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**The Implementation of Mutual Legal Assistance in the Context of Assets Recovery Between  
Indonesia  
and Singapore**

RIDWAN ARIFIN, Prof. Dr. Sigit Riyanto, S.H., LL.M.

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## ABSTRACTS

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### **The Implementation of Mutual Legal Assistance in the Context of Assets Recovery Between Indonesia and Singapore**

**Ridwan Arifin<sup>1</sup> Sigit Riyanto<sup>2</sup>**

Indonesia and Singapore have the complexity relationship, especially concerning the mutual legal assistance and stolen assets recovery. Many Indonesian corruptors fugitive and run away to Singapore. This paper examined the implementation of mutual legal assistance treaty in the context of assets recovery between Indonesia and Singapore. The paper analyzed used the UNCAC and AMLAT as the international and regional instrument that Indonesia and Singapore involved as the Signatory Parties. The analysis of the implementation showed that mutual legal assistance practices between Indonesia and Singapore fall into two characteristic: domestic and international. The practices of mutual legal assistance can be done by informal assistance, in the absence of MLA treaty, and MLA request through Central Authority. Both Indonesia and Singapore have been regulated some requirements concerning the MLA, through the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act (MACMA) Singapore, and Law No. 1 of 2006 concerning Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, of Indonesia.

**Keywords:** mutual legal assistance (MLA), asset(s) recovery, Indonesia, Singapore, the implementation, treaty

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Law, LL.M. Programme, Universitas Gadjah Mada. Kemandoran VII, Kebayoran Lama, Jakarta 12210. Email: [ridwanarifin.mail@gmail.com](mailto:ridwanarifin.mail@gmail.com), [ridwan.arifin@mail.ugm.ac.id](mailto:ridwan.arifin@mail.ugm.ac.id).

<sup>2</sup> Professor on International Law, Faculty of Law Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta. Sosio Justisia St, Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta 55281. Email: [sigit.riyanto@law.ugm.ac.id](mailto:sigit.riyanto@law.ugm.ac.id), [riyanto@gadjahmada.edu](mailto:riyanto@gadjahmada.edu).



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## INTISARI

Pelaksanaan Bantuan Hukum Timbal Balik dalam Perampasan Aset Antara Indonesia dan Singapura. 101 Halaman. Ridwan Arifin, dibawah Bimbingan Sigit Riyanto. Kajian Konsentrasi Hukum Internasional, Program Magister Ilmu Hukum, Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2015

### **Pelaksanaan Bantuan Hukum Timbal Balik dalam Perampasan Aset Antara Indonesia dan Singapura**

**Ridwan Arifin<sup>1</sup> Sigit Riyanto<sup>2</sup>**

Indonesia dan Singapura memiliki hubungan yang rumit, terutama terkait dengan bantuan hukum timbal balik dan perampasan aset hasil korupsi/curian. Banyak koruptor Indonesia buron dan melarikan diri ke Singapura. Penelitian ini menganalisis pelaksanaan perjanjian bantuan hukum timbal balik dalam konteks perampasan aset antara Indonesia dan Singapura. Tulisan ini dianalisis menggunakan UNCAC and AMLAT sebagai instrumen hukum internasional dan regional, dimana Indonesia dan Singapura terlibat sebagai Negara Penandatangan. Analisis mengenai pelaksanaan tersebut menunjukkan bahwa praktek bantuan hukum timbal balik antara Indonesia dan Singapura menunjukkan dua karakteristik: domestik dan internasional. Pelaksanaan bantuan hukum timbal balik dapat dilaksanakan melalui bantuan informal, dalam hal ketiadaan perjanjian bantuan hukum timbal balik, dan melalui jalur formal permohonan bantuan yang diajukan oleh Otoritas Pusat. Baik Indonesia maupun Singapura, keduanya menerapkan beberapa persyaratan dalam permohonan bantuan melalui MLA, Singapura melalui MACMA Act dan Indonesia melalui UU No. 1 Tahun 2006 mengenai Bantuan Hukum Timbal Balik dalam Masalah Pidana.

**Kata kunci:** bantuan hukum timbal balik, perampasan aset, Indonesia, Singapura, pelaksanaan, perjanjian.

<sup>1</sup> Fakultas Hukum, Program LL.M., Magister Ilmu Hukum Universitas Gadjah Mada. Jalan Kemandoran VII Kebayoran Lama, Jakarta, 12210. Surel: [ridwanarifin.mail@gmail.com](mailto:ridwanarifin.mail@gmail.com), [ridwan.arifin@mail.ugm.ac.id](mailto:ridwan.arifin@mail.ugm.ac.id).

<sup>2</sup> Guru Besar Hukum Internasional, Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta. Jalan Sosio Justisia, Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta 55281. Surel: [sigit.riyanto@law.ugm.ac.id](mailto:sigit.riyanto@law.ugm.ac.id), [riyanto@gadjahmada.edu](mailto:riyanto@gadjahmada.edu).