



Universitas Negeri Surabaya
Faculty of Social and Legal Sciences,
Bachelor of Laws Study Program

Document Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses	CODE	Course Family	Credit Weight			SEMESTER	Compilation Date
Corporate Crime	7420102136	Compulsory Study Program Subjects	T=2	P=0	ECTS=3.18	6	July 17, 2024
AUTHORIZATION	SP Developer	Course Cluster Coordinator	Study Program Coordinator				
	Vita Mahardhika, S.H., M.H.	Dr. Pudji Astuti, S.H., M.H.	Vita Mahardhika, S.H., M.H.				

Learning model	Project Based Learning																																																		
Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)	PLO study program that is charged to the course																																																		
PLO-5	Able to resolve legal issues by elaborating on positive law and legal principles in the field of sports law and law in general;																																																		
PLO-12	Able to understand material legal aspects																																																		
PLO-14	Able to apply logical, critical, systematic, solution and innovative thinking																																																		
PLO-19	Upholding human values by working together and having social sensitivity																																																		
Program Objectives (PO)																																																			
PO - 1	provide students with an understanding of the legal aspects relating to criminal acts committed by corporate entities or companies.																																																		
PLO-PO Matrix																																																			
	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <th>P.O</th> <th>PLO-5</th> <th>PLO-12</th> <th>PLO-14</th> <th>PLO-19</th> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	P.O	PLO-5	PLO-12	PLO-14	PLO-19	PO-1																																												
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PO-1																																																			
PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)																																																			
	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <th rowspan="2">P.O</th> <th colspan="16">Week</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th><th>5</th><th>6</th><th>7</th><th>8</th><th>9</th><th>10</th><th>11</th><th>12</th><th>13</th><th>14</th><th>15</th><th>16</th> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-1</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>	P.O	Week																1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	PO-1																
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PO-1																																																			

Short Course Description This course examines crimes committed by corporations from various aspects in a comprehensive manner related to current development and development

References

Main :

1. Setiyono. 2002. Kejahatan Korporasi (Analisis Viktimologis dan pertanggungjawaban Korporasi dalam Hukum Pidana Indonesia). Averroes Press dan Pustaka Pelajar, Malang.
2. Hamzah Hatrik. 1996. Asas Pertanggungjawaban Korporasi Dalam Hukum Pidana Indonesia. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakrta.
3. JE Sahetapy. 1995. Bunga Rampai Viktimisasi. Eresco, Bandung.
4. JE Sahetapy. 1994. Kejahatan Korporasi. Eresco, Bandung.
5. IS Susanto. 1995. Diktat Kejahatan Korporasi. UNDIP, Semarang.
6. Dwija Priyatno.2003. Kebijakan Legislasi tentang Sistem pertanggungjawaban Pidana Korporasi Di Indonesia. Eresco, Bandung.
7. Barda Nawawi Arief. 2003. Kapita Selekta hukum Pidana. UNDIP, Semarang.
8. Marshall B Clinard dan Peter C Yeager. 1980. Corporate Crime. The Free Press, New York.

Supporters:

Supporting lecturer		Dr. Pudji Astuti, S.H., M.H. Emmilia Rusdiana, S.H., M.H.					
Week-	Final abilities of each learning stage (Sub-PO)	Evaluation		Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [Estimated time]		Learning materials [References]	Assessment Weight (%)
		Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline (offline)	Online (online)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Students can understand the concept of corporations in depth in the context of corporate crime and the perspective of criminal law and the minimum literature required	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Able to explain corporate concepts 2.Can distinguish crimes related to corporations 3.Can analyze corporate crime in the context of criminal theory and law 	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.less if you are able to answer a small part of the questions correctly <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	4 X 50 hands-on learning		<p>Material: Corporate Concepts Reader: <i>JE Sahetapy. 1995. An Anthology of Victimization. Eresco, Bandung.</i></p>	5%
2	Students can understand the concept of corporations in depth in the context of corporate crime and the perspective of criminal law and the minimum literature required	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Able to explain corporate concepts 2.Can distinguish crimes related to corporations 3.Can analyze corporate crime in the context of criminal theory and law 	<p>Criteria: Full marks if clippings about corporate crime have been madeFull marks if clippings have been analyzedFull marks if the analysis is correct</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	4 X 50 hands-on learning		<p>Material: Corporate Concepts Library: <i>Setiyono. 2002. Corporate Crime (Victimological Analysis and Corporate Responsibility in Indonesian Criminal Law). Averroes Press and Student Library, Malang.</i></p>	5%
3	Students can understand the characteristics of corporate crime so they can explain the differences with conventional crime	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Students are able to analyze the characteristics of corporate crime 2.Students are able to explain the various types of corporate crimes 3.Students are able to differentiate between corporate crime and conventional crime 	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.less if you are able to answer a small part of the questions correctly <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	4 X 50 hands-on learning		<p>Material: scope of corporate crime Reader: <i>Hamzah Hatrik. 1996. Principles of Corporate Responsibility in Indonesian Criminal Law. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.</i></p>	5%

