



Application of money laundering in corruption cases in maintaining state stability

Mhd. Nasir Sitompul¹, Ariman Sitompul²

¹Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

²Magister Hukum, Universitas Dharmawangsa, Medan, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The eradication of corruption must be carried out comprehensively, integrally, and holistically. The commitment of law enforcement in carrying out law enforcement in a firm, consistent, and integrated manner is an important step in order to be able to produce fair law enforcement, provide legal certainty, and benefit the community. These measures can be taken through the implementation of the toughest sanctions for corruption perpetrators, both criminal sanctions, fines, money substitutes, reverse proof by applying money laundering tinfak in every corruption case and coupled with the provision of social sanctions. Contributions are expected to increase public confidence, investors, national self-esteem, and cause a deterrent effect, prevent potential corruptors, optimize the return of state or people's money and maintain state stability.

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Corresponding Author:

Mhd. Nasir Sitompul

Fakultas Hukum Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara,

Jl. Kapten Muchtar Basri No.3, Glugur Darat II Kec. Medan Timur, Kota Medan, Sumatera Utara, 20238

Email: mhd.nasir@umsu.ac.id

1. INTRODUCTION

The increase in corruption certainly makes the entire Indonesian nation sad. It turns out that corruption occurs in various sectors and also the executive, legislative, and judicial powers as well as the private sector (private sector). Therefore, the eradication of corruption is one of the main focuses of the government and the Indonesian nation. (Koto, 2022b). Efforts have been taken, both to prevent and eradicate corruption simultaneously, considering corruption as a white collar crime and as an extra ordinary crime. These efforts have actually been carried out and sought to produce results in the form of the growth of the will to eradicate corruption to the corners of Indonesia. In the reform period, in addition to the police and prosecutors a number of agencies implementing and supporting the eradication of corruption were also formed, including the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), the Center for reporting and analysis of financial transactions (PPATK), and The Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK), a special corruption court has also been established. All of this is done in order to optimize corruption eradication efforts.

The results of monitoring the trend in prosecuting corruption cases in the first semester of 2022 alone, ICW noted that there were at least 252 corruption cases with 612 people among them being designated as vulnerable and the potential loss to the country reached Rp33.6 trillion. In addition to mapping corruption cases, this monitoring is also carried out to see the performance at the investigation level carried out by the prosecutor's Office, Police, and KPK (ICW, 2022)

Legal regulations on corruption include issuing Presidential Instruction (Inpres) No. 2 of 2014 on the Prevention and Eradication of corruption in 2014, previously the president has also issued a number of instructions and directives to prevent and eradicate corruption. These

instructions include Presidential Instruction (Inpres) No. 5 of 2004 on the acceleration of Corruption Eradication, Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2011 on the Prevention and Eradication of corruption in 2011, Presidential Instruction No. 17 of 2012 on the Prevention and Eradication of corruption in 2012, and Presidential Instruction No. 1 of 2013 on the Prevention and Eradication of corruption in 2013. In addition, President Yudhoyono has also issued Presidential Regulation (Perpres) number 55 of 2012 concerning the National Strategy for the Prevention and Eradication of long-term corruption in 2012-2025 (Ariman Sitompul, Pagar Hasibuan, 2021)

In the context of national interest established by Law No. 8 of 2010 on prevention and Eradication of acts Money laundering, is an assertion the government and the private sector are not is part of the problem, but part from problem solving, both in the economic sector, finance and banking. First of all the effort which must be taken by a country to the practice of money laundering is by forming the law is expected to money laundering prevented and eradicated (Ariman Sitompul, 2019)

Eradicating corruption by attaching money laundering in every case is the right answer in addressing the rise of corrupt behavior and corruption. The success of eradicating corruption brings widespread positive impacts for the people, nation and state. Why is that? Because corruption refers to corrupt, rotten, depraved, dishonest acts that are linked to finance. (Ambat et al., 2020) corruption also poses a serious threat to stability and security that can undermine democratic institutions and values, ethical values and justice and endanger sustainable development (suistanable development) and the enforcement of the rule of law (Ariman Sitompul, 2019)

