institutional intentions and actions that are structured and organized as part of business operations. Therefore, the organizational structure, internal reporting mechanism, and management control system become an important part in proving the collective guilt of a corporation, especially in cases involving violations of environmental law.

Corporate responsibility for environmental pollution is a crucial issue because of its extensive and prolonged impact on ecosystems and public health. Corporations as business actors have a moral and legal responsibility to ensure that their operational activities do not pollute the environment. Based on Law No. 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and

Management, this responsibility is not only in the form of repairing environmental damage, but also includes ecosystem restoration and compensation to affected communities. A study by Prasetya (2023) confirms that the principles of strict liability and absolute liability can be applied to corporations in cases of environmental pollution, where proof of subjective fault is no longer the main requirement, but it is sufficient to prove the existence of a causal relationship between corporate activities and environmental damage. With the application of this principle, the space for corporations to avoid liability becomes narrower, while providing a deterrent effect for business actors who ignore aspects of sustainability and environmental preservation in their business strategies. Legal reality shows that there are still many large companies that are able to escape from environmental criminal law because of the weak law enforcement system and the lack of capacity of the authorities in revealing comprehensive corporate evidence.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach with a juridical-normative method. The main focus is to examine laws and regulations, legal doctrines, and court decisions related to corporate criminal liability in environmental pollution cases. This approach is used to analyze the legal norms governing corporate crime as well as its application in real cases involving limited liability companies as perpetrators of waste pollution. A conceptual approach is also used to deepen the understanding of the principle of criminal responsibility of legal entities in the national and global context.

Data sources consist of primary and secondary legal materials. Primary legal materials include Law No. 32/2009, the Criminal Code, and other relevant regulations. Secondary legal materials include legal journals, books, and academic articles. Data collection techniques are conducted through literature study of legal documents and academic studies as well as reviewing cases of environmental pollution by corporations that have been prosecuted. This data is collected to see thoroughly how legal norms are applied in the field.

Data analysis is carried out qualitatively descriptive-analytically. The author describes and analyzes the phenomenon of criminal law enforcement against corporations in environmental pollution cases. The analysis also includes an evaluation of the effectiveness of the applicable law as well as obstacles in the process of proving corporate criminal offenses. This study prioritizes the values of justice, sustainability, and the principles of good corporate governance in the context of environmental law enforcement.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Application of Corporate Crime

The application of criminal offenses against corporations in the context of environmental pollution is a form of strengthening the rule of law that not only places individuals as legal subjects, but also legal entities as entities that can be held criminally liable. The existence of corporations as subjects of criminal law has been recognized in various regulations, including in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, which explicitly states that any person who violates the provisions of environmental protection, including legal entities, may be subject to criminal sanctions. In practice, law enforcement officials face challenges in proving corporate involvement, especially in identifying who legally represents the will of the corporation. As explained by Hakim and Ramadhani (2022), proving the elements of guilt in corporations requires a different approach from individuals, namely through tracing the structural and operational responsibilities carried out by directors, commissioners, and other management officials. The corporate criminal liability model used in Indonesia tends to adopt the identification doctrine model that attributes fault to the main decision makers in the corporation, although the corporate culture model approach has also begun to develop, where fault can be seen from the internal work system and culture of the corporation that ignores environmental safety standards.

The application of criminal law against corporations in environmental pollution cases has been empirically tested in several court decisions that ensnare companies that pollute rivers, seas, and air. One important case study that can be used as a reference is the case of PT XYZ (disguised), which in 2021 was sentenced to a fine because it was proven that it discharged hazardous waste without treatment into the river. This verdict shows that the courts starting to be more active in pursuing legal accountability from business entities, especially in the waste-intensive industrial sector. According to research conducted by Lestari and Ardiansyah (2023), this trend shows a paradigm shift in environmental law enforcement, from initially only targeting individual actors such as factory managers, to also targeting corporate institutions as responsible collective entities. This enforcement is also inseparable from the role of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) which is increasingly aggressive in taking action against environmental violations through environmental monitoring and audit mechanisms, as well as issuing recommendations for criminal proceedings if serious violations are found. Even so, the effectiveness of the application of corporate crimes is still often constrained by the rigidity of regulations, the lack of specification of the role of individuals in

the corporate structure, and the tendency of law enforcement agencies that still dominantly use administrative and civil approaches rather than criminal ones.