4	Students can understand the characteristics of corporate crime so they can explain the differences with conventional crime	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students are able to analyze the characteristics of corporate crime 2. Students are able to explain the various types of corporate crimes 3. Students are able to differentiate between corporate crime and conventional crime 	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2. It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3. less if you are able to answer a small part of the questions correctly <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	4 X 50 hands-on learning		<p>Material: scope of corporate crime Reader: <i>Hamzah Hatrik. 1996. Principles of Corporate Responsibility in Indonesian Criminal Law. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.</i></p>	5%
5	Students can understand the theory, principles and systems of corporate criminal responsibility by referring to the Criminal Code, laws and regulations outside the Criminal Code, and the Draft Criminal Code.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students can apply the theory of criminal responsibility to criminal acts committed by corporations 2. Students can explain the principles of corporate criminal responsibility 3. Students are able to differentiate between corporate criminal liability systems according to those regulated in the Criminal Code and those outside the Criminal Code 	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2. It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3. less if you are able to answer a small part of the questions correctly <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Direct learning 2 X 50		<p>Material: principle of responsibility [corporate crime Reference: <i>Hamzah Hatrik. 1996. Principles of Corporate Responsibility in Indonesian Criminal Law. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.</i></p>	5%

6	Students can understand the theory, principles and systems of corporate criminal responsibility by referring to the Criminal Code, laws and regulations outside the Criminal Code, and the Draft Criminal Code.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students can apply the theory of criminal responsibility to criminal acts committed by corporations 2. Students can explain the principles of corporate criminal responsibility 3. Students are able to differentiate between corporate criminal liability systems according to those regulated in the Criminal Code and those outside the Criminal Code 	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2. It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3. less if you are able to answer a small part of the questions correctly <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Direct learning 2 X 50		<p>Material: principle of responsibility [corporate crime]</p> <p>Reference: <i>Hamzah Hatrik. 1996. Principles of Corporate Responsibility in Indonesian Criminal Law. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.</i></p>	5%
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8	Answering UTS questions	Able to answer UTS questions correctly	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.less if you are able to answer a small part of the questions correctly <p>Form of Assessment : Test</p>	Written test 2 X 50		<p>Material: scope of corporate crime Reader: <i>Setiyono. 2002. Corporate Crime (Victimological Analysis and Corporate Responsibility in Indonesian Criminal Law). Averroes Press and Student Library, Malang.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: principle of responsibility [corporate crime Reference: <i>Hamzah Hatrik. 1996. Principles of Corporate Responsibility in Indonesian Criminal Law. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: corporate criminal responsibility system Reference: <i>Dwija Priyatno.2003. Legislative Policy regarding the Corporate Criminal Accountability System in Indonesia. Eresco, Bandung.</i></p>	15%
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9	Students can describe the types of corporate crime and general theories of the causes of crime in criminology and those specifically in studying the causes of corporate crime	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students are able to analyze the types of corporate crimes that occur today 2. Students are able to explain the causes of corporate crimes that occur today 	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2. It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3. Less if you are able to answer a small part of the questions correctly <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Hands-on learning 6 X 50		<p>Material: corporate responsibility system Reference: <i>Dwija Priyatno. 2003. Legislative Policy regarding the Corporate Criminal Accountability System in Indonesia. Eresco, Bandung.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: victims in corporate crime Reader: <i>Setiyono. 2002. Corporate Crime (Victimological Analysis and Corporate Responsibility in Indonesian Criminal Law). Averroes Press and Student Library, Malang.</i></p>	5%
10	Students can describe the types of corporate crime and general theories of the causes of crime in criminology and those specifically in studying the causes of corporate crime	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students are able to analyze the types of corporate crimes that occur today 2. Students are able to explain the causes of corporate crimes that occur today 	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2. It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3. Less if you are able to answer a small part of the questions correctly <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	Hands-on learning 6 X 50		<p>Material: corporate responsibility system Reference: <i>Dwija Priyatno. 2003. Legislative Policy regarding the Corporate Criminal Accountability System in Indonesia. Eresco, Bandung.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: victims in corporate crime Reader: <i>Setiyono. 2002. Corporate Crime (Victimological Analysis and Corporate Responsibility in Indonesian Criminal Law). Averroes Press and Student Library, Malang.</i></p>	5%