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs normative legal methodologies. This study utilizes both primary and secondary legal resources. Through the study of literature, the technique for gathering legal materials is carried out. Normative research methods in which research begins with *das solen* (law on paper) and ends with *das sein* (law in actions). This research is classified as *ke* in normative legal research based on a literature review or a review of merely secondary sources. It is said to be normative because the law is assumed to be an autonomous entity whose enforceability is determined by the law itself and not by external factors. This research methodology employs the Statute and Conceptual approaches. Primer Legal Material, which is authoritative legal material, has authority in the form of laws and regulations relevant to this paper's discussion (Ariman Sitompul, 2022)

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Integrity and ethics of state officials

Corruption is a crime that harms the country's finances. The fact is broader, that corruption is a depraved act, Rotten, evil, ugly, dishonest, and other negative connotations, even extra ordinary crime. Thus the meaning, scope, and forms of corruption can be investigated literally, juridically, sociologically, politically, and so on (Korupsi, 2023)

There are many forms and acts or behaviors deviant in scope as corruption. In Law No. 31 of 1999 as amended by Law No. 20 of 2001 concerning the eradication of corruption, there are at least 8 (eight) groups of corruption offenses, namely : a) Group of offenses that can harm the country's finances or the country's economy, b) Group of bribery offenses (active or passive), c) Group offense of embezzlement in office, d) Group offenses extortion in office (knevelarij, extortion), e) Group offenses forgery, f) Group offenses related to chartering, leveransir, and partners, g) Group offense gratification, h) Groups of offenses that hinder and hinder the handling of corruption cases.

In Law No. 8 of 2010 on the Prevention and Eradication of money laundering (UUTPPU), the crime of corruption can be accumulated with the crime of money laundering. Furthermore, when based on the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2003 which was ratified by Indonesia through Law Number 7 of 2006 concerning the ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, 2003 (UN Convention Against Corruption, 2003), the scope of corruption was wider, namely : (Nations, 2004). a) Bribery of national publici, b) Bribery of foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations, c) Embezzlement, misappropriation or other diversion of property by a public official, d) Trading in influence, e) Abuse

of office or authority (abuse of functions), f) Illegally enriching themselves, g) Bribery in the private sector, h) Embezzlement of property in the private sector.

Corruption is said to be an abuse of public power for private gains, with forms including : a) Political Corruption (Grand Corruption) that occurs at a high level (rulers, politicians, decision makers) where they have the authority to formulate, form and implement laws on behalf of the people, by manipulating political institutions, procedural rules and distorting government institutions, with the aim of increasing wealth and power, b) Bureaucratic Corruption (Petty Corruption), which is common in public administrations such as in places of Public Service, c) Electoral Corruption, with the aim of winning a competition such as in elections, elections, Court decisions, government positions and so on, d) Private or Individual Corruption, corruption that is limited, occurs as a result of collusion or conspiracy between individuals or close friends, e) Collective or Aggregated Corruption, where corruption is enjoyed by several people in a group such as in an organization or institution, f) Active and Passive Corruption in the form of giving and receiving bribes (bribery) to do or not do something on the basis of their duties and obligations, g) Corporate Corruption either in the form of corporate criminal which is formed to accommodate the results of corruption or corruption for corporation where a person or several people who have an important position in a company commit corruption to seek profit for the company.

Some opinions and theories that explain the emergence of corrupt practices include: a) Klitgaard Theory, According to the theory of Robert Klitgaard, the monopoly of power by the leadership (monopoly of power) coupled with the amount of power owned (discretion of official) and without adequate supervision (minus accountability) then it becomes a driver of corruption. Changes in the system of government from centralistic to regional autonomy have shifted the practice of corruption that was once dominated by the central government (at that time the power was in the central government) is now rife in the region (because regional autonomy has given power to leaders in the region). This is consistent with Klitgaard's theory that corruption follows power, b) Ramirez Torrez ' S, The Theory of Ramirez Torrez states that corruption is the crime of calculation, not just passion. A person will commit corruption if the results obtained from corruption are higher and greater than the punishment obtained and the possibility of being arrested is relatively small.(Ismaya Hera Wardani, 2020), c) Jack Bologne ' S, According to the theory of Jack Bologne (GONE) the root cause of corruption there are 4 (four), namely: a) Greedy (greed), relating to the existence of greedy behavior that potentially exists in everyone. B) Opportunity (opportunity), relating to the state of an organization or institution or society in such a way that the opportunity is open for someone to commit corruption. C) Need (needs), relating to the factors needed by individuals to support their lives. d) Exposures, relating to acts or punishments that have no deterrent effect on the perpetrator or society at large, e) Vroom Theory, Vroom's theory states that there is a relationship between a person's performance and their ability and motivation. Based on the Vroom theory, a person's performance is a function of his ability (ability) and motivation (motivation). A person's ability is shown by the level of expertise (skill) and the level of Education (know - ledge) he has. So, with the same level of motivation someone with higher skills and knowledge will produce better performance. This occurs assuming the variable M (motivation) is fixed. But Vroom also makes a function about motivation, namely a person's motivation will be influenced by the expectations of the person concerned and the values contained in each person. If a person's hope is to get rich, then there are two possibilities that he will do so. If the value is positive, then he will do things that do not violate the law in order to get rich. But if he is a person who has negative values, then he will try to find every way to get rich one of them by doing corruption.