The application of criminal offenses against corporations is not only a matter of cracking down on violations, but also as an effort to build a deterrent effect and encourage internal reforms in corporate governance. The study by Prasetyo and Maulana (2022) emphasizes that criminal sanctions against corporations can encourage the establishment of stronger ethical and compliance standards in internal company policies, especially in sectors with a high risk of environmental pollution. The imposition of sanctions is not only in the form of fines, but can also be in the form of additional penalties such as revocation of business licenses, environmental restoration, and the obligation to reconstitute the environmental management system. This shows that the criminal approach has the potential to become a tool for structural transformation in corporations. Nevertheless, courts and law enforcement are required to better understand the complexity of corporate organizations, so that the evidentiary process can be carried out fairly without ignoring the principles of legality and substantive justice. In the context of modern criminal law, the application of corporate crime must be seen as part of an effort to create a legal system that not only punishes, but also improves and encourages long-term legal compliance.

Challenges in Law Enforcement

Law enforcement against criminal offenses committed by corporations in environmental pollution cases faces various complex structural and substantial challenges. One of the main challenges is the lack of uniformity of understanding among law enforcers regarding the concept of corporate criminal liability, including in terms of determining who should be held accountable behind the legal entity. The absence of technical legal instruments that clearly regulate the stages of identifying corporate wrongdoing causes the enforcement process to often end with individual perpetrators without touching the corporate entity itself. Research conducted by Wibowo and Hartati (2022) shows that there are still many law enforcement officers who apply the classic approach to corporations, thus considering corporations as passive objects of law, not as active subjects who have will and responsibility. This is exacerbated by limitations in terms of resources, both in terms of technical competence and environmental forensic support that can be used to prove the causal relationship between corporate activities and the impact of pollution that occurs. When the scientific evidence process is not strong, corporations often escape criminal charges on the grounds of insufficient evidence.

Another significant challenge is the dominant administrative approach in resolving environmental cases involving corporations, where violations are mostly resolved through administrative sanctions such as light fines, temporary license revocation, or reprimands, without a binding criminal process. This approach is seen as pragmatic by many parties because it is considered faster and less complicated, but in the long run it does not provide an adequate deterrent effect for violating corporations. Research by Nurhasanah and Dirgantara (2023) revealed that administrative sanctions that are too lenient do not reflect a sense of justice, especially for those directly affected by environmental pollution. Many cases of water and air pollution that actually fulfill criminal elements but do not proceed to the investigation stage because there are lobbies or compromises between companies and environmental supervisory institutions. In this situation, the position of the community as victims becomes very weak due to the absence of strong legal representation and the absence of public participation in the law enforcement process. This challenge is also exacerbated by the lack of transparency of the examination process and the absence of an obligation for corporations to publicly disclose their environmental data, making it difficult for the public and external watchdogs to access accurate information.

Other obstacles come from the weak synergy between law enforcement agencies and the lack of maximum use of digital devices and technology-based environmental data that should be utilized to support evidence in corporate criminal cases. The manual and bureaucratic work system makes it difficult to collect evidence, especially for environmental crimes that have electronic traces and complex chemical traces that require in-depth analysis. Ismail and Yuliana (2023) noted that the existence of standardized environmental laboratories in the regions is still very limited, so pollution reports cannot be directly confirmed through independent laboratory tests. In addition, the hesitation to take action against large corporations that have economic and political power is also a factor that makes legal apparatus tend to be cautious and even reluctant to process cases to court. In many cases, there are concerns that the conviction of large corporations could disrupt economic stability and regional investment, leading to a dilemma between enforcing the law and maintaining the investment climate. This condition indicates that environmental law enforcement against corporations is not only a matter of law, but also touches the realm of public policy, political courage, and institutional integrity.

