



PREVENTION OF ERADICATION OF MONEY LAUNDERING CRIMES AGAINST PEOPLE WHO RECEIVE GIFTS FROM THE PROCEEDS OF CRIME: JURIDICAL REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Background. Crime of Money Laundering is an act that hides or disguises the origin of money or assets obtained from the proceeds of criminal acts and then converted into assets that appear to originate from legitimate activities. Criminal acts that trigger money laundering include corruption, bribery, smuggling of goods/labor, employment/immigrants, banking, narcotics, psychotropic substances, slave trade/women/children/illegal weapons, kidnapping, terrorism, theft, embezzlement, and fraud. This research purpose was to determine legal consequences and criteria of money laundering.

Research Method. This research was normative research that uses a normative juridical approach, this approach is carried out by examining all laws and regulations that are related to the problem being studied.

Findings. The person who gives gift in the proceeds of the crime of money laundering is ensnared by a criminal because controlling/hiding the proceeds of a crime from which that person does not know the truth. There are no specific criteria for viewing money from the crime of money laundering, but the authorities can identify the characteristics of people who receive the proceeds of money laundering crimes, such as someone's finances that have increased too fast in a short time or it can be seen that the financial graphs in privately owned banks are increasing rapidly, strange.

Conclusion. All of the criteria are not a sure guarantee that someone has received money from the crime of money laundering. The police must go through several stages, starting from examination, investigation, and so on to ensnare someone who commits the crime of money laundering.

Keywords: Gift, Laundering, Money.

BACKGROUND

In recent years, with the increasing reality of money laundering crimes, various groups have paid more attention to money laundering cases not only at the national level. Money laundering, on the other hand, is the universal aspect of money laundering, as it is a criminal aspect that affects individuals, states, and countries, and is beyond the jurisdiction of the state/country.[1]

It can be done electronically through banks, just as money launderers can deposit dirty money in banks without revealing their identity. Money laundering is one aspect of criminal activity. The nature of the crime is related to the use of funds based on receiving

obscure, illegal, or dirty money and spending it through exclusive activities such as entrepreneurship, transfer, and management. Transformation into a business bank.

Money laundering or first appeared in the United States in the 1920s. At that time, the American mafia made money by creating crimes such as robbery, prostitution, gambling, drug trafficking, and drug trafficking. The mafia then bought legitimate and legal businesses as one of its strategies, combining the illegal money generated by these crimes with legally obtained funds from commercial activities as a source of funding for rice fields. Masquerading as a legitimate source of information. His biggest investment was a laundry called a laundromat, which was very popular in the United States at the time. From then on, the laundry business flourished and various criminal interests were invested in this laundry business. Money laundering is the concealment or disguise of money or money proceeds of crime or proceeds of crime as legal property.[2]

Initially, international money laundering was not associated with crimes such as corruption and bribery, but with drug trafficking and other serious crimes around the world. Today, money laundering is usually associated with the process or initiation of large-scale criminal activities. In some countries, including

Money laundering cases are also linked to corruption because money laundering involves the transfer of illicit gains through a series of complex financial transactions that make it difficult for various parties to trace the origin of the money. This complexity is utilized by money laundering experts to meet the needs of the money-cleaning process.

Indonesia's monetary system adheres to a free foreign exchange system, free transactions are possible for unlimited amounts including the domestic banking system, and strict bank secrecy regulations provide opportunities for money laundering in Indonesia. Since money laundering is closely related to criminal activities/crime, its eradication is at the root of organized crime, especially the provisions of other criminal activities such as corruption, bribery, smuggling of goods, smuggling, etc. crimes. Labor, Migrant Smuggling, Banking, Capital Markets, Insurance, Drugs, Psychotropic, Human Trafficking, Arms Trade, Terrorism, Kidnapping, Theft, Embezzlement, Fraud, Forgery, Gambling, Prostitution, Taxation, Forestry and Environment. Time has passed from one era to another. Of course, not all eras match the content.[3]

In the era of today, which is a very difficult time, people are making their thinking more and more cutting-edge. In terms of rewards, it no longer matches the meaning. In the past, the reward of good interaction was given in the sense that there was no exclusive priority or collective interests, but when it comes to human fame, there are various types of symbols for socially justifiable reasons.

