IPSO JURE JOURNAL

IPSO JURE

Journal

E-ISSN : 3032-7644
https://nawalaeducation.com/index.php/IJJ/

Cooperation Between Countries in the Enforcement of International Criminal Law as an Effort to Combat Transnational Crimes That Threaten World Peace

Adelia Nafa Aura[1], Imanudin[2], Cik Marhayani[3]

[1]law student at Pertiba University
[2]lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Pertiba University
[3]lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Pertiba University

Received: 30 June 2026
Revised: 16 July 2026
Accepted: 23 July 2026
Published: 30 July 2026

Corresponding Author:
Author Name*: Adelia Nafa Aura
Email*:adelianafaaura@gmail.com

Abstract: *Transnational crime is a form of crime that develops along with increasing globalization and technological advancement, thus posing a threat to world security, order, and peace. The characteristics of crimes that cross national borders mean that their enforcement cannot be carried out based solely on national law, but requires the role of International Criminal Law and cooperation between countries. This research aims to analyze transnational crimes from the perspective of International Criminal Law and examine the importance of cooperation between countries in supporting law enforcement against these crimes. This research uses normative legal research methods with a legislative approach and a conceptual approach. The data used were in the form of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials obtained through literature studies, then analyzed qualitatively descriptively. The results of the study show that International Criminal Law has provided various legal instruments, such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) 2000, the 1948 Genocide Convention, and the 1998 Rome Statute, as the basis for law enforcement against transnational crimes. However, the effectiveness of law enforcement is highly dependent on cooperation between countries through the Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) mechanism, extradition, information exchange, and coordination with international organizations such as INTERPOL, UNODC, and the United Nations. Therefore, strengthening international cooperation is an important factor in increasing the effectiveness of international criminal law enforcement to combat transnational crime and realize world security and peace.*

Keywords: *Cooperation Between Countries, International Criminal Law, Transnational Crime, Law Enforcement, World Peace.*

INTRODUCTION

The development of globalization has brought significant changes in various aspects of the life of the international community. Advances in information technology, communication, transportation, and increasing mobility of people and goods between countries not only have a positive impact on economic growth and international relations, but also open up opportunities for the development of various forms of crime that cross the borders of the country's jurisdiction. These crimes are known as transnational crimes,

IPSO JURE

Journal

IPSO JURE JOURNAL

E-ISSN : 3032-7644
https://nawalaeducation.com/index.php/IJJ/

which are criminal acts that involve more than one country either in the process of planning, implementation, perpetrators, victims, and legal consequences caused. This phenomenon shows that transnational crime has developed into a serious threat to world security, stability, and peace that requires handling that not only relies on national law, but also through the mechanisms of International Criminal Law.[1]

Various forms of transnational crimes such as human trafficking, narcotics smuggling, money laundering, illegal arms trafficking, cybercrime, terrorism, and genocide have complex characteristics and involve cross-border networks. This complexity causes law enforcement processes to often face various obstacles, such as differences in national legal systems, limited jurisdictions, and lack of coordination between countries. As a result, criminals often take advantage of legal loopholes and regulatory differences to avoid criminal liability. Therefore, a system of international cooperation is needed that is able to strengthen the effectiveness of law enforcement against various forms of transnational crime.[2]

In this context, International Criminal Law has a very important role as a legal basis in regulating criminal liability for international criminals. Through various international legal instruments, such as the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide 1948, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) 2000, and the 1998 Rome Statute, the international community seeks to create a law enforcement mechanism that is able to provide legal certainty, justice, and protection of human rights. In addition, the establishment of the International Criminal Court (ICC) is one of the important steps in strengthening the enforcement of International Criminal Law against perpetrators of crimes that threaten world peace.[3]

