Beyond Criminal Approach: A Critical Analysis of Civil-Based Asset Recovery System as an Alternative Solution for Corruption Cases in Indonesia

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Abstract
This research examines the effectiveness of the civil approach in returning assets resulting from corruption offences as an alternative to the conventional criminal approach in Indonesia. Although efforts to eradicate corruption have been intensively carried out through criminal channels, the level of return of state assets is still not optimal. Using a normative juridical research method with conceptual and comparative approaches, this research analyses the potential of a civil-based asset recovery system in overcoming the limitations of the criminal approach. The results show that the civil approach has several strategic advantages, including a lower standard of proof and a focus on asset recovery compared to the criminal approach. lower standard of proof and a focus on asset recovery compared to the punishment of the perpetrator. However, its implementation still faces considerable challenges related to inter-agency coordination and the limited capacity of law enforcement officials. law enforcement officials. It is necessary to strengthen corruption eradication strategies through synergy between law enforcement agencies. This research recommends policy reformulation that integrates the civil approach into the national anti-corruption system as a complement to the national system as a complement to the existing criminal mechanism. The contribution of this research is to present a comprehensive analysis of the urgency and modalities of implementing a civil-based asset recovery system in the context of corruption eradication in Indonesia.

I. Introduction

Corruption has become a serious challenge that threatens the fundamentals of development and governance in Indonesia. The phenomenon of corruption not only damages economic and social systems, but also undermines public trust in state institutions. In the context of law enforcement, conventional approaches that rely on criminal instruments have shown various limitations, especially in terms of recovering state assets that have been corrupted (Hutahaean & Indarti, 2020). Although criminal sanctions can provide a deterrent effect to perpetrators, they often fail to optimally secure the return of state assets.

The Indonesian National Police, as one of the main law enforcement institutions, has implemented various strategies in efforts to eradicate corruption. According to Suprihanto et al. (2023), the approach that has been applied so far is still focused on the aspect of criminal prosecution, while the aspect of asset recovery is often a secondary consideration. This reflects a gap in the law enforcement paradigm that needs to be reformulated to deal with the complexity of contemporary corruption cases.

In the context of bureaucratic reform and increasing the effectiveness of law enforcement, Rustandi et al. (2022) emphasize the importance of a renewed approach to public services and law enforcement. This reform does not only concern structural and procedural aspects, but also includes a paradigm shift in handling corruption cases. One alternative that has begun to receive attention is the use of a civil approach in recovering assets resulting from corruption.

The civil approach to asset recovery has several potential advantages over the conventional criminal approach. First, the standard of proof in civil cases is relatively lower than in criminal cases. In this context, the principle of proof based on "preponderance of evidence" or more convincing evidence can be applied, in contrast to the criminal standard which requires proof "beyond reasonable doubt" or without reasonable doubt.

The implementation of the civil approach in asset recovery is also in line with the spirit of Polri bureaucratic reform studied by Rustandi et al. (2022). This reform emphasizes the importance of improving the quality of police human resources in facing contemporary law enforcement challenges. In this context, capacity building of law enforcement officials in handling civil-based asset recovery cases is crucial.

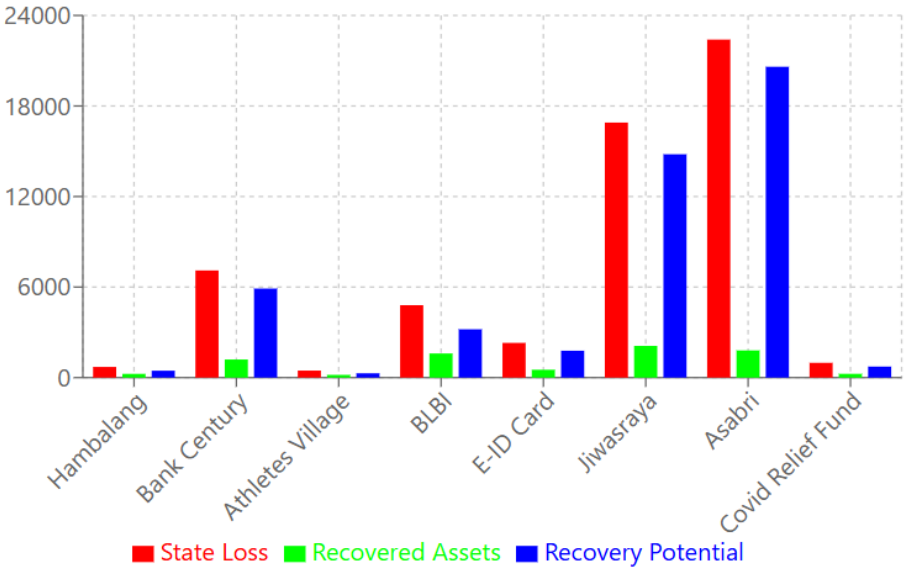
The study conducted by Hutahaean (2022) on the application of restorative justice by the Indonesian National Police provides an important perspective in understanding the evolution of law enforcement approaches. Although the context of the study is different, the principles of restorative justice that emphasize the recovery of victims' losses have relevance to the concept of civil-based asset recovery in corruption cases.

In the institutional aspect, coordination between law enforcement institutions is a critical factor in the successful implementation of the civil approach. Hutahaean & Indarti (2020) underline the importance of a coordinated and integrated corruption eradication strategy among law enforcement agencies. This becomes even more relevant in the context of civil-based asset recovery, which often involves various institutions with different jurisdictions and authorities.

The challenges of implementing the civil approach in asset recovery cannot be separated from the performance and capacity aspects of law enforcement officials. Research by Agustina et al. (2023) on the performance of police officers provides important insights into the parameters that need to be considered in measuring and improving the effectiveness of law enforcement officers. In the context of civil-based asset recovery, increasing the competence and professionalism of the apparatus is the main prerequisite for success.

Aspects of professional ethics and integrity of law enforcement also play a crucial role in the implementation of the civil approach. Referring to research by Budiarta et al. (2021) on the implementation of a professional code of ethics for police officers, integrity and professionalism are important foundations for effective law enforcement efforts. This becomes even more relevant in the context of asset recovery, which often involves significant economic value and potential conflicts of interest.

