

ABSTRAK

Kejahatan korporasi sebagai tindak pidana yang dilakukan oleh pengurus korporasi untuk kepentingan korporasi atau tindak pidana yang dilakukan oleh korporasi itu sendiri (*offences committed by corporate officials for their corporation or the corporation itself*). Kejahatan terorganisasi dalam tindak pidana narkoba sangat berbahaya karena dilakukan secara terorganisir dan mempunyai banyak modus operandi yang selalu berkembang dan semakin canggih mengikuti perkembangan zaman. . Istilah korporasi selaku subjek atau pelaku tindak pidana secara resmi dipakai dalam beberapa perundang- undangan tindak pidana khusus seperti Undang- undang Nomor 5 Tahun 1997 tentang Psikotropika, Undang- undang Nomor 22 Tahun 1997 sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Undang- undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 tentang Narkoba, Undang- undang Nomor 31 Tahun 1999 tentang Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi sebagaimana telah diubah dengan Undang- undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2001 (Selanjutnya disebut UU Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi), Undang- undang Nomor 8 Tahun 2010 tentang Pencegahan dan Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Pencucian Uang. Perbedaan kejahatan terorganisasi dan kejahatan korporasi terdiri atas : bentuk kejahatan, struktur, pelaku dan sanksi.

Kata Kunci : Pertanggungjawaban, Kejahatan Terorganisasi, Kejahatan Korporasi

ABSTRACT

Corporate crime as a criminal offense committed by official management for corporate interests or criminal acts committed by the corporation itself (committed offenses by corporate officials for their corporation or the corporation itself). Organized crime in narcotics crimes is very dangerous because it is carried out in an organized manner and has many methods which are always developing and increasingly sophisticated following the times. The term corporation as the subject or perpetrator of a criminal offense is officially used in several special criminal acts such as Law Number 5 of 1997 concerning Psychotropic, Law Number 22 Year 1997 as amended by Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics , Law Number 31 Year 1999 concerning Eradication of Corruption Crimes as amended by Law Number 20 Year 2001 (hereinafter referred to as Law on the Eradication of Corruption Crime), Law Number 8 of 2010 concerning Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering Crimes. The difference between organized crime and corporate crime are of: forms of crime, organization structure, perpetrators and sanctions.

Keywords: Accountability, Organized Crime, Corporate Crime