Nowadays. What is meant by a gift is a gift that is intended to influence a decision and is given based on what the recipient wants and is controlled by. Position-specific permission. However, not everyone has a mindset such as that in which giving a grant has an ulterior motive. The crime known as money laundering or the use of the word money laundering in Indonesia is one of the unresolved national disputes. Money laundering is a term commonly heard in various mass media and is called money laundering, money laundering, money laundering, or even the issuance of illegal (dirty) transactions. In general, "money laundering" is the act of "laundering or cleaning" an individual's assets on the basis of non-criminal activity, transforming the assets into a status such as legitimate payments.[4]

The cleansing process is underway. White-collar crimes committed by a person with the position and authority to keep money and influence policies both government and private are fraudulent decisions. As a general rule, all white-collar crime (financial crime) leads to

money laundering, so the application of mandatory money laundering laws is linked to various white-collar crime issues such as corruption, banking crime, and illegality. Transaction reporting system for money laundering crimes. In recent years, the enforcement of money laundering prevention regulations has progressed. This is certainly an encouragement for the Indonesian people who have long wanted justice for their beloved hometown. Money laundering is a criminal offense in the economic field and is a major concern, hindering the achievement of the national goals set forth in the 1945 Constitution and the potential to enjoy and abuse freely the consequences of the crime. In addition, money (proceeds from criminal activities) is the origin of organized crime when sharing criminal networks, so it is very important to prevent criminals from enjoying the consequences of crime.

People and confiscation of shopping centers for crimes. However, various questions related to money laundering remain, especially those related to the laws and regulations that the police use as a basis for identifying and prosecuting money laundering offenders, in addition to other obstacles related to employment, law enforcement and community culture. Legal limitations, ambiguities and contradictions are not only relevant to substantive regulations but also procedural regulations (events). Indeed, the enforcement of money laundering in Indonesia does not consider an objective balance between the interests of the defendant and the interests of society. As we know there are several cases where a person who is actually involved in money laundering is attributed to the recipient of a gift from a person who committed the crime of money laundering, who has obtained an award as a result of money laundering. The criterion is the person who receives the proceeds of the crime himself, but if he does not know the source of the money, he can be punished for this crime.

RESEARCH METHOD

This type of investigation uses normative investigation (normative law). This term requires information in the form of explanation and has a different meaning behind the legal material.

In accordance with the type of investigation, which is a normative legal investigation, this investigation uses a legal approach. The legal approach is to investigate Shopee's party protection as Shopee pays the debtor to avoid liability to the subsequent service provider.

The primary legal materials consist of several laws, Law Number 5 of 2002 article 2, and Number 8 of 2010.[5] Secondary legal materials that support or support the study of primary legal materials that support the statements contained therein. Secondary legal materials for this investigation include books, articles, journals and documents on the investigation and investigation of money laundering crimes.

Third legal materials that explain and explain primary and secondary legal materials such as legal encyclopedias and legal encyclopedias.

Material collection technology to obtain accurate data and support this research, the author uses a data collection method, namely the documented method. The method of documenting this research is literature used to obtain data in the form of legal norms, expert opinions, and laws relevant to the subject matter of the research.[6]

After collecting the collected legal materials, the author comprehensively draws a clear, systematic, objective and critical diagram of positive law relating to normative facts on the issues discussed Descriptive analysis and attempts to establish relevance. Show support.

FINDINGS

1. Legal Consequences for a Person Who Receives a Gift or Gift Suspected of Originating from the Proceeds of Money Laundering Crime

Article 8(1) of the 2010 Law stipulates that money laundering is any act that fulfills the elements of the criminal law stipulated in this Law. Article 3. Money laundering is a criminal offense committed by a human being and/or by intentionally disposing, transferring, transferring, using, paying, transferring, sending, exporting, renewing, bartering or bartering through use. A collection of property that one knows or reasonably suspects is the proceeds of a criminal offense intended to disguise or disguise the origin of money, securities, or property. Money laundering is easy. [5, 7]

Today, citizens have become accustomed to using electronic media from time to time, but electronic and mass media are often misused. One of them is the crime of money laundering. The purpose of money laundering crimes can be natural or in the form of money laundering. The principles of personal withdrawal of funds according to criminal law are described in Article 1, Paragraph 9, Article 3, Article 4, Article 5, Article 10, and so on. organized. criminal law issues

Anti-Money Laundering (TPPU) is in accordance with TPPU such as Article 8 (9) of the Law of 2010. Asset income or profits from the various types of crimes mentioned above are usually not used exclusively. Therefore, money launderers usually try to put the assets they receive into the financial system first. This keeps the money safe and easily traceable for everyone.[1] Therefore, we do not use the profits we receive directly. There are three types of money laundering:

1. Active Money Laundering.

This means a crime committed by a person who places, transfers, issues, converts, or exchanges money or securities based on the proceeds of money laundering. If the latter is punishable under Article 2(1) for the purpose of concealing or concealing his property proposal, he will be sentenced to up to 20 years of imprisonment or up to the award of money. Fine of Rp. 10,000,000,000.00 (Rp10 billion) (Prevention and eradication of money laundering crimes, Articles 8 and 3 of 2010). 2. Crimes against perpetrators who are happy with the results

2. Passive Money Laundering.

This offense is committed against the person who receives or controls the profits from money laundering. It is governed by Section 2(1) of the Act, which carries a maximum penalty of 5 years imprisonment and a maximum fine of 2 million rupees. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah). This is equivalent to the crime of money laundering. However, there are exceptions for whistleblowers who meet the reporting requirements stipulated in this Act (article 8, 5(1) of the Money Laundering Prevention and Eradication Act 2010). Perpetrators who are aware of the crime of money laundering deposit the proceeds of corruption in financial institutions such as banks. When depositing funds for crime or money laundering, there are stages in which they are deposited in financial institutions.

3. Placement is the stage of placing funds obtained from criminal activities.

1. Placed by physical movement of cash by dividing money into large and small fractions for placement in the banking system or by smuggling cash.

2. Stratification is a switch from with true funding to extend the tracking trail or by stratifying financial transactions to eliminate traces and create anonymity, done as a means to disguise the source.
3. Integration is the placement of criminal proceeds through the stages of placement and stratification to make an investment that appears perfectly legitimate. In this phase, the funds/assets are integrated into the statutory financial system and placed on an equal footing with all existing assets in the financial system.

The monetary settlement is to hide or obscure the predicate-based fees so that they cannot be traced for later use. Thus, various types of crimes in the financial sector (inter-price crimes) are almost certainly monetized to hide the consequences of such crimes in order to avoid them under legal proceedings.

The description in Article 6 (1), among others, that money laundering includes an organized group, and constitutes one or more, also describes acting for the purpose of committing a crime. According to paragraph 1 6, this law works exclusively to achieve monetary or non-monetary interests, not exclusively. The provisions of Article 6 explain that money laundering can be a criminal offense if the money laundering crime is: a) Performed by the money laundering manager, b) Created to achieve the purpose of money laundering, c) Depends on the duties and functions of the perpetrator or commander.

In other words, it aims to provide the benefits of preventing money laundering. This is certainly not in accordance with the formulation in Law No. 25 of 2003 which states, the criminal offense that can be committed against wrongdoing if the criminal offense is committed by only regulating & / or controlling the management procedures, then the criminal offense will be committed properly & / or violations. the power of management is also against the management of money. However, the accountability is regulated in accordance with the management that has a position in the financial organization structure. If the formulation that can be held accountable is a problem in the provisions of Article 6 paragraph (2) of Law No. 8 of 2010 the formulation of the loss in question is a repair that can be relied on Law No. 25 of 2003 still adheres to the doctrine of liability on "vicarious liability" in a limited sense (ie only based on the "principle of delegation"). In addition, the concept of punishment against the concept of punishment that develops in the country, both the record & punishment causes the wrongdoing called the "provision of punishment" both from the perpetrators (administrators) is also known that the money itself can be the subject of punishment, in addition to the punishment of sacred money, According to the provisions of Article 7 Paragraph 1, the basic punishment of money laundering is determined by criminal sanctions. This is of course the same as using the previous legal policy to position the verdict as a serious crime. However, the maximum value of the previously affected verdict was only Rp15,000,000,000 (Rp15 billion). Replaced with Rp. The rate is Rp100,000,000,00 (100 billion rupiah). Do not increase the weight based on 1/3 and the maximum set. What is interesting about the provisions of Article 7 (2) is that the judge can impose additional punishment in the following ways: a) Announcement of the judge's decision, b) Freezing part or all of the money laundering business, c) Cancellation Policy Business, d) Short of removal and/or prohibition of money laundering, e) Confiscation of assets that generate money for the state, and f) Expropriation of removing national money. [5, 8]

Types of additional penalties for the use of the Alphabet against Alphabet f has not been applied in Law Number 25 Year 2003. The policy of developing additional punishment as referred to in Article 7 (2) is an institutionally oriented criminal policy strategy (money cleansing). This is realized by confiscation of state property, purification of state money,

and/or development of additional sanctions in the form of confiscation or purification of state money. This is very possible because it not only threatens large fines, but also uses asset forfeiture.