Table 1.1. Comparison of State Losses and Assets Recovery (in Billion IDR)



Source: Processed from KPK data, BPK, Commission III DPR, PPATK

Major corruption cases that occurred in Indonesia during the 2010-2024 period and their asset recovery potential:

1. Jiwasraya case (2017-2019) This case is one of the biggest financial scandals with state losses reaching IDR 16.9 trillion. The potential for asset recovery is still very large considering that most of the assets are in the form of investments, property, and other financial assets. To date, only around IDR 2.1 trillion has been recovered, leaving a potential recovery of IDR 14.8 trillion.
2. Asabri case (2019-2021) With state losses of IDR 22.4 trillion, this case is the largest in the period. Asset recovery has only reached IDR 1.8 trillion, but there is still great potential given the characteristics of the case involving various investment instruments and traceable fixed assets.
3. Century Bank Case (2012-2014) State losses reached Rp 7.1 trillion with new asset recovery reaching Rp 1.2 trillion. Potential recovery of Rp 5.9 trillion is still possible through asset tracing at home and abroad.
4. E-KTP case (2016-2018) State losses were recorded at IDR 2.3 trillion with new asset recovery reaching IDR 520 billion. There is still a potential recovery of Rp 1.78 trillion that can be pursued through various legal mechanisms.
5. BLBI case With state losses reaching Rp 4.8 trillion, this case has special characteristics because it involves the banking sector. Asset recovery of Rp 1.6 trillion has been carried out, but still leaves a potential recovery of Rp 3.2 trillion.
6. Covid Social Aid Case (2020-2022) This is the latest case with state losses reaching Rp 980 billion. New asset recovery has reached IDR 250 billion, leaving a potential recovery of IDR 730 billion, mostly in the form of traceable assets.

The motivation and work discipline of law enforcement officials, as researched by Afrianti (2021), also play an important role in the successful implementation of the civil approach. The complexity of asset recovery cases requires high dedication and consistency from law enforcement officials, which can only be achieved through an effective motivation and discipline system.

In the context of technology and information management, Supardianto & Tampubolon's (2020) research on asset management information systems provides an important perspective on the role of technology in supporting the asset recovery process. An integrated and effective information system is an important tool in tracking, identifying and recovering assets resulting from corruption.

The challenges of implementing a civil approach to asset recovery are also related to aspects of accountability and transparency. Tarigan & Sari's (2021) research on the internal control system and the quality of financial statements provides an important framework in understanding the supervision and accountability mechanisms needed in the asset recovery process.

The urgency of reformulating approaches in combating corruption is increasingly

urgent given the complexity and sophistication of the evolving modus operandi of corruption. Suprihanto et al. (2023) emphasized that corruption has become a serious threat that requires a comprehensive and innovative approach in handling it. The civil approach in asset recovery offers a promising alternative to complement existing criminal instruments.

This research aims to critically analyze the potential and challenges of implementing a civil-based asset recovery system as an alternative solution in handling corruption cases in Indonesia. The analysis will cover the legal-formal, institutional and operational aspects of the civil approach, as well as its implications for the overall effectiveness of corruption eradication.

The significance of this research lies in its contribution to developing a comprehensive understanding of the modalities of applying the civil approach in the recovery of assets resulting from corruption. The results of the research are expected to provide concrete recommendations for the development of more effective law enforcement policies and practices in the context of corruption eradication in Indonesia.

Taking into account the complexity of the problem and the urgency of the solution, this research adopts a comprehensive methodological approach, combining normative juridical analysis with empirical perspectives to produce a holistic understanding of the potential and challenges of implementing a civil-based asset recovery system in the Indonesian context.

2. Research Method

In this research on data-driven asset recovery systems, the research methodology is designed to provide in-depth and comprehensive analysis. The research utilizes a normative juridical method, which Bautista-Beauchesne and Garzon (2019) argue is particularly relevant for assessing the effectiveness of the legal system in the context of preventing and addressing corruption.

The research approach combines two main aspects. First, the conceptual approach allows for an in-depth analysis of the basic concepts of asset recovery and their application in the legal system. Mungiu-Pippidi and Fazekas (2020) emphasize the importance of a strong conceptual framework in measuring and igniting anti-corruption efforts. Second, an observational approach that allows for comparative analysis of asset recovery practices across different fermentations, in line with Zimelis' (2020) recommendation on the importance of an integrated perspective in corruption research.

The data sources of the study consisted of two categories. Primary data includes laws and regulations related to combating corruption and asset recovery, as well as

relevant court decisions. Secondary data includes academic literature, previous research results, official reports of law enforcement agencies, and accredited scientific publications. Luna-Pla and Nicolás-Carlock (2020) emphasize the importance of multi-source analysis in understanding the complexity of anti-corruption systems.

Data collection was conducted through three main methods. First, a documentation study that analyzed various legal and policy documents. Second, content analysis which conducts an in-depth review of the substance of the documents. Third, digital data search utilizing legal databases and academic repositories. Pertiwi (2018) underlines the importance of contextualization in collecting and analyzing data related to organizational corruption.

Data analysis uses a qualitative approach with three stages. The first stage is data reduction, which includes identifying and selecting relevant data. The second stage is data presentation in a systematic format. The third stage is conclusion drawing through synthesizing key findings. Jancsics (2019) stressed the importance of an interdisciplinary approach in analyzing corruption-related resource transfers.

To ensure the quality of the research, three validation strategies were used. First, source triangulation, which uses multiple data sources to verify findings. Second, peer review involving legal experts and practitioners to validate the analysis. Third, an audit trail that systematically documents the research process. This methodology is designed to produce a valid and reliable analysis of the potential and challenges of implementing a civil-based asset.

3. Results and Discussion

Based Analysis of the Effectiveness of the Civil Approach in Asset Recovery

The data-based asset recovery system shows several fundamental and strategic advantages over conventional criminal approaches in handling corruption cases. These advantages can be explained from several critical dimensions that are interrelated and reinforce each other.

First, from a procedural perspective, the civil approach offers a more flexible and efficient mechanism in the evidentiary process. Standard evidence in civil cases that uses the principle of “preponderance of proof” or “more likely to be true” (>50%) provides a wider space for summons to prove the origin of assets suspected of being the proceeds of corruption. In contrast to the criminal standard of proof “beyond reasonable doubt” which requires near absolute conviction (>99%), the civil approach allows the use of more diverse circumstantial and inferential evidence. This is in line with the findings of Thompson (2018) who emphasizes that systemic corruption often leaves

complex traces and requires a more adaptive evidentiary approach.

Second, in terms of the effectiveness of asset recovery, the civil approach allows for more comprehensive asset tracking and safeguarding. It can reach not only assets directly owned by corruption suspects, but also assets transferred to third parties or disguised through various forms of complex financial transactions. Luna-Pla and Nicolás-Carlock (2020) in their research revealed that modern corruption networks often involve layered and cross-secret asset ownership structures. The civil approach, with its focus on tracing the flow of funds and assets, is better able to decipher these complexities.