Maslow's Theory Of Needs, Maslow described the hierarchy of human needs as a pyramid shape. At the basic level are the most basic needs. The higher up the hierarchy, the smaller the need to be satisfied. Maslow's theory of needs describes a hierarchy of needs from the most basic (bottom) to the highest rise is self-actualization. The most basic needs of a human being are clothing and food (physical needs). Furthermore, security needs are housing or residence, social needs are groups, communities, nations. The bottom three needs are everyone's prime needs. After the primary needs are met, one's needs will increase to the needs of self-esteem, namely the desire for us to be appreciated, behave commendably, democratically and others. The highest

need is the need for recognition of our abilities, for example the need to be recognized as a head, director or mayor who is obeyed by his subordinates(Saul Mcleod, 2023)

Eradication of corruption is a top priority in order to improve the welfare of the people and the strength of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) and in order to achieve national goals. Therefore, the policy of optimizing the eradication of corruption must be followed up with a comprehensive, integral, and holistic strategy in order to truly achieve the expected results.

Weak integrity and ethics of the organizer or state apparatus are the main causes of irregularities and abuse of authority or power. The state apparatus is the main factor of the government's success in realizing good governance, clean, and corruption-free collusion nepotism (KKN). Without an apparatus with integrity and ethics, it is impossible for government work programs to run well. For this reason, one of the main aspects of the bureaucratic reform program is the reform of aspects of Human Resources (HR), because this aspect will implement or move all bureaucratic reform programs(Syafri & Radianti, 2017)

The development of integrity and ethics of the state apparatus cannot be done briefly only through a mere bureaucratic reform program. The development of integrity and ethics of the state apparatus must be carried out simultaneously, from school to official education. Therefore, there needs to be a reorientation of the curriculum of formal education and official education by including the noble values of the Indonesian nation, both derived from religion, culture and ideology of the nation, namely Pancasila. These noble values must be actualized in every state administration activity so that efforts to build the integrity and ethics of the state apparatus can be realized concretely in everyday life, until finally able to form a professional and highly disciplined state apparatus.

State apparatus with integrity and ethics is one of the requirements for the realization of good governance, clean and free of corruption. In many countries strengthening the integrity and ethics of public officials is one effective way to build attitudes and awareness in combating or at least reducing corruption effectively. Furthermore, the existence of integrity and ethics can provide support for the realization of good governance. Thus, the strengthening of integrity and ethics is a must for efforts to eradicate corruption can run well.

Bureaucratic reform is an effort to reorganize government biorkrasi in order to provide excellent service to the community. Bureaucratic reform initially includes 3 (three) main aspects, namely : Institutional (organization); management (business process); and human resources (apparatus).

Reform in the institutional sector is needed to reorganize the organizational structure in order to form the right organization of function and size (right sizing) so as to create a modern organization that is able to support the implementation of tasks and functions effectively, efficiently, transparently, and accountable and prioritize service to the community.

Reform in the field of governance is needed so that in every implementation of tasks and functions, both juridical and administrative technical characteristics have clear guidelines so that the results can be measured clearly. Management reform is carried out by building systems, processes, and work procedures (sops) that are clear, orderly, non-overlapping, in accordance with the principles of good governance. Reform in the field of human resources, includes 3 (three) things, namely : changes in mindset (mindset), changes in work culture (culture set), and changes in behavior (behavior).