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12	Students can understand the characteristics of victims and the various forms of loss experienced and the legal protection they are entitled to obtain.	Students are able to describe the forms of loss experienced and the legal protection they are entitled to obtain.	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.less if you are able to answer a small part of the questions correctly <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	4 X 50 hands-on learning		<p>Material: victims of corporate crime Reader: Setiyono. 2002. <i>Corporate Crime (Victimological Analysis and Corporate Responsibility in Indonesian Criminal Law)</i>. Averroes Press and Student Library, Malang.</p> <hr/> <p>Material: corporate responsibility theory Reader: Hamzah Hatrik. 1996. <i>Principles of Corporate Responsibility in Indonesian Criminal Law</i>. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.</p> <hr/> <p>Material: principles of providing compensation in criminal law Reference: Barda Nawawi Arief. 2003. <i>Capita Selecta Criminal Law</i>. UNDIP, Semarang.</p>	5%
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13	Students can understand the characteristics of victims and the various forms of loss experienced and the legal protection they are entitled to obtain.	Students are able to describe the forms of loss experienced and the legal protection they are entitled to obtain.	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.less if you are able to answer a small part of the questions correctly <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	4 X 50 hands-on learning		<p>Material: victims of corporate crime Reader: <i>Setiyono. 2002. Corporate Crime (Victimological Analysis and Corporate Responsibility in Indonesian Criminal Law). Averroes Press and Student Library, Malang.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: corporate responsibility theory Reader: <i>Hamzah Hatrik. 1996. Principles of Corporate Responsibility in Indonesian Criminal Law. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: principles of providing compensation in criminal law Reference: <i>Barda Nawawi Arief. 2003. Capita Selecta Criminal Law. UNDIP, Semarang.</i></p>	5%
14	Students can understand countermeasures, regulations or patterns for formulating criminal sanctions, and anticipate developments in corporate crime in the future	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Students are able to describe efforts to overcome corporate crime 2.Students are able to explain the formulation of sanctions in corporate crimes 	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.less if you are able to answer a small part of the questions correctly <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	4 X 50 hands-on learning		<p>Material: corporate responsibility Reader: <i>Hamzah Hatrik. 1996. Principles of Corporate Responsibility in Indonesian Criminal Law. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: overcoming corporate crime Reference: <i>Dwija Priyatno.2003. Legislative Policy regarding the Corporate Criminal Accountability System in Indonesia. Eresco, Bandung.</i></p>	5%

15	Students can understand countermeasures, regulations or patterns for formulating criminal sanctions, and anticipate developments in corporate crime in the future	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students are able to describe efforts to overcome corporate crime 2. Students are able to explain the formulation of sanctions in corporate crimes 	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2. It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3. less if you are able to answer a small part of the questions correctly <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	4 X 50 hands-on learning		<p>Material: corporate responsibility Reader: <i>Hamzah Hatrik. 1996. Principles of Corporate Responsibility in Indonesian Criminal Law. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: overcoming corporate crime Reference: <i>Dwija Priyatno. 2003. Legislative Policy regarding the Corporate Criminal Accountability System in Indonesia. Eresco, Bandung.</i></p>	5%
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16	Students are able to answer UAS questions	Students are able to achieve a minimum grade of C	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.It's good if you can answer all the questions correctly 2.It is enough if you are able to answer most of the questions correctly 3.less if you are able to answer a small part of the questions correctly <p>Form of Assessment : Test</p>	Written test 2 X 50		<p>Material: victims of corporate crime Reader: <i>Setiyono. 2002. Corporate Crime (Victimological Analysis and Corporate Responsibility in Indonesian Criminal Law). Averroes Press and Student Library, Malang.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: principles of corporate responsibility Reader: <i>Hamzah Hatrik. 1996. Principles of Corporate Responsibility in Indonesian Criminal Law. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: theory of corporate responsibility Reference: <i>Dwija Priyatno.2003. Legislative Policy regarding the Corporate Criminal Accountability System in Indonesia. Eresco, Bandung.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Material: principles in criminal law Reader: <i>Barda Nawawi Arief. 2003. Capita Selecta Criminal Law. UNDIP, Semarang.</i></p>	15%
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Evaluation Percentage Recap: Project Based Learning

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	70%
2.	Test	30%
		100%

Notes

1. **Learning Outcomes of Study Program Graduates (PLO - Study Program)** are the abilities possessed by each Study Program graduate which are the internalization of attitudes, mastery of knowledge and skills according to the level of their study program obtained through the learning process.
2. **The PLO imposed on courses** are several learning outcomes of study program graduates (CPL-Study Program) which are used for the formation/development of a course consisting of aspects of attitude, general skills, special skills

and knowledge.

3. **Program Objectives (PO)** are abilities that are specifically described from the PLO assigned to a course, and are specific to the study material or learning materials for that course.
4. **Subject Sub-PO (Sub-PO)** is a capability that is specifically described from the PO that can be measured or observed and is the final ability that is planned at each learning stage, and is specific to the learning material of the course.
5. **Indicators for assessing** abilities in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the abilities or performance of student learning outcomes accompanied by evidence.
6. **Assessment Criteria** are benchmarks used as a measure or measure of learning achievement in assessments based on predetermined indicators. Assessment criteria are guidelines for assessors so that assessments are consistent and unbiased. Criteria can be quantitative or qualitative.
7. **Forms of assessment:** test and non-test.
8. **Forms of learning:** Lecture, Response, Tutorial, Seminar or equivalent, Practicum, Studio Practice, Workshop Practice, Field Practice, Research, Community Service and/or other equivalent forms of learning.
9. **Learning Methods:** Small Group Discussion, Role-Play & Simulation, Discovery Learning, Self-Directed Learning, Cooperative Learning, Collaborative Learning, Contextual Learning, Project Based Learning, and other equivalent methods.
10. **Learning materials** are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.
11. **The assessment weight** is the percentage of assessment of each sub-PO achievement whose size is proportional to the level of difficulty of achieving that sub-PO, and the total is 100%.
12. TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.