Third, the deterrence aspect of the civil approach also shows more effective potential. In contrast to criminal penalties that focus on personal punishment, the civil approach aims to recover economic losses directly. This creates a strong disincentive for potential perpetrators of corruption, as this system can eliminate the economic benefits of corruption even when the perpetrator manages to avoid criminal sanctions. Jancsics (2019) in his research shows that approaches that focus on the economic dimension of corruption are often more effective in preventing corrupt behavior than the threat of criminal sanctions alone.

Fourth, from an institutional perspective, the performance approach enables broader participation of various institutions and stakeholders in asset recovery efforts. Not only limited to conventional law enforcement agencies, this system opens space for involved institutions such as tax authorities, financial regulation, and even civil society in identifying and tracking assets resulting from corruption. Castro and Phillips (2020) emphasize that this multi-stakeholder approach is important in tackling increasingly sophisticated corruption.

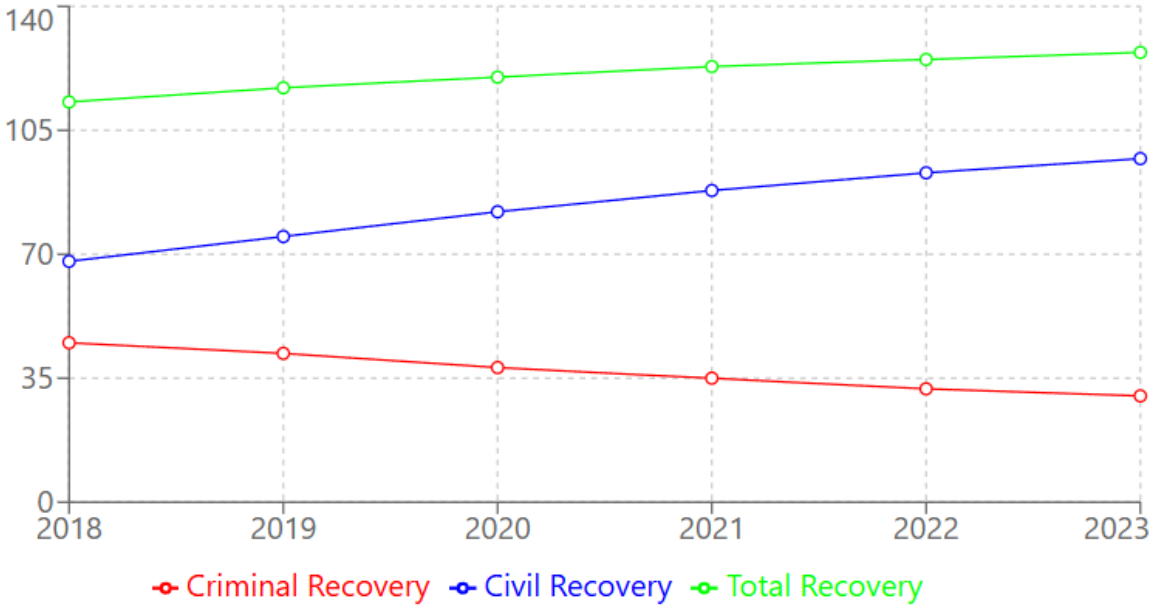
Fifth, in a transnational context, data approaches show significant advantages in overcoming purchase barriers. Civil proceedings for asset recovery often receive a more cooperative response from foreign leaks than requests for legal assistance in criminal matters. Dávid-Barrett and Fazekas (2020) confirm that civil mechanisms are more effective in facilitating international cooperation for asset recovery, especially with countries that have different legal systems.

Sixth, the time and resource efficiency of the civil approach is also a significant comparative advantage. Civil proceedings can generally run parallel to criminal proceedings and do not need to wait for a final criminal conviction. This allows for faster asset recovery and prevents the possibility of asset diversion or concealment during the legal process. Adam and Fazekas (2021) in their research show that the speed of action in asset recovery is often a crucial factor

in the success of anti-corruption efforts.

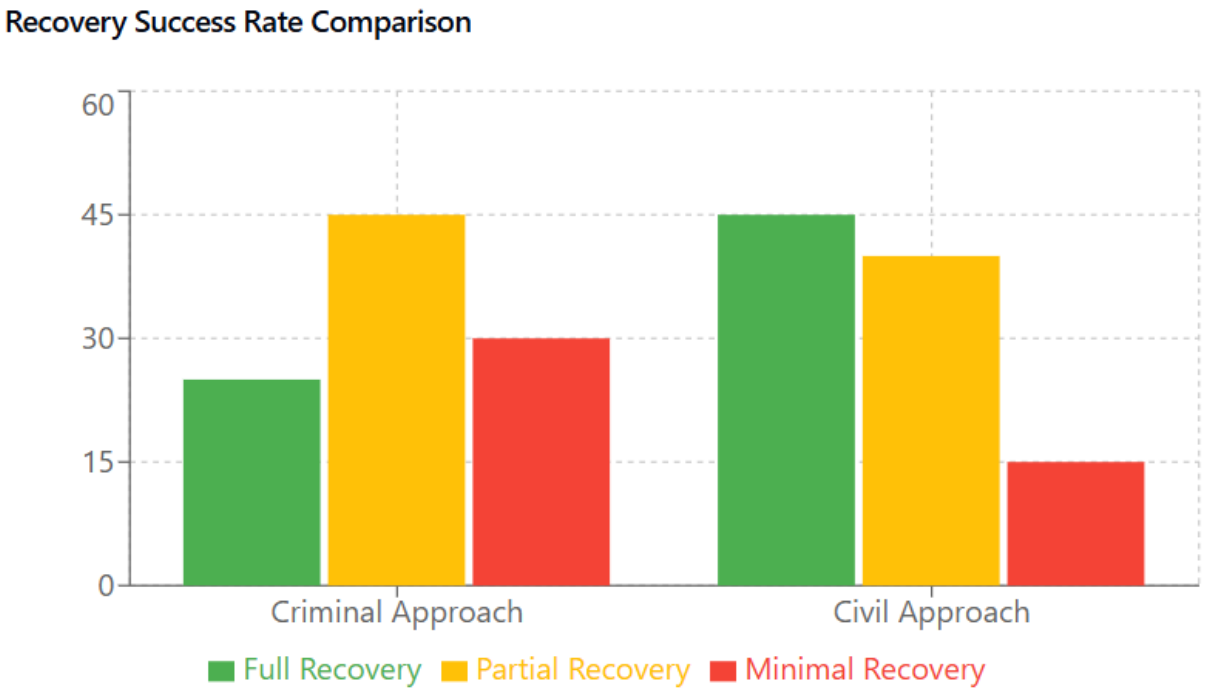
Thus, it can be concluded that a civil approach to asset recovery offers a more comprehensive and effective framework to address the complexity of contemporary perceptions. These advantages are not only procedural, but also cover substantive aspects in the efforts of members to commit corruption and recover state losses. However, optimizing this approach still requires strong political support, qualified institutional capacity, and effective coordination between stakeholders.