Although various international legal instruments have been established, the effectiveness of the enforcement of International Criminal Law still depends heavily on cooperation between countries. This is because each country has sovereignty over its own territory so that the process of investigation, arrest of perpetrators, collection of evidence, extradition, and return of assets resulting from crimes cannot be carried out unilaterally. Cooperation between countries through Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) mechanisms, extradition treaties, exchange of intelligence information, and coordination through international organizations such as INTERPOL, UNODC, and the United Nations are factors that greatly determine the success of the eradication of transnational crime.[4]

Based on this description, this study aims to analyze how transnational crimes are viewed from the perspective of International Criminal Law and examine the importance of cooperation between countries in supporting the effectiveness of the enforcement of International Criminal Law as an effort to combat transnational crimes that threaten world peace. Through this research, it is hoped that it can make an

[1] Antonio Cassese, International Criminal Law, 3rd ed. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013), hlm. 18.
[2] United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), 2000.
[3] M. Cherif Bassiouni, Introduction to International Criminal Law, 2nd ed. (Leiden: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2013), hlm. 3.
[4] Malcolm N. Shaw, International Law, 9th ed. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2021), hlm. 812.

IPSO JURE

Journal

IPSO JURE JOURNAL

E-ISSN : 3032-7644
https://nawalaeducation.com/index.php/IJJ/

academic contribution to the development of the study of International Criminal Law as well as a reference in strengthening international cooperation to create sustainable world security, justice, and peace.[5]

METODELOGY

This research uses normative legal research methods with a statutory approach and a conceptual approach. This approach is carried out through the study of various laws and regulations, international conventions, and the opinions of experts related to cooperation between countries in the enforcement of International Criminal Law against transnational crimes.

The legal materials used consist of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. The collection of legal materials is carried out through library research, then analyzed in a qualitative descriptive manner to gain an understanding of the role of cooperation between countries in the enforcement of International Criminal Law as an effort to combat transnational crimes that threaten world peace.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Transnational Crime in the Perspective of International Criminal Law

Transnational crime is a form of crime that develops along with increasing globalization, advances in information technology, and the opening of relations between countries. These developments have a positive impact on economic growth and international relations, but on the other hand also open up opportunities for the emergence of various forms of crime that are no longer limited to the jurisdiction of a country. Various criminal acts such as human trafficking, narcotics smuggling, money laundering, terrorism, illegal arms trafficking, cybercrime, and genocide are real threats that not only harm one country, but also disrupt the security and order of the international community. Therefore, transnational crimes are seen as one of the main challenges in the enforcement of International Criminal Law.[6]

In general, transnational crime is a criminal act that has elements of cross-border crime. A crime can be categorized as a transnational crime if the process of planning, implementing, perpetrators, victims, or consequences involves more than one country. These characteristics make handling more complex than ordinary crimes, because each country has different legal systems, judicial procedures, and jurisdictions. As a result, the process of investigation, investigation, arrest of perpetrators, and the implementation of court decisions requires close coordination between countries.[7]

In its development, International Criminal Law exists as a legal instrument that regulates various forms of crimes that threaten the interests of the international community. In contrast to national criminal law that applies within the territory of a country, International Criminal Law has a broader scope because it regulates accountability for crimes that impact the international community as a whole. The existence of

[5] Boer Mauna, International Law: Meaning, Role, and Function in the Era of Global Dynamics, Second Edition (Bandung: Alumni, 2015), p. 487.

[6] Antonio Cassese, International Criminal Law, 3rd ed. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013), hlm. 18.

[7] United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), 2000.