This is very possible because it not only threatens large fines, but also uses asset forfeiture for money laundering and state money forfeiture. In addition, the formulation of an additional penalty in the form of "publication of the judge's decision" has always used applications that apply in several countries. If the crime committed by money laundering is classified as a very serious offense, many jurisdictions may use the publication of judges' decisions (unwanted promotion) as a punishment for money laundering stamps. Consider. Not only "impact" but also "non-financial impact". Since the state code of conduct to protect the people is basically aimed at the business form of money laundering, the concept of criminalizing money laundering should also be possible.[9]

In other words, it aims to provide the benefits of preventing money laundering. Of course, this is in accordance with the words of Law No. 25 of 2003, After that, punishment will be carried out properly or offense. The power of management also lies in the management of money. However, accountability is organized according to the position of senior management within the financial structure. If the wording that can be taken into account is a problem with the provisions of Article 6 (2) of Law No. 8 of 2010, the wording of the loss in question is a credible refinement of Law No. 25 of 2003 below. The theory of responsibility for "performance accountability" in the sense that it is still limited (i.e., only by the "principle of delegation"). In addition, the evolution of the concept of punishment in the state and the concept of punishment in both records and punishment led to the error called "punishment". Both practitioners (administrators) and practitioners (administrators) realize that money itself can be subject to punishment.[5, 10]

According to the provisions of Article 7 (1), the principal offense of money laundering is determined by punishment. Of course, this is tantamount to using the previous legal policy to position judgment as a serious crime. However, the maximum value of the verdict that was previously subject to only Rp15,000,000,000 (Rp15 billion) is the amount. It is replaced by Rp. The price is Rp100,000,000,000.00 (100 billion rupiah). The text of Article 8 of Law No. 8/2010 chooses an alternative perpetrator with a maximum imprisonment of 1 year and 4 months. Of course, the threat of imprisonment of 1 year and 4 months violates the general provisions of Criminal Code Book 1, but considering that Law No. 8/2010 is a special crime, Criminal Code Book 1 violates the provisions even more severely. is working on. Section 103 of the StGB may deviate from the provisions of the Criminal Code. Weaknesses of Law No. 25 Year 2003, especially with regard to the inability to pay fines that are not regulated.

Asset confiscation focuses not only on the assets of the money launderer, but also the assets of the money laundering manager, the value of which is comparable to the judgment passed in the year. Paragraph (2), which complements the provisions in paragraph (1), also determines the insufficiency of the forfeiture, so that Law No. 8/2010 may impose a fine of up to the amount of the forfeiture to money launderers, also regulates gender. Here, money taking into account the fine. It seems that there are still many discoveries in policy making. However, the criminal purpose of money laundering is still relatively interesting. That is, when viewed from 4,444 criminal offenses committed in the form of money laundering, the majority are within the scope of the "Criminal Code". Administrative Criminal Code; "Administrative Criminal Code", namely the Administrative Criminal Provisions.

This is why the term "administrative crimes", or "crimes consisting of violations of executive rules or regulations with criminal sanctions," is also known. Therefore, the Criminal Code is essentially an unequivocal statement in accordance with the policy of using the Criminal Code as a means of enforcing/enforcing administrative regulations. In other words, administrative law is a form of "functionalization/operation/means of criminal law in the field of administrative law". Therefore, when rationalizing administrative sanctions from a criminal law perspective, we can invoke the use of the term administrative punishment.

DISCUSSIONS

Criteria that Make Assets Classifiable as Proceeds of Money Laundering Crime

In addition, the formulation of an additional punishment in the form of "publication of the judge's decision" always has an application in some countries. If the crime committed by money laundering is classified as a very serious offense, many jurisdictions may use the publication of the judge's decision (unwanted promotion) as a punishment for money laundering stamps.

Investigation not only "impact" but also "non-financial impact". Since the national ethics to protect the people are basically aimed at the business actors in the form of money laundering, the concept of criminalization of money laundering should also be possible. with a maximum imprisonment of 1 year.