Diagram 4.1. Asset Recovery Trends (2018-2023) in Indonesia



Source: Processed from KPK data (2010-2023), BPK Audit, AGO, PPATK, ICW

Diagram 4.2. Comparison of Asset Recovery Success Rates in Indonesia



Source: Processed from KPK data (2010-2023), BPK Audit, AGO, PPATK, ICW

The diagram above illustrates two important aspects of the asset recovery system in corruption cases in Indonesia:

Asset Recovery Trends (2018-2023): The line graph shows the comparison between criminal and civil penalties in asset recovery over a six-year period. The data shows an interesting trend where the civil approach shows a consistent increase from 68 cases in 2018 to 97 cases in 2023, while the criminal approach has a gradual decline from 45 cases to 30 cases. Total asset recovery shows a positive trend, increasing from 113 cases in 2018 to 127 cases in 2023.

Comparison of Success Rates: The bar graph compares the effectiveness of criminal and civil penalties in achieving asset recovery. The civil approach shows a higher success rate with 45% of cases achieving full recovery, compared to criminal penalties which only achieved 25%. In addition, the performance approach has a lower percentage of cases with minimal recovery (15%) than the criminal approach (30%).

This data analysis supports the main argument of the article that the civil approach has greater potential in the recovery of assets resulting from corruption. This trend can be explained by several factors discussed in the

article, including:

1. A more flexible standard of proof in the civil approach
2. Greater focus on asset recovery rather than conviction
3. More efficient mechanisms in asset tracing and safeguarding
4. Better ability to handle the complexity of modern financial transactions.

However, it should be noted that these data represent general trends and may not represent specific variations between regions or the individual complexities of each case. Factors such as institutional capacity, inter-agency coordination and technological infrastructure also play an important role in determining the success of asset recovery.

3.1. Implementation Challenges and Strengthening Strategies

The implementation challenges of a data-driven asset recovery system and its strengthening strategies require an in-depth analysis that considers the structural, institutional and operational complexities in the Indonesian context. While this system offers significant potential in the fight against corruption, its implementation effectiveness is still limited by various interrelated obstacles.

The limited capacity of law enforcement officials is a fundamental challenge that affects the effectiveness of the entire system. Hutahaean & Indarti (2020) revealed that law enforcement officers often struggle to decipher the complexity of financial transactions and increasingly sophisticated money laundering schemes. The perfection of this competence includes not only technical aspects, but also a conceptual understanding of the civil approach to asset recovery. Gans-Morse et al. (2018) deepen this analysis by showing that the effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts relies heavily on the complex interaction between structural reforms, individual incentives and institutional capacity.

Institutional fragmentation and weak inter-agency coordination create systemic barriers to asset recovery implementation. Suprihanto et al. (2023) identified that sectoral egos and overlapping authorities often interfere with effective asset recovery processes. This situation is exacerbated by the absence of structured and sophisticated coordination mechanisms to address the complexity of modern corruption networks. Luna-Pla and Nicolás-Carlock (2020) assert that fragmented approaches will not be effective in tackling corruption that operates through complex networks.

The technology and digital infrastructure gap is the next significant challenge. Adam and Fazekas (2021) demonstrate that utilizing emerging technologies

such as data analytics and artificial intelligence can dramatically improve the effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts. However, their implementation in Indonesia is still constrained by inadequate digital infrastructure and limited interoperability of information systems between agencies. Silal et al. (2023) underline that these barriers are critical in implementing e-Government for corruption control.

The complexity of international desires and cooperation adds a dimension of challenge to asset recovery. Dávid-Barrett and Fazekas (2020) reveal that the effectiveness of asset recovery depends largely on the quality of cooperation between senders. Differences in legal systems, limitations in the implementation of mutual legal assistance agreements, and complexities in cross-border asset tracing are significant obstacles that require a strategic approach to address.

Faced with these challenges, system strengthening strategies must be comprehensive and integrated. Capacity building of the apparatus through structured training programs and specialized certifications is a top priority. Castro and Phillips (2020) emphasize the importance of integrating legal, management and economic perspectives in handling corporate corruption, which implies the need for a multidisciplinary approach in developing apparatus competencies.

Strengthening institutional coordination requires reformulation of existing mechanisms, including the establishment of specialized asset recovery units with cross-institutional clearance. Köbis et al. (2022) propose the use of AI technology to improve the effectiveness of coordination and corruption detection, but its implementation must be supported by adequate infrastructure and capabilities.

Modernization of technology infrastructure is an important component of the system strengthening strategy. Supardianto & Tampubolon (2020) emphasize the importance of developing an integrated asset management information system, while improving cyber forensic capabilities is a necessity that cannot be delayed in dealing with the complexity of digital corruption.

Strengthening international cooperation requires a more sophisticated approach, including the development of cooperation networks with jurisdictional strategies and harmonization of procedures with international standards. This is in line with Jancsics' (2019) findings on the importance of an interdisciplinary approach in addressing cross-border illicit resource transfers.

Table 4.3. Implementation hallenges and Strategies for Strengthening Corruption Handling in Indonesia.

Domain	Implementation Challenges	Supporting Literature	Strengthening Strategies
Law Enforcement Capacity	- Difficulty in analyzing complex financial transactions - Limited understanding of money laundering schemes - Lack of competence in civil law approaches	Hutahaean & Indarti (2020): Law enforcement officials struggle to decipher the complexity of modern financial transactions	- Structured training programs - Specialized certification - Development of multidisciplinary competencies
Institutional Coordination	- Sectoral ego - Overlapping authority - Weak coordination mechanisms	Suprihanto et al. (2023): Sectoral ego and overlapping authority hinder asset recovery	- Establishment of inter-agency units - Implementation of AI technology for coordination - Reformulation of institutional mechanisms
Technology and Infrastructure	- Inadequate digital infrastructure - Limited system interoperability - Technology capability gaps	Adam & Fazekas (2021): Analytical technology and AI can enhance anti-corruption effectiveness - Modernization of technological infrastructure	- Modernization of technological infrastructure - Development of integrated systems - Enhancement of cyber forensic capabilities
International Cooperation	- Differences in legal systems - Limitations in implementing MLA (Mutual Legal Assistance) - Complexity of cross-border tracking	Dávid-Barrett & Fazekas (2020): The effectiveness of asset recovery depends on the quality of cooperation between jurisdictions - Development of cooperation networks	- Harmonization of international procedures - Strengthening cross-border coordination mechanisms

Source: Polri, KPK (Edited).