E-ISSN : 3032-7644
https://nawalaeducation.com/index.php/IJJ/

this law shows that there are universal values that must be protected together, such as human rights, international security, and world peace.[8]

One form of international crime that has received special attention is genocide. Etymologically, the term genocide comes from the word genos which means nation or race and caedere which means to kill. From the perspective of international law, genocide is defined as an act committed with the intention of destroying all or part of a nation, racial, ethnic, or religious group through killing, torture, the creation of living conditions that lead to destruction, birth prevention, or the forcible transfer of children to other groups. This act is one of the most serious human rights violations because it threatens the survival of a community group.[9]

The provisions on genocide were first affirmed in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide in 1948. Furthermore, this provision was strengthened through the Rome Statute of 1998 which stipulated genocide as one of the crimes under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court. In addition to genocide, the Rome Statute also regulates crimes against humanity, war crimes, and crimes of aggression as forms of crime that are of concern to the international community. The arrangement shows that the international community has a shared commitment to prevent and take action against various forms of crimes that threaten world peace.[10]

Genocide is categorized as an international crime because the consequences are not only felt by the victims individually, but also affect political stability, security, and relations between countries. Therefore, it is not enough to resolve it through national legal mechanisms, but requires the involvement of the international community through the International Criminal Law instrument. In this context, states have a moral and legal obligation to cooperate in preventing, investigating, and prosecuting perpetrators of international crimes in accordance with the principles of applicable international law. [11]

As transnational forms of crime develop, various transnational organized crime organizations have also emerged that have international networks. The organization takes advantage of technological advancements, the global financial system, and weak coordination between countries to carry out its criminal activities. This condition makes law enforcement increasingly difficult because perpetrators can move from one country to another to avoid legal proceedings. Therefore, the existence of International Criminal Law is very important as a basis for strengthening law enforcement mechanisms against transnational criminals.[12]

In addition to regulating the types of international crimes, International Criminal Law also affirms that individuals can be held criminally responsible for their actions. This principle is an important development in modern international law because previously the responsibility was more imposed on the state. Currently, any individual, including state officials, military commanders, and political leaders, can be

[8] M. Cherif Bassiouni, Introduction to International Criminal Law, 2nd ed. (Leiden: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2013), hlm. 3.
[9] Romli Atmasasmita, Introduction to International Criminal Law (Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2006), p. 56.
[10] Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court 1998, Pasal 5–8.
[11] Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 1948, Pasal II.
[12] Malcolm N. Shaw, International Law, 9th ed. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2021), hlm. 786.

E-ISSN : 3032-7644
https://nawalaeducation.com/index.php/IJJ/

held accountable if proven to have committed international crimes. Thus, no one is above the law, so that the principles of international justice can be realized more effectively[13].

The enforcement of International Criminal Law against transnational crimes is basically carried out through various mechanisms that have been agreed upon by the international community. One of these mechanisms is the establishment of the International Criminal Court (ICC) through the Rome Statute of 1998. The Court was established as an international criminal justice institution that is permanent and has the authority to try individuals who commit the most serious international crimes. The existence of the ICC is an important milestone in the development of International Criminal Law because it shows the commitment of the international community to prevent impunity for perpetrators of crimes that threaten world peace.[14]

Based on the Rome Statute of 1998, the International Criminal Court has four jurisdictional scopes, namely material jurisdiction, personal jurisdiction, territorial jurisdiction, and temporal jurisdiction. Material jurisdiction gives the Court the authority to try four types of international crimes, namely genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and crimes of aggression. Personal jurisdiction asserts that the legal subject to which accountability can be held is the individual, not the state. Furthermore, territorial jurisdiction relates to the location of the crime or the territory of the participating countries of the Rome Statute, while temporal jurisdiction limits the jurisdiction of the Court only to crimes that occurred after the Rome Statute entered into force. The arrangement provides legal certainty while limiting the scope of the Court's authority so as not to conflict with the principles of international law.[15]

One of the main principles in International Criminal Law is individual criminal responsibility, i.e. every individual who commits an international crime can be held personally accountable regardless of his position or position. This principle emphasizes that heads of state, government officials, military commanders, and leaders of organizations do not obtain immunity if proven to have committed international crimes. Thus, International Criminal Law places the principle of equality before the law as the foundation in the enforcement of international justice.[16]