The acceleration of bureaucratic reform includes 9 (nine) programs starting from the arrangement of bureaucratic structures, selection of CPNS admissions, public services to the efficient use of facilities, facilities and infrastructure of civil servants. Through bureaucratic reform, it is expected that the profile and behavior of officials with high integrity, high professionalism, and responsibility can be built, as well as prioritizing community services in order to realize a clean, effective, efficient, transparent, and accountable bureaucracy. With the bureaucratic reform is expected to realize a modern government organization that prioritizes public services, "right sizing" (right size and right function) with clear Working Procedures for the realization of good governance (good governance).

Corruption and money laundering one unit of law enforcement

Efforts to realize good governance, clean, and free KKN in essence can not only be done by the state apparatus or government agencies. Because in reality there are 3 (three) stakeholders of good, clean, and free KKN governance, namely : the state, the private sector, and the community. State or government, the conception of government is basically a state activity, but further than that also involves the private sector and public institutions; private sector, private sector actors include private companies that are active in interactions in the market system, such as: trade processing industry, banking, and cooperatives, including informal sector activities; and society, in the context of the state, groups of people are basically in the middle or between the government and individuals, which includes both individuals and groups of people who interact socially, politically, and economically (Kusnandar, 2022)

The attitude and mentality of the community towards the practice of KKN in the administration of the state also greatly determines the efforts to realize good governance, clean, and free of KKN. So far, the value system of society only values a person from a purely material aspect, so that many people's attitudes tolerate corrupt behavior. Especially when the results of corruption are partly donated to the community for social and religious activities. It is as if this has blotted out the sins of the corrupt. Therefore, it is necessary to straighten the values of society like this because it tends to encourage corruption.

Efforts to straighten the values in the community can be done through legal counseling, anti-corruption education that has been started early in school, the formation of anti-corruption community, exemplary, and anti-corruption campaigns conducted in various media, especially the mass media. With a massive anti-corruption campaign movement and the planting of anti-corruption values from an early age, it is expected to increase public understanding of how dangerous corruption is for the life of the nation and state. In addition, the perpetrator must realize that the benefits obtained from corruption are not worth the suffering he will receive (regret to seven descendants). With the growth of such awareness, it is expected to be able to shape the attitude and mentality of the anti-corruption community. Such conditions should ideally be strengthened by understanding and practicing the values of nationality, Pancasila, and Indonesian nationalism.

Consistent and integrated law enforcement is very important for the realization of the pillars of justice and legal certainty. The pillars of justice and legal certainty are the main foundations of the democratization process. Democratization is one of the principles of good governance, because democratization opens space for people to participate in state administration. In addition, legal certainty is also very necessary for businesses to invest in a country. Because without legal certainty, the risk of trying cannot be predicted so that it can reduce the investment climate. The small amount of investment will reduce new jobs for the community, so there will be a lot of unemployment that has the potential to pose a threat and disruption to security.

Consistent and integrated law enforcement will also bring benefits to the community, namely the emergence of a deterrent effect, so as to prevent someone who wants to do corruption. Another benefit is the growth of public confidence in law enforcement efforts and law enforcement officials, so that public support for law enforcement agencies will be strengthened. Conversely, if there is inconsistency and inconsistency in law enforcement, the public will judge that in the process of law enforcement there is a tug of war, so that trust in law enforcement will weaken. The implication is that this will weaken the legal culture and compliance with the law by the community (Nurmalawaty, 2018)

The enforcement of the law against corruption and money laundering in there is a tendency for investigators prefer to prove the existence criminal acts of origin (corruption) first, from on investigating money laundering without an early suspicion of corruption, even investigators tend to only establish corruption without investigating or also establish money laundering, which there should be any criminal acts of origin "predicate " there is always an underlying crime. " crime " is money laundering, because the result of something criminal corruption is always stored and/or used as- treated as a legitimate asset.

The development of preventive regulation and combating money laundering in Indonesia has as many as 3 (three) times done the end, and the last to come current Is Law No. 8 of 2010

about prevention and eradication of acts Money laundering, but in its application still not running optimally.