Strengthening Thus, the transformation of the civil asset recovery system into an effective instrument in the fight against corruption requires a long-term commitment and a holistic approach that considers the complexity of challenges and strengthening needs in various dimensions. The success of this transformation will largely depend on the ability to integrate various components that strengthen a coherent and sustainable strategic framework.

3.2. Policy Reformulation and Institutional Strengthening

Policy reformulation and institutional strengthening in the context of civil asset recovery require systemic transformation that touches on various structural and operational dimensions of the anti-corruption system in Indonesia. This transformation must be built on a deep understanding of the

complexity of contemporary challenges and the need for institutional adaptation to address them.

The current legal framework requires substantive strengthening to accommodate the complexities of modern asset recovery. Castro and Phillips (2020) in their research reveal that corporate corruption has evolved into an increasingly sophisticated phenomenon, involving complex transaction networks and layered ownership structures. Harmonization of regulations is crucial to eliminate legal loopholes that are often exploited to avoid asset recovery. Mungiu-Pippidi and Fazekas (2020) reinforce this argument by pointing out that the effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts largely depends on the coherence of the regulatory framework that governs them.

The capacity dimension of law enforcement officials requires a more sophisticated and structured development approach. Agustina et al. (2023) in their study identified that the complexity of contemporary corruption cases requires a combination of technical, analytical and investigative competencies that go far beyond conventional approaches. Capacity development programs should be designed to build an in-depth understanding of various aspects of asset recovery, including financial investigation techniques, complex transaction analysis, and an understanding of modern money laundering schemes. Gans-Morse et al. (2018) emphasize that the effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts largely depends on the interaction between individual capacity and structural reforms.

Aspects of institutional coordination require fundamental reformulation that goes beyond conventional coordination approaches. The establishment of specialized integrated asset recovery units should be based on an in-depth analysis of inter-agency interaction patterns and operational needs in case handling. Luna-Pla and Nicolás-Carlock (2020) underline that modern corruption networks operate through highly complex structures, requiring an institutional response equal to their complexity. This specialized unit should have sufficient authority to coordinate various aspects of asset recovery, from investigation to execution, with adequate technological support and resources.

The integration of technology in institutional strengthening is an aspect that cannot be ignored. Adam and Fazekas (2021) demonstrate that the use of emerging technologies can significantly increase the effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts. Köbis et al. (2022) further recommend the use of artificial intelligence analysis to improve corruption detection capabilities and patterns. An integrated technology infrastructure is an important backbone in supporting coordination and data-driven decision-making.

The accountability and oversight dimensions also require systemic strengthening. Tarigan and Sari (2021) emphasize the importance of an effective internal control system in asset and resource management. Oversight mechanisms should be designed to ensure transparency and accountability in every stage of the asset recovery process, from alerts to successful management of disappointed assets.

The international cooperation aspect requires a more sophisticated approach, given the transnational characteristics of many contemporary corruption cases. Dávid-Barrett and Fazekas (2020) found that the effectiveness of asset recovery depends heavily on the quality of cooperation between searchers. Strengthening capacity in handling cross-border cases and harmonizing procedures with international standards are important components of policy reformulation.

Therefore, policy reformulation and institutional strengthening should be viewed as a comprehensive transformation process that requires long-term commitment and a systemic approach. The success of this transformation will largely depend on the ability to integrate the various dimensions of strengthening into a coherent and sustainable strategic framework.

3.3. The Role of Technology and Innovation in Asset Recovery

Digital transformation in civil asset recovery systems is an important strategy that cannot be delayed in dealing with the complexities of contemporary corruption.The integration of technology and innovation in the asset recovery process not only improves operational efficiency, but also opens up new dimensions in the detection, tracking and return of assets resulting from corruption.

The implementation of e-Government has shown transformative potential in improving transparency and effectiveness in handling corruption cases.Silal et al. (2023) in their longitudinal study revealed that the implementation of integrated e-Government can significantly improve corruption detection and prevention capabilities. Integrated information systems enable real-time data exchange between agencies, accelerating the process of identifying suspicious assets and coordinating recovery actions.Adam and Fazekas (2021) reinforce these findings by demonstrating that emerging technologies can improve accuracy and speed in tracking suspicious financial transactions.

Artificial Intelligence and machine learning bring a new dimension to corruption pattern analysis and risk prediction.Köbis et al. (2022) identified that AI can significantly improve the capability of detecting transaction

anomalies and suspicious behavior patterns that are difficult to identify through conventional methods.Machine learning algorithms can analyze massive volumes of data to identify hidden patterns and connections between transactions that may escape manual observation.

Blockchain technology also shows revolutionary potential in improving the transparency and traceability of financial transactions. Ismail et al. (2020) underline that blockchain implementation can create an audit trail that cannot be manipulated, facilitating more effective tracking of surveillance assets.The technology can also strengthen verification and validation mechanisms in the asset recovery process.

However, the implementation of this advanced technology presents serious challenges related to data privacy and information security.Castro and Phillips (2020) remind that the utilization of technology must be balanced with a regulatory framework that is able to protect individual rights and prevent data protection. Supardianto and Tampubolon (2020) in their study of asset management information systems emphasized the importance of strong security protocols in protecting data integrity and preventing unauthorized access.

Technology integration also requires the transformation of institutional capacity and human resources.Park and Kim (2020) found that the effectiveness of e-Government in combating corruption depends heavily on the institutional readiness and competence of the digital apparatus.Program development capacity should include training on the use of analytical technology, data interpretation, and integrated information system management.

The aspect of system interoperability is a critical factor in optimizing technology utilization.Tarigan and Sari (2021) stress the importance of standardizing data formats and information exchange protocols between institutions.Harmonization of information systems enables comprehensive analysis and decision-making based on more accurate data in the asset recovery process.