In practice, the enforcement of International Criminal Law still faces various obstacles. Not all countries are parties to the Rome Statute so the implementation of the Court's decision often depends on the willingness of the state to cooperate. In addition, the principle of state sovereignty is also a challenge because each country has full authority over its territory and legal system. As a result, the process of arresting perpetrators, collecting evidence, and implementing international court decisions often experience obstacles if they are not supported by cooperation between countries.[17]

One example of the application of International Criminal Law can be seen in the alleged act of genocide against the Rohingya ethnic group in Myanmar. The incident has attracted the attention of the international community because it is suspected of meeting the elements of the crime of genocide and crimes against humanity as regulated in the Rome Statute. Although Myanmar is not a member state of the

[13] William A. Schabas, An Introduction to the International Criminal Court, 5th ed. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2017), hlm. 102

[14] Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court 1998, Preamble and Article 1.

[15] Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court 1998, Article 5, Article 11, Article 12, and Article 25.

[16] Antonio Cassese, International Criminal Law, 3rd ed. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013), hlm. 312.

[17] Malcolm N. Shaw, International Law, 9th ed. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2021), hlm. 825.

E-ISSN : 3032-7644
https://nawalaeducation.com/index.php/IJJ/

Rome Statute, the international community still seeks to promote a settlement through various international legal mechanisms and United Nations forums. The case shows that transnational crime is no longer an internal problem of a country, but has become a shared responsibility of the international community to prevent the recurrence of gross human rights violations.[18]

In addition to the International Criminal Court, the fight against transnational crimes also requires the support of various other international legal instruments, such as international conventions, extradition treaties, and Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA). These instruments are the basis for countries to help each other in the process of investigations, arresting perpetrators, exchanging information, and returning assets from crimes. With this coordination, the law enforcement process can run more effectively even though the crimes that occur involve several countries at once.[19]

Based on the description above, it can be understood that International Criminal Law has a very important position in dealing with the increasingly complex development of transnational crimes. Through the regulation of international crimes, the authority of the International Criminal Court, and the principle of individual accountability, the international community has a strong legal basis in cracking down on transnational criminals. However, the effectiveness of such law enforcement still depends on each country's commitment to respect international law and strengthen cooperation in the law enforcement process. Therefore, cooperation between countries is a factor that greatly determines the success of the eradication of transnational crime and will be discussed further in the next discussion on forms of international cooperation in the enforcement of International Criminal Law.[20]

B. Cooperation Between States in the Enforcement of International Criminal Law as an Effort to Combat Transnational Crime

Transnational crime is a form of crime that has cross-border characteristics so that its resolution cannot be done only through the national legal system. Differences in jurisdiction, legal systems, and the interests of each country are often obstacles in the process of investigating and prosecuting perpetrators. Therefore, cooperation between countries is one of the most important instruments in supporting the effectiveness of the enforcement of International Criminal Law. Through this cooperation, countries can exchange information, provide legal assistance, extradition perpetrators, and return assets from crimes that are outside their country's territory.[21]

Conceptually, international cooperation is a relationship built by two or more countries based on common interests and goals. Siitonen explained that cooperation is a form of social interaction that allows international actors to achieve common goals through resource sharing, policy coordination, and collective action implementation. In the context of International Criminal Law, cooperation between countries not

[18] William A. Schabas, Genocide in International Law: The Crime of Crimes, 2nd ed. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009), hlm. 420.

[19] M. Cherif Bassiouni, Introduction to International Criminal Law, 2nd ed. (Leiden: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2013), hlm. 117.