The special offenses are Articles 1 and 1 of the Criminal Code. The provisions of Article 1. 103 death criteria can be different from the provisions of criminal law. The weaknesses of Law No. 25 Year 2003 are mainly related to the inability to pay fines that are not regulated. pay. Asset forfeiture concerns not only the assets of the perpetrators of money laundering, but also the assets of the money launderers who are as valuable as the resolution.

Paragraph (2), which complements the provisions in paragraph (1), also determines the insufficiency of booty, so that Law No. 8 of 2010 can impose a fine of 4,444 on the manager of money laundering, and also regulates gender. Here, the money takes into account the fine. [5, 11]

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In addition, the formulation of an additional penalty in the form of "publication of the judge's decision" has always used the application applicable in some countries. If the crime committed by money laundering is classified as a particularly serious offense, many jurisdictions may use the publication of a judge's decision. Asset confiscation focuses not only on money laundering assets, but also on the assets of money laundering managers, the

value of which corresponds to the penalty issued. Paragraph (2), which complements the provisions in paragraph (1), also determines the inadequacy of the forfeiture, so Law No. 8 of 2010 can impose a fine of the amount to the money laundering manager, also regulating gender. Looking at the Money Laundering Criminal System in Law Number 8 Year 2010, it seems that there are still many discoveries in policy making. However, the criminal purpose of money laundering is still relatively interesting. That is, when viewed from 4,444 criminal offenses committed in the form of money laundering, the majority are within the scope of the "Criminal Code". Therefore, the term "administrative crime" is also known. In other words, it is "a crime consisting of a violation of executive rules or regulations with criminal sanctions." Therefore, the Criminal Code is essentially an unequivocal statement in accordance with the policy of using the Criminal Code as a means of enforcing/enforcing administrative regulations. In other words, administrative law is a form of "functionalization/operation/means of criminal law in the field of administrative law". Therefore, when rationalizing administrative sanctions from a criminal law perspective, we can invoke the use of the term administrative punishment. In general, the elements of a money laundering offense are the existence of money (funds) that are illegal or illegal from a legal point of view.

The existence of illegal money (dirty money) that is processed specifically by the legal system (legally) for the perpetrators to obtain large profits. c. The goal is to eliminate traces so that the origin of the legal entity is unknown or very difficult to understand and understand, because the profits are not directly spent on the goods. In the description of Article 6

(1) Money laundering is an organized group, i.e., an organization of three or more persons that exists for a period of time and that operates for the purpose of committing one or more crimes. Registered groups are also included. The crime of Article 6 Paragraph 1 of this Law aims to obtain direct or indirect monetary or non-monetary gain. The provisions of Article 6 explain that money laundering can become a criminal offense if it is carried out or ordered by the money laundering manager, created to achieve the intent and purpose of money laundering, and depends on the duties and functions of the perpetrator or commander

Conducted With the Intention of Providing Benefits for Money Laundering

Judging according to several laws that regulate the application and criminal liability of money laundering, it is very poly to find disparities about disparities according to the application and criminal liability of money laundering applied according to each law that regulates criminal liability of money laundering. These disparities can be observed according to several things, there are laws that only disclose money laundering as a subject without further regulating the criminal penalties, there are laws that only mention money laundering and regulate the criminal penalties but do not regulate the representation according to money laundering in the criminal application.

With the uncertainty of the rules that occur as a result of the disparity in the application and criminal liability of money cleaning according to each law that regulates money cleaning as a subject of criminal acts, this is certainly capable of causing uncertainty in the rules on the positioning of money cleaning as a subject of criminal rules because there are still many disparities in the definition, application and criminal liability of money cleaning whether it is on money cleaning or its administrators. [9]

2. In the event that there is reasonable suspicion that financial transactions are carried out by service users to avoid transactions related to reporting that must be carried out by the reporting party under the provisions of this Law:[13]

3. Distribution using financial transactions

or assets suspected of originating from a criminal offense. Also 4. Financial transactions required by PPATK including assets suspected of originating from a criminal offense and must be reported by the reporter. In addition, suspicious financial transactions include several general indicators:

1. No clear economic and business purpose
2. Use of relatively large amounts of cash and/or repeated use of anomalous criteria. Also
3. Customer trading activities outside the norm and reasonableness.