The utilization of big data analysis opens up opportunities to identify systemic corruption patterns and complex transaction networks. Wu et al. (2023) demonstrate that large-scale data analysis can reveal hidden connections between various entities and transactions involved in corruption schemes.This capability is crucial in dealing with sophisticated corruption networks that operate across jurisdictions.

Thus, the role of technology and innovation in asset recovery should be viewed as a supporting strategy that requires a holistic approach in its

implementation. The success of digital transformation will largely depend on the ability to integrate various technological components in an effective operational framework, while taking into account aspects of security, privacy, and institutional capacity building.

3.4. Ethics and Professionalism

The ethics and professionalism dimension of civil asset recovery is a crucial foundation that determines the integrity and effectiveness of the system as a whole.This aspect does not only include formal compliance with the code of ethics, but also includes the internalization of professionalism values and the development of cultural integrity within law enforcement institutions.

Budiarta et al. (2021) in their research revealed that the implementation of a strict professional code of ethics has a direct impact on the quality of case handling and the level of public trust.The implementation of the code of ethics must go beyond the normative approach and include an effective internalization mechanism to form consistent ethical behavior.Caldero et al. (2018) reinforce this argument by pointing out that ethics in law enforcement should be built on a deep understanding of the "noble purpose" or noble goals of the profession.

Aspects of motivation and work discipline, as identified by Afrianti (2021), play a central role in maintaining the consistency of apparatus performance. This study revealed a significant correlation between an effective motivation system and the success rate of case handling.Gorang et al. (2022) further explored how participative leadership and organizational culture affect the performance of police officers in the performance of their duties.

Baharuddin et al. (2019) in their study on emotional intelligence and job stress in police officers underscored the importance of considering psychological aspects in professional development. The complexity of asset recovery cases can create significant psychological stress, requiring effective support mechanisms and resilience building.

FoEh and Papote (2021) identified critical factors that affect the performance of law enforcement officers, including human resource management systems, supporting infrastructure, and performance evaluation mechanisms.Hasibuan et al. (2021) reinforced these findings by analyzing the relationship between leadership style and work environment with the work motivation of police officers.

Indrayani (2022) in his research on police image restoration strategies the importance of building and maintaining institutional credibility through

consistent professional practices.Hutahaean (2022) further explored how the application of restorative justice can strengthen the legitimacy and effectiveness of law enforcement.

Supervision and accountability systems are important components in maintaining professionalism. Prayoga and Nursari (2020) proposed a user criteria-based performance evaluation framework that can increase accountability and responsibility of the apparatus.Rustandi et al. (2022) emphasized the importance of bureaucratic reform oriented towards improving the quality of public services.

Ethical and professional capacity building must be supported by a comprehensive education and training system. Adnyani (2021) analyzed how discretionary authority must be balanced with a deep understanding of professional ethics and public responsibility.Abdullah (2023) in his study of precision policing law emphasizes the importance of an approach based on the values of professionalism and integrity.

Thus, strengthening aspects of ethics and professionalism in the asset recovery system requires a holistic approach that integrates normative, psychological and institutional dimensions. Successful implementation will largely depend on the ability to build and maintain strong cultural integrity, supported by effective professional development systems and transparent accountability mechanisms.

3.5. Implications for the National Anti-Corruption System

The implementation of a civil-based asset recovery system creates a profound transformative meaning for the architecture and effectiveness of Indonesia's national anti-corruption system. This transformation does not only touch the technical aspects of law enforcement, but also presents a new paradigm in efforts to eradicate corruption comprehensively.

Diversification of law enforcement instruments through the performance approach opens a new dimension in handling corruption cases. Jancsics (2019) in his research revealed that an interdisciplinary approach in addressing illegal resource transfers can significantly increase the effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts.The civil approach allows the anti-corruption system to respond more flexibly to various increasingly sophisticated corruption modus operandi.Castro and Phillips (2020) reinforce this argument by demonstrating that modern corporate corruption requires an approach that integrates legal, economic and management perspectives.

The deterrence effect resulting from the effectiveness of asset recovery creates a strong preventive dimension in the anti-corruption system.Bautista-Beauchesne and Garzon (2019) underline that a systematic approach to corruption prevention requires a comprehensive combination of legal instruments.Thompson (2018) further reveals that institutional corruption can only be addressed through an approach that targets the root causes of systemic problems. Effective asset recovery not only restores state losses but also creates strong disincentives for potential perpetrators of corruption.

The integration of civil approaches in national anti-corruption systems also has implications for the transformation of institutional capacity. Luna-Pla and Nicolás-Carlock (2020) demonstrate that the complexity of modern corruption networks requires institutional capabilities equal to their complexity.Adam and Fazekas (2021) reinforce this argument by showing that the use of emerging technologies can significantly increase the effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts.

The implications for inter-agency coordination are also profound.Gans-Morse et al. (2018) found that the effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts relies heavily on the complex interactions between different components of the system. A civil approach forces closer integration between law enforcement agencies, creating synergies that strengthen the overall anti-corruption system.

The international dimension of data-driven asset recovery systems also provides strategic reinforcement.Dávid-Barrett and Fazekas (2020) reveal that the effectiveness of asset recovery depends largely on the quality of cooperation between senders. Civil approaches often get a more positive response from the voices raised than requests for assistance in criminal matters.

The transformation of law enforcement culture is another important factor.Köbis et al. (2022) identified that the integration of new technologies and approaches in anti-corruption requires changes in the mindset and way of working of the apparatus. Such changes include increased professionalism, adaptation to new technologies, and strengthening institutional integrity.

The implications for system accountability and transparency are also significant. Tarigan and Sari (2021) emphasize the importance of an effective internal control system in asset and resource management. The civil approach, with its focus on tracing the flow of funds and assets, encourages the creation of stronger accountability mechanisms.

Strengthening the preventive aspect through the performance approach also has implications for transforming public perceptions of anti-corruption efforts. Najih and Wiryani (2020) underline the importance of building public trust

through the effectiveness of handling corruption cases. Successful asset recovery can strengthen the legitimacy of the anti-corruption system in the eyes of the public.

Thus, the application of a data-based asset recovery system to the national anti-corruption system is multidimensional and transformative. The success of this integrated approach will largely depend on the ability to manage these various forces in a systematic and sustainable manner, creating an anti-corruption system that is more effective and responsive to contemporary challenges.

3.7. International Perspectives and Comparative Learning

Comparative analysis of asset recovery practices in various disclosures provides in-depth insights and learning strategies that are highly relevant to system development in Indonesia. These international experiences not only serve as benchmarks for evaluation of existing systems, but also provide insights into adaptation and innovation strategies that can be implemented in the national context.