[20] Huala Adolf, Aspects of State in International Law (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2015), p. 245

[21] Malcolm N. Shaw, International Law, 9th ed. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2021), hlm. 812

IPSO JURE JOURNAL

IPSO JURE

Journal

E-ISSN : 3032-7644
https://nawalaeducation.com/index.php/IJJ/

only aims to strengthen diplomatic relations, but also becomes a means to create a more effective law enforcement system against various forms of transnational crime.[22]

The increasingly complex development of transnational crime has led to the birth of various international legal instruments that regulate cooperation mechanisms in the field of law enforcement. One of the instruments that has an important role is the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) in 2000. The convention serves as a basis for countries to strengthen coordination in preventing and eradicating transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons, migrant smuggling, money laundering, illegal firearms trafficking, and various other forms of organized crime. Through this convention, countries are encouraged to adapt their national regulations to international standards so as to create uniformity in the law enforcement process.[23]

In addition to UNTOC, international cooperation is also realized through various international organizations that focus on countering transnational crime. INTERPOL, for example, has an important role in facilitating the exchange of intelligence data, the search for international fugitives, and the coordination of investigations between countries. Meanwhile, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) plays a role in providing technical assistance, training, and international policy formulation related to the eradication of transnational crime. The presence of these organizations shows that the enforcement of International Criminal Law requires synergy between states and international institutions in order to run optimally.
[24]

In the Southeast Asian region, cooperation in combating transnational crime is realized through various ASEAN forums, such as the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC) and ASEANAPOL. The two forums became a forum for coordination between ASEAN member countries in dealing with various threats of transnational crime through information exchange, capacity building of law enforcement officials, the development of joint strategies, and the implementation of cross-border operations. The regional cooperation shows that the threat of transnational crime cannot be solved individually, but rather requires the joint commitment of all countries in the region.[25]

Basically, every country has an obligation to respect the sovereignty principle of other countries. Therefore, law enforcement officials in a country cannot directly carry out investigations or arrests in the territory of another country without their consent. This condition is what makes international cooperation very important in the enforcement of International Criminal Law. Through various international agreements, countries can provide mutual assistance in accordance with the provisions of international law without neglecting the principle of state sovereignty.[26]

In practice, cooperation between countries also provides great benefits in accelerating the process of disclosing transnational crime networks. The exchange of intelligence information, the use of shared

[22] Siitonen, International Cooperation Theory (Helsinki: University Press, 1990), hlm. 42.
[23] 3.United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), 2000.
[24] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Transnational Organized Crime Strategy, 2023
[25] E. A. Frahma, "International Organizations in Countering Transnational Crime: A Study on the Dynamics of ASEAN Interstate Cooperation," Journal of Legal Sciences, Vol. 6, No. 2 (2025), pp. 253–262
[26] Boer Mauna, International Law: Definition, Role, and Function in the Era of Global Dynamics, Second Edition (Bandung: Alumni, 2015), p. 350.

IPSO JURE JOURNAL

IPSO JURE

Journal

E-ISSN : 3032-7644
https://nawalaeducation.com/index.php/IJJ/

technology, and coordination between law enforcement officials allow each country to detect increasingly complex crime patterns. Thus, efforts to prevent and take action against criminals can be carried out more quickly, effectively, and coordinated. This also shows that the success of the enforcement of International Criminal Law is highly dependent on the level of cooperation established among countries in the world.[27]

Based on this description, it can be understood that cooperation between countries is the main foundation in the enforcement of International Criminal Law. Without coordination, information exchange, and mutual commitment between countries, various international legal instruments will not be able to function effectively. Therefore, strengthening international cooperation must continue to be improved as a strategic step in dealing with the development of transnational crimes that are increasingly complex and threaten world peace.[28]

One of the tangible forms of cooperation between countries in the enforcement of International Criminal Law is through the mechanism of Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) or Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters. MLA is an agreement that provides a legal basis for countries to provide mutual assistance in the process of investigation, prosecution, examination at trial, search for evidence, summoning witnesses, freezing assets, and returning the proceeds of criminal acts that are outside the jurisdiction of a country. The existence of MLAs is very important considering that transnational crime perpetrators often take advantage of differences in the legal system between countries to avoid legal proceedings.[29]

In addition to MLAs, the extradition mechanism is also an important instrument in the enforcement of International Criminal Law. Extradition is the process of handing over a person who is suspected or has been declared to have committed a criminal act from one country to another country that has the authority to try the perpetrator. Through extradition treaties, countries can prevent criminals from using other countries' territory as hiding places. Thus, the law enforcement process can run more effectively while narrowing the space for transnational crime perpetrators.
[30]