In tackling crime criminal money laundering in particular obtained from the proceeds of crime corruption, in addition to required law enforcement capabilities that have reliable human resources in research and development, but that no less important is to build synergy among stakeholders in order to preventing and combating crime money laundering.

Law No. 8 of 2010 on prevention and Eradication of acts Criminal money laundering has mandated PPATK authority and duties in the process deep turnover of financial transactions implementation aims to prevent and memberatas money laundering including the original crime, Investigation Authority for criminal acts money laundering is not specifically regulated and firmly in the, but refers to Law No. 8 of 1981 about Code of Criminal Procedure Article 1, Article 6, and Article 7 authorized to conduct follow-up investigations Money laundering is a police investigator can investigate all criminal acts. This is reaffirmed by Article 1 number 8,9, and Article 14 paragraph (1) letter g Law No. 2 of 2002 on Indonesian National Police.

The difficulty of tracking the results of corruption that has disguised by money laundering by actors cause a change in criminal justice system. Currently in evidence has adopted a reverse proof system. Presence this reverse proof is more effective for prove whether or not the property the result of corruption. Using a proof system the reverse is expected to be easier to take back the treasures hidden by the perpetrators of corruption because it is not the defendant must prove that a property is the result of corruption or not, but perpetrators themselves are charged to prove all his wealth is the result of corruption or not.

As is known, the pattern of criminal acts money laundering can be classified into tigapola activities, namely: placement, layering and integration. Placement, is an effort put the funds generated from a criminal activity into the financial system. In this case there is a physical movement of cash proceeds of crime, whether through money smuggling cash from one country to another, combining the cash coming from crimes with money obtained from the proceeds legitimate activities, or by breaking up money large amounts of cash into small amounts or deposited in a bank or bought a letter valuable as for example stocks or also convert into other currencies or transfer money into foreign exchange.

Money laundering relationship with the original crime (predicate crime) has been regulated in Article 2 Paragraph (1) letter A of the law- Act No. 8 of 2010, that the results follow crime is the wealth obtained from criminal acts committed on the territory of the state Republic of Indonesia or outside the country Republic of Indonesia and the crime is also is a criminal offense under the law Indonesia. So exactly that opinion there will be no money laundering if there is no crime that produces money/wealth ("no crime no money laundering").

Article 1 of Law No. 8 years old 2010, all the assets allegedly derived from the proceeds of crime hidden or disguised is money laundering. In other parties, money laundering is criminal acts that stand alone (independent crime) because the criminal offense of money laundering has been independently formulated in accordance with Article 3, Article 4, Article 5, and Article 6 of Law No. 8 of 2010. Because that, the process of money laundering is not must wait for a criminal verdict on the act the origin of crime. Thus, enough with the assumption that the wealth derived from the results of criminal acts then money laundering can be applied throughout the entire criminal element and process his criminal event has been fulfilled (Pratama, 2022)

In addition to applying criminal sanctions based on a sharpened absorption system, the existence of norms of additional sanctions under Article 17 Jo Article 18 Law Number : 31 Year 1999 on the eradication of corruption Jo Amendment Of Law Number 20 Year 2001, also became one factor that can maximized functionality to create effects warning to corruptors not to repeat what they do and / or give prevention / prevention of General action corruption by state officials, government officials, individuals, and Corporation.

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officials, individuals, and Corporation. Article 17 of Law No. 31 of 1999 with he said: "in addition to being able to as referred to in Article 2, Article 3, Article 5 to Article 14, the defendant may be sentenced additional penalties referred to in Article 18".

In some countries have a form of effort different laws. In the United States, the case- return of assets (forfeiture cases) distinguished in two types, namely criminal (criminal) and the civil. Nevertheless, some large cases of redemption of assets is pursued through civil legal remedies. There are two institutions responsible for this, namely : (1) the United States Marshals Service, responsible for managing and determining (disposing of) wealth that has been confiscated and sued by Department of Justice agencies, (2) The United States Treasury Department, responsible for managing and determining assets seized by Treasury agencies.