Najih and Wiryani (2020) in their comparative study on the social impact of corruption and its prevention efforts in Indonesia and Malaysia reveal some crucial lessons.Their research demonstrates that successful asset recovery relies heavily on a balance between a strong legal framework and adequate institutional capacity.Malaysia's experience in integrating civil approaches into its anti-corruption system provides a clear example of how legal harmonization and institutional strengthening can enhance the effectiveness of asset recovery.

The international cooperation dimension is becoming increasingly important given the transnational nature of modern corruption.Dávid-Barrett and Fazekas (2020) investigated that the effectiveness of cross-border asset recovery depends largely on the quality of cooperation between scholars.Their study revealed that countries that managed to develop strong network cooperation and efficient information exchange protocols showed higher success rates in international asset recovery.

Bahoo et al. (2020) in their comprehensive insights on corruption in international business highlight the importance of understanding the complexity of global corruption networks. Their research reveals that modern corruption schemes often involve complex corporate structures and diverse jurisdictions, requiring sophisticated and internationally coordinated asset recovery approaches.

Lessons from the European Union, as described by Mungiu-Pippidi and Fazekas (2020), demonstrate the importance of standardizing procedures and harmonizing legal frameworks in facilitating cross-border asset recovery.Their experience in developing multilateral coordination mechanisms and information exchange platforms provides a model that can be adapted for the Southeast Asian regional context.

The comparative study conducted by Gans-Morse et al.(2018) on reducing bureaucratic corruption provides valuable insights into how different countries integrate civil approaches into their anti-corruption strategies.Their research identifies that countries that successfully implement a multidimensional approach, combining civil and criminal law instruments, show higher success rates in asset recovery.

Perspectives from developing countries also provide relevant lessons.Khan et al. (2019) in their study on anti-corruption implementation in challenging contexts underline the importance of considering contextual factors such as institutional capacity, legal culture, and political dynamics in designing asset recovery strategies.

International experiences in the use of technology for asset recovery, as described by Adam and Fazekas (2021), provide insights into how technological innovations can improve system effectiveness. Their study reveals that countries that successfully integrate analytic technologies and digital platforms in the asset recovery process show significant improvements in their success rates.

Lessons learned from international best practices also include aspects of equipment capacity building.Castro and Phillips (2020) identified that countries with structured and continuous professional program development showed better performance in handling complex cases.

International perspectives and comparative learning provide an important foundation for the development of asset recovery systems in Indonesia.Successful adaptation of international best practices will largely depend on the ability to contextualize such learning in light of the specific characteristics and challenges of Indonesia's legal and institutional systems.

3.8. Evaluation and Measurement of Effectiveness

The development of a robust evaluation and effectiveness measurement system is a critical component in ensuring the successful implementation of data-driven asset recovery. This evaluation process requires a comprehensive

measurement framework, integrating quantitative and qualitative dimensions to provide a holistic understanding of system performance.

Gnaldi et al. (2021) in their research on corruption measurement and detection that the evaluation of asset recovery effectiveness requires a multidimensional approach. Quantitative metrics such as the value of successfully problem-solved assets, recovery process time, and asset recovery success ratio should be integrated with qualitative indicators that measure systemic impact and behavioral change. This approach allows for a deeper understanding of overall system effectiveness.

Mungiu-Pippidi and Fazekas (2020) deepen this analysis by underlining accurate and standardized measurements in the evaluation of anti-corruption efforts. They identify several key dimensions that should be considered in the development of an evaluation framework, including process efficiency, deterrence impact, and system thirst. Their proposed evaluation framework includes specific indicators that can measure not only the immediate outputs but also the long-term outcomes of the implementation system.

Thompson (2018) in his analysis of corruption institutional pressures the importance of understanding the impact of institutional pressures on corruption.

Thompson (2018) in his analysis of institutional pressure corruption highlights the importance of understanding the institutional context in evaluation effectiveness. System monitoring should be able to identify not only technical successes in asset recovery but also institutional transformations that occur as a result of system implementation. This includes changes in organizational culture, increased institutional capacity, and strengthened inter-agency coordination mechanisms.

Luna-Pla and Nicolás-Carlock (2020) provide an important perspective on measuring the complexity of analysis in network corruption. They propose the use of network analysis metrics to radiate the effectiveness of the system in overcoming sophisticated corruption schemes. This approach allows for a more in-depth evaluation of the system's ability to identify and disrupt complex corruption networks.

Adam and Fazekas (2021) highlight the role of technology in improving the accuracy and reliability of measurement effectiveness. They analyze how analytics and big data technologies can be leveraged to develop more sophisticated monitoring systems, enabling real-time and predictive analysis of asset recovery system performance.

Evaluation systems should also consider aspects of organizational learning. Jancsics (2019) stresses the importance of integrating feedback loop mechanisms that enable continuous improvement based on lessons learned from implementation.

Castro and Phillips (2020) highlighted developing indicators that can measure the effectiveness of inter-agency coordination in asset recovery processes. They propose an evaluation framework that includes metrics to measure the quality of cooperation, the efficiency of information exchange, and the effectiveness of joint actions between institutions.

Tarigan and Sari (2021) provide important insights into measuring aspects of internal control and accountability in asset management. Their proposed evaluation framework includes indicators to measure transparency of processes, adherence to procedures, and effectiveness of oversight systems.

Ultimately, the development of a comprehensive evaluation and effectiveness measurement system is an important prerequisite in ensuring the successful implementation of data-driven asset recovery. The evaluation framework should be able to integrate multiple dimensions of measurement, facilitate continuous learning, and support evidence-based decision-making in future system development.

3.9. System Development Recommendations

A comprehensive analysis of various aspects of the implementation of the civil asset recovery system resulted in a series of strategic recommendations that are interrelated and transformative in nature. These recommendations are designed to address fundamental challenges and create a more effective and sustainable system.

Strengthening the legal framework is a key foundation for system development. Harmonization of regulations should cover not only substantive but also procedural aspects of asset recovery. Referring to the findings of Castro and Phillips (2020), the legal framework should be able to accommodate the complexity of modern corporate corruption and facilitate coordination across disclosures. Standardization of asset recovery procedures should take into account international best practices while taking into account the characteristics of national legal systems.