Indonesia has established various forms of international cooperation in order to strengthen law enforcement against transnational crimes. One of the most important examples is the Mutual Legal Assistance Agreement between Indonesia and Switzerland. The cooperation aims to facilitate the exchange of information, tracing of assets resulting from criminal acts, and the return of assets stored abroad. Given that many transnational crime perpetrators hide the proceeds of their crimes from financial institutions abroad, the existence of the agreement provides great benefits for the process of recovering state losses while strengthening the eradication of transnational crimes.[31]

In addition to these successes, international cooperation in the enforcement of International Criminal Law still faces various challenges. Differences in legal systems, national political interests, limited human resources, and uneven technological capabilities between countries often hinder the effectiveness of

---

[27] Huala Adolf, International Law (Jakarta: RajaGrafindo Persada, 2014), p. 214.

[28] Antonio Cassese, International Criminal Law, 3rd ed. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013), hlm. 394.

[29] United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), 2000, Pasal 18

[30] M. Cherif Bassiouni, International Extradition: United States Law and Practice, 6th ed. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014), hlm. 5.

[31] T. Yuwono, R. Kusniati, and B. Ardianto, "Reciprocal Legal Assistance in Transnational Crime Management: An Indonesia–Swiss Study," Journal of Law, Vol. 2, No. 3 (2021), pp. 268–287

E-ISSN : 3032-7644
https://nawalaeducation.com/index.php/IJJ/

cooperation. In addition, there are still countries that have not ratified various international conventions so that the implementation of cooperation cannot be carried out optimally. This condition shows that the success of international law enforcement depends not only on the existence of legal instruments, but also on the political commitment of each country to carry out its obligations under international law.[32]

Advances in information technology also present new challenges in the eradication of transnational crime. The emergence of cybercrime, money laundering through the digital financial system, and illegal trade through electronic platforms have caused law enforcement officials to increase capacity and strengthen international cooperation. Therefore, data exchange, joint technology development, and improving the quality of human resources are an inseparable part of efforts to enforce International Criminal Law in the digital era.[33]

In the future, the effectiveness of cooperation between countries needs to continue to be strengthened through harmonization of laws and regulations, increased coordination between law enforcement agencies, and strengthening the role of international organizations such as the United Nations, INTERPOL, and UNODC. This step is expected to be able to create a law enforcement system that is more responsive to the development of transnational crime, while providing more optimal protection for the international community from various threats of transnational crime.[34]

Based on the above description, it can be concluded that cooperation between countries is a factor that greatly determines the success of the enforcement of International Criminal Law. Without coordination and mutual commitment, various international legal instruments will not be able to function optimally in eradicating transnational crime. On the other hand, if countries are able to build effective cooperation through various international agreements, international organizations, and mutual legal assistance mechanisms, then efforts to prevent and prosecute transnational crimes will be more optimal. Thus, cooperation between countries is one of the main pillars in maintaining security, upholding justice, and realizing world peace as the main goal of International Criminal Law.[35]

CONCLUSIONS

Transnational crime is a form of crime that has cross-border characteristics and has a wide impact on world security, order, and peace. The development of globalization and technological advances have made transnational crimes more complex so that they can no longer be dealt with only through national law. Therefore, International Criminal Law plays an important role as a legal basis in regulating the accountability of international perpetrators through various instruments, such as the 1948 Genocide Convention, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) 2000, and the 1998 Rome Statute which became the basis for the establishment of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

[32] Malcolm N. Shaw, International Law, 9th ed. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2021), hlm. 829
[33] United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Global Report on Transnational Organized Crime, 2023.
[34] United Nations Charter, 1945
[35] L. Kirmila, "Analysis of the Function of International Criminal Law Linked to Transnational Crimes, Especially Trafficking in Persons," Journal of Law, Vol. 1 (2024), pp. 361–389