Therefore, checks are very important in every financial transaction. If some perpetrators still conduct money sweeps, they usually do not do so first or use the assets obtained from their actions. Instead, these individuals first enter their assets. Previous attempts are made to obscure or disguise the original ownership to make it look legitimate. In addition, criminal offenders can safely use the consequences of their crimes. This action is expected to support efforts to prevent or combat criminal spending and fund raising. However, this does not mean that every financial transaction is a criminal act, but is a legitimate transaction resulting from the sale of assets at a particular point in time. Financial transactions are therefore private commitments, not private forums for financial service providers and must be reported. This relates to the availability of compensation for financial transaction costs. Problems can occur when the recipient receives a family-based gift that does not disappoint in value. Secondly, you can see that the provider is also the recipient's agency relationship. Before we allege we are dealing with a money settlement in the form of a grant, we first need to understand whether the acceptance violates the established rules. In this case, the recipient should be able to refuse or report it to the appropriate authorities. Otherwise, it is necessary to know again whether accepting Herbi's grant is an important decision for the donor. If so, you should be able to decline or report receipt of the cash collection fee. If you do not need to know whether you are receiving another gift from the same provider, you can consider it.

Criminal proceeds are assets obtained from crime. A corruption for example, another criminal offense is also punishable in Indonesia. The crime is punishable both inside and outside the territory of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia and is punishable by a maximum imprisonment of four years or more.

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (called as KBBI), embezzlement is defined as the process, manner or act of embezzlement in the unauthorized use of goods. Embezzlement itself can be interpreted from several angles. A simple definition is someone who intentionally commits against an item or thing by controlling part or all of it, and the item or thing is the result of a criminal offense. On the other hand, not everyone who receives a gift from someone is the result of embezzlement by that person. Thus, embezzlement can be defined as a deviant act that betrays the trust of others given from the beginning, and the matter of criminal profit has not yet fallen into his hands.[10]

There are no specific criteria in seeing money from money laundering crimes but the authorities can recognize the characteristics of people who receive the proceeds of money laundering crimes such as a person's finances that have increased too much in a short time or can be seen in the financial charts in private banks in a strange increase.

If you look at the assets of someone who is suspected of receiving the proceeds of money laundering crimes, you must look at various aspects such as who is the suspected recipient

of the proceeds of crime such as corruptors or officials who have problems with the state, especially the police and the KPK who are authorized to eradicate corruption in Indonesia.

However, all criminal evidence that is in the perpetrator and then transferred to someone who actually has no involvement in the crime can still be a suspect in the crime of money laundering. This is where there is also a gap for someone who does not know the gift from the proceeds of money laundering crimes where anyone who is included in a crime case even though he did not do it remains in the eyes of the law to be someone involved in the law. [13]

However, all of these criteria are not a definite guarantee that someone has received money from the crime of money laundering crimes must go through several stages that must be carried out by the police starting from examination, investigation and so on to ensnare someone who commits the crime of money laundering crimes.

CONCLUSION

Money laundering is a practice that has a relatively high impact on the nation and can harm both the nation and the surrounding community. Especially money laundering offenses committed by the community. This is very bad for the economy. Money laundering in Indonesia is regulated by Anti-Money Laundering Law No. 8 of 2010. Meanwhile, business actors are perpetrators of money laundering based on article 8 bis (1) of the Anti-Money Laundering and Eradication Law 2010. Sanctions against people who commit crimes with money are regulated in Article 7 paragraph (1) which states that the crime of money laundering is a criminal offense. This is of course the same as using the previous legal policy that positions the verdict as a criminal offense, but the maximum value of the verdict that was previously exposed to only Rp15,000,000,000 (Rp15 billion) was set at Rp100,000. (Replaced by .00 (Rp100 billion)), without weighting, and 1/3 according to the total set Maxim.

Embezzlement itself can be interpreted from several perspectives, which can be interpreted in short as someone who consciously controls fully or partially an object or an item where the object or thing is the result of a criminal offense. While not all who receive a gift from someone is from the embezzlement committed by that person. So it can be interpreted that embezzlement is a deviant act that abuses the trust of others given to him from the beginning of the goods in his hands not because of the proceeds of crime. There are no specific criteria in seeing money from money laundering crimes but the authorities can recognize the characteristics of people who receive the proceeds of money laundering crimes such as someone's finances that have increased too much in a short time or can be seen in the financial charts in private banks in a strange increase. However, all of these criteria are not a definite guarantee that someone has received money from money laundering crimes must go through several stages that must be carried out by the police starting from examination, investigation and so on to ensnare someone who commits the crime of money laundering crimes.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest in this work and publication of this paper.

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