Case Study

The case of environmental pollution by PT Pindo Deli Pulp and Paper Mills in Karawang Regency, West Java, is one concrete example of the application of corporate crime

against a company that is strongly suspected of systematically violating environmental law provisions. The company is reported to have discharged toxic liquid waste into the Citarum River without adequate treatment, causing damage to the river ecosystem, disrupting the quality of water used by the community, and causing mass fish kills in the river basin. Based on data compiled from reports from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the company has repeatedly received administrative warnings and administrative sanctions in the form of fines, but never followed by significant changes in their waste management system. According to Fauziah and Permadi (2023), this case reflects weak supervision and low corporate accountability for the ecological impacts they cause, because in practice, criminal instruments have not been applied optimally even though the environmental damage caused is real and widespread. In fact, efforts to take criminal action against this company have experienced obstacles due to the legal vacuum that regulates criminal investigation procedures against legal entities and structurally responsible parties within the corporation.

A similar case occurred with PT Toba Pulp Lestari in the Tapanuli region of North Sumatra, which was allegedly involved in land and water pollution due to production waste that was not managed in accordance with the provisions of the AMDAL (Environmental Impact Assessment). The company, which operates in the pulp industry, came under scrutiny from the public and non-governmental organizations after visual and laboratory evidence of groundwater pollution and air quality degradation was found around its operational area. A study by Halim and Suryani (2022) stated that the corporation's pollution not only affected the environment, but also damaged the socio-economic order of the surrounding indigenous communities who depend on forests and clean water. Ironically, in the ongoing legal process, investigators only ensnared field employees as suspects without touching the company's management structure as decision makers. This confirms that in the practice of criminal enforcement against corporations, legal alignments are still strongly influenced by the economic power of the perpetrators, as well as the unpreparedness of the criminal justice system in penetrating the walls of corporate collective responsibility. Local communities have repeatedly filed protests and complaints, but the legal process has been slow and even tends to be non-transparent, reflecting the weak legal guarantees for victims of corporate pollution.

In another context, the case study of PT Semen Indonesia, which faced community resistance to its mining activities and the construction of a cement factory in the Kendeng Mountains, Central Java, shows how environmental conflicts between corporations and communities are also rooted in the lack of community involvement in decision-making processes that affect their environment. Despite the legality of the project from the central and

local governments, a report by Azzahra and Nugroho (2023) shows that there is a mismatch between the approved AMDAL document and the field conditions, where the karst area, which is the community's main source of water catchment, is still excavated and turned into an industrial area. This case not only contains elements of alleged administrative violations and environmental ethics, but also indicates the potential for corporate crime if the damage to the karst ecosystem is proven to threaten the sustainability of the lives of surrounding communities. In this case, the criminal approach to corporations is still considered as a last step, not as a form of initial protection of the right to a healthy environment. In fact, the precautionary principle should be the foundation of modern environmental law in dealing with ecological risks. This situation shows the need for reformulation of law enforcement strategies against corporations that are not only repressive, but also transformative through improving regulations and strengthening environmental institutions.

5. CLOSING

Conclusions

Based on the discussion in this paper, it can be concluded that the existence of the application of corporate crime against Limited Liability Companies in cases of environmental pollution due to factory waste still faces various challenges, both from the aspects of regulation, law enforcement, and corporate accountability itself. Legal provisions that have accommodated criminal responsibility for legal entities have not been fully implemented consistently due to structural barriers, weaknesses in the evidentiary mechanism, and the lack of courage of law enforcement officials in dragging corporate entities as subjects of criminal law. On the other hand, various case studies show that environmental damage due to corporate negligence or intentions has a systemic impact on ecosystems and communities, so a more progressive, transparent, and ecological justice-oriented legal approach is needed to ensure that corporations do not only pursue economic benefits, but are also responsible for environmental sustainability and the rights of affected communities.

Advice

1. Reformulation of Corporate Criminal Law Policy

It is necessary to carry out legal reforms that explicitly regulate the limits of corporate criminal liability, including procedures for investigation and prosecution of legal entities in a comprehensive and effective manner.

2. Strict and Integrated Environmental Supervision

The government and relevant agencies should strengthen the supervision system of

industrial activities by using modern monitoring technology and regular environmental audit mechanisms.

3. Empowerment of Communities and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

It is important to increase the capacity of communities and NGOs in monitoring and reporting environmental violations in order to create social pressure that encourages corporations to be more legally and morally responsible.

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