Capacity building of law enforcement officials requires a structured and sustainable approach. Training programs should be designed based on a comprehensive needs analysis, covering technical, legal and operational aspects

of asset recovery. Referring to the research of Agustina et al. (2023), a special certification program can be an instrument to ensure consistent competency standards. Gans-Morse et al. (2018) emphasize that the effectiveness of capacity building relies heavily on the integration of training between formal and experiential learning.

The establishment of a specialized integrated asset recovery unit is a strategic step in overcoming institutional fragmentation. This unit must have clear authority and an effective coordination mechanism with various related institutions. Luna-Pla and Nicolás-Carlock (2020) underline the importance of an organizational structure that can cope with the complexity of modern corruption networks. Cross-institutional authority must be protected by clear operational protocols and transparent accountability systems.

The implementation of integrated information systems with the support of modern technology is an important factor in increasing the effectiveness of the system. Adam and Fazekas (2021) demonstrate how analytics and AI technologies can significantly improve asset detection and tracing capabilities. Köbis et al. (2022) emphasize the importance of considering security and privacy aspects in the application of advanced technology.

Strengthening oversight and accountability mechanisms requires a multidimensional approach. Tarigan and Sari (2021) recommend an internal control framework that integrates preventive and detective aspects. The monitoring system should be able to identify deviations early and facilitate quick and effective corrective action.

The development of international cooperation is an important component in the characteristics of confronting modern transnational corruption. Dávid-Barrett and Fazekas (2020) investigate that the effectiveness of cross-border asset recovery largely depends on the quality of cooperation between scientists. Strengthening international network cooperation should include harmonized procedures, efficient information exchange, and joint capacity building.

The implementation of these recommendations requires strong political commitment and a systematic approach. Najih and Wiryani (2020) emphasize the importance of considering the local context in adapting international best practices. The success of the transformation system will largely depend on the ability to integrate the various components of the recommendations in the implementation of a coherent and sustainable framework.

3.10. Projections and Development Directions

The prospect of developing a civil asset recovery system in Indonesia shows a promising but challenging trajectory in the context of combating corruption. Analysis of global trends and national dynamics suggests several directions of development strategies that need to be prioritized for future system optimization.

Technology integration and digital innovation will play a central role in the transformation of the asset recovery system. Adam and Fazekas (2021) in their comprehensive research revealed that emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain and advanced data analytics will be game changers in anti-corruption efforts. These technologies enable more sophisticated detection of corruption patterns, more efficient asset tracking and more effective inter-agency coordination. Silal et al. (2023) reinforce this projection by demonstrating how integrated e-Government can significantly enhance capabilities in corruption control.

Institutional capacity development is a critical dimension that requires ongoing attention. Rustandi et al. (2022) in their reform analysis of the bureaucracy underline that improving the quality of police human resources is a fundamental prerequisite in meeting contemporary law enforcement challenges. Institutional capacity transformation should cover not only technical aspects but also mindset and organizational culture. Castro and Phillips (2020) emphasize the importance of building institutional capabilities that are adaptive to the evolution of corruption modus operandi.

Harmonizing the system with global standards will be an imperative strategy, especially given the transnational characteristics of modern corruption. Luna-Pla and Nicolás-Carlock (2020) identify that contemporary corruption networks that operate beyond national borders, require internationally harmonized approaches. Dávid-Barrett and Fazekas (2020) reinforce this argument by pointing out that the effectiveness of asset recovery depends heavily on the quality of cooperation between successes.

Preventive and deterrence aspects will receive a stronger emphasis in future system development. Bautista-Beauchesne and Garzon (2019) underline the importance of a systematic approach to corruption prevention that integrates various legal instruments. Data-driven asset recovery systems will evolve not only as a mechanism for recovering state losses but also as an effective prevention instrument.

Innovations in coordination and collaboration mechanisms between stakeholders will be the focus of development. Gans-Morse et al. (2018) emphasize that the effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts relies heavily on the

complex interactions between various system components. Technological collaboration-based platforms and more sophisticated coordination protocols will be developed to facilitate more effective collaboration.

The development of evaluation systems and ensuring learning will receive special attention for sustainability improvements. Gnaldi et al. (2021) propose a more comprehensive evaluation approach that integrates quantitative and qualitative metrics. Sophisticated monitoring systems will be developed to enable real-time analysis and rapid adaptation to changing patterns of corruption.

Ultimately, the prospect of developing a data-driven asset recovery system shows significant transformative potential in the national anti-corruption architecture. The success of this transformation will largely depend on the ability to integrate the various dimensions of development within a coherent strategic framework, supported by strong political commitment and effective collaboration between stakeholders.

4. Conclusion

This research provides an in-depth analysis of the urgency and potential of implementing a civil-based asset recovery system as an alternative solution in handling corruption cases in Indonesia. Through a normative juridical approach combined with comparative analysis, this research reveals that the civil approach has several strategic advantages over conventional criminal penalties, especially in terms of more flexible evidentiary standards and a greater focus on asset recovery than punishment of the perpetrator.

The analysis shows that the effectiveness of the civil approach to asset recovery relies heavily on the complex interactions between various components of the system, including the legal framework, institutional capacity, inter-agency coordination, and technology utilization. The research findings show that although this approach offers significant potential in increasing the rate of return of state assets, its implementation still faces major challenges, especially related to institutional fragmentation and limited capacity of law enforcement officers.

The study also reveals the importance of digital transformation in optimizing asset recovery systems, where the integration of technologies such as artificial intelligence, data analytics, and blockchain can significantly improve capabilities in asset tracking and recovery. However, the study also underlines that the successful implementation of technology is highly dependent on the readiness of infrastructure and the competence of the digital apparatus.

In the international context, the study found that the effectiveness of cross-

border asset recovery is strongly influenced by the quality of inter-recognition cooperation and harmonization of procedures. Experience in various countries shows that approaches that integrate civil instruments into anti-corruption systems tend to show higher success rates in asset recovery, especially in cases involving the complexity of international transactions.

Critically, this research identifies that the transformation of the civil-based asset recovery system requires a holistic approach that not only touches on technical and procedural aspects, but also includes fundamental changes in the culture of law enforcement and the mindset of the apparatus. Recommendations resulted in the importance of strengthening institutional capacity, harmonizing regulations, and developing more effective coordination mechanisms.

Although this study makes a significant contribution to the development of understanding of the potential civil approach to asset recovery, some aspects still require further exploration, especially regarding the long-term impact of the implementation system on the overall effectiveness of the fight against corruption. This study also underscores the importance of further research to develop more comprehensive metrics in the effectiveness measurement system and identify critical factors that affect its successful implementation in the specific context of Indonesia.

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