IPSO JURE

Journal

IPSO JURE JOURNAL

E-ISSN : 3032-7644
https://nawalaeducation.com/index.php/IJJ/

The success of the enforcement of International Criminal Law is highly dependent on cooperation between countries. Through mechanisms such as Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA), extradition agreements, information exchange, and coordination through international organizations such as INTERPOL, UNODC, and the United Nations, the law enforcement process against transnational crimes can be carried out more effectively. Although there are still various obstacles, such as differences in legal systems, political interests, and jurisdictional limitations, strengthening international cooperation remains a strategic step in realizing effective enforcement of International Criminal Law. Thus, synergy between countries is the main key in combating transnational crime and maintaining world security, justice, and peace.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author expresses praise and gratitude to God Almighty for all His graces and gifts so that this scientific article can be completed properly. The author also expressed his gratitude to the lecturers who provided direction, guidance, and input in the preparation of this article. In addition, the author would like to thank his parents, family, and all parties who have provided support, motivation, and assistance during the process of writing the article. The author realizes that this article still has limitations, so constructive criticism and suggestions are highly expected for the improvement of scientific works in the future.

REFERENCES

Antonio Cassese, International Criminal Law, 3rd ed. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013), hlm. 18.

Boer Mauna, International Law: Definition, Role, and Function in the Era of Global Dynamics, Second Edition (Bandung: Alumni, 2015), p. 350.

Boer Mauna, International Law: Meaning, Role, and Function in the Era of Global Dynamics, Second Edition (Bandung: Alumni, 2015), p. 487.

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 1948, Pasal II.

E. A. Frahma, "International Organizations in Transnational Crime Combat: A Study on the Dynamics of ASEAN Interstate Cooperation," Journal of Legal Sciences, Vol. 6, No. 2 (2025), pp. 253–262.

Huala Adolf, Aspects of State in International Law (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2015), p. 245.

Huala Adolf, International Law (Jakarta: RajaGrafindo Persada, 2014), p. 214.

L. Kirmila, "Analysis of the Function of International Criminal Law Linked to Transnational Crimes, Especially Trafficking in Persons," Journal of Law, Vol. 1 (2024), pp. 361–389

M. Cherif Bassiouni, International Extradition: United States Law and Practice, 6th ed. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014), hlm. 5.

M. Cherif Bassiouni, Introduction to International Criminal Law, 2nd ed. (Leiden: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2013), hlm. 3.

M. Cherif Bassiouni, Introduction to International Criminal Law, 2nd ed. (Leiden: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2013), hlm. 3.

E-ISSN : 3032-7644
https://nawalaeducation.com/index.php/IJJ/

M. Cherif Bassiouni, Introduction to International Criminal Law, 2nd ed. (Leiden: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2013), hlm. 117.

Malcolm N. Shaw, International Law, 9th ed. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2021), hlm. 812

Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court 1998, Article 5, Article 11, Article 12, and Article 25.

Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court 1998, Pasal 5–8.

Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court 1998, Preamble and Article 1.

Romli Atmasasmita, Introduction to International Criminal Law (Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2006), p. 56.

Siitonen, International Cooperation Theory (Helsinki: University Press, 1990), hlm. 42.

T. Yuwono, R. Kusniati, and B. Ardianto, "Reciprocal Legal Assistance in Handling Transnational Crime: An Indonesia–Swiss Study," Journal of Law, Vol. 2, No. 3 (2021), pp. 268–287.

United Nations Charter, 1945

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), 2000.

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), 2000.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Global Report on Transnational Organized Crime, 2023.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Transnational Organized Crime Strategy, 2023.

William A. Schabas, An Introduction to the International Criminal Court, 5th ed. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2017), hlm. 102

William A. Schabas, Genocide in International Law: The Crime of Crimes, 2nd ed. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2009), hlm. 420.