In the UK, asset recovery enforcement efforts through some type of legal effort implemented on the basis of legislation on the Criminal Procedure Act 2002 (proceedings of Crime Act, 2002), namely: the proposed process criminally by the " police or customs" ("confiscation proceedings"). The process taken with the right of Appeal at "The Crown Court", ("cash forfeiture proceedings"), which is taken through "Magistrate Court". Through the proposed process the " civil recovery proceedings", under the law on serious crimes (the " Serious Crime Act, 2007"), implemented by the " Assets Recovery Agency" (ARA). The fig function is replaced by "Serious Organized Crime Agency" and "the National Policing Improvement Agency"(Rambe, 2016)

On the process through cash forfeiture civil and recovery proceedings requires prior conviction. This indicates that the effort to return the loss the state does not always speak in understanding- understanding of criminal law. Listening process in the UK, there is a need for a more in-depth is the bill on The Return of state assets already included in the legislative program necessary to be involved in the judicial process and enforcement agencies such as implemented in the UK, related to strengthening national legal system in the field of returns Assets

Based On Law No. 31 1999 on the eradication of crime Corruption as amended by law No. 20 of 2001 on changes to Law No. 31 of 1999 on The Fight Against Corruption) already arranged several legal remedies in order refund of financial losses or the country's economy. Such legal remedies is a criminal and civil legal process, but not separated arrangements and institutions enforcement (Prabowo, 2013)

Viewed from the criminal aspect, Article 18 paragraph (1) Corruption Act which determines the "seizure of goods," payment of money substitute", and "revocation of rights or advantages". "Seizure of goods" can be interpreted conceptually with "confiscation proceedings". In addition "payment of money replacement " and "revocation of rights or benefits", conceptually can be interpreted as "cash forfeiture proceedings", although there are differences in the order of the process, namely on payment of replacement money taken through criminal justice process in advance, although then it can appear that the auction process pursued under civil law.(Fajrin et al., 2019)

Return of assets from corruption strategy explicitly stipulated in the preamble of KAK 2003, Chapter 8 states "determined to prevent, track and obstruct by means of more effective international transfers on assets acquired illegally, and to strengthen international cooperation in return on assets."Law No. 17 of 2006 the ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, 2003 (United Nations Convention Anti-Corruption Nations, 2003) stressed on state financial returns due to the act criminal corruption.(Soetijono et al., 1945)

In law enforcement practice Money laundering (TPPU) often understood differently about the evidence, necessary or not necessary in the first place proof of origin (predicate offences). Suppose in a criminal act it is a crime of corruption, so the act of concealing,disguising, or embezzling proceeds of crime corruption, it does not have to be pre-requisite his corruption was proven in the past (Dwi Saksi Sudarto, 2016)

In fact, the development law enforcement of money laundering no obligation to prove criminal acts of origin, or in other words the process the law on criminal acts does not become must be separated from the waiting for his predicate crime to be proven based on the inkrah Court decision (Ariman Sitompul, 2023)

Changes to the TPPU Act 2002 into law TPPU 2003, then amended back with the TPPU Act 2010 is done for several reasons, first, the criminalization of multi-interpreted money

laundering, the number of elements that must be met or proved to be difficult in terms of proof. Second, less systematic and not clearly classification of acts that can be sentenced sanctions and forms of sanctions (Juniana et al., 2022) Third, still limited the reporting party must submit reports to PPATK including type of report. Fourth, the absence of legal basis regarding the need for implementation the principle of recognizing service users (Costumer Due Deligence) by the reporting party, which there is only Know Your Customer (KYC). Asia Pacific rating Group on Money laundering in July 2008 Bali, the eradication of TPPU in Indonesia maintain a low level of Compliance both in meeting the 40 items of recommendations and 9 points of recommendation in Suspicious Transaction Report (STR) (Ariman Sitompul, 2020)

In that context then on the act non-mandatory money laundering prove in advance the criminal offense origin other than based on the philosophy of change T-shirt as it was described above, especially on the sixth reason and seventh. Summary of TPPU law 2010 has locked up clearly about it that, as stated in Article 69: "to be able to do investigation, prosecution, and examination in court against money laundering is not mandatory proven prior criminal offense origin." (Pohan, 2020)

Proof of money laundering is not there is a need to prove the origin of the crime. Based on the description above both juridical or theoretically if possible an emphasis in enforcement practice TPPU law no longer makes a difference understanding. MK decision number 77/PUU- XII/2014 is the final answer regarding the existence of Article 69 of the TPPU law on confusion that still occurs until now whether or not it is necessary to enforce the TPPU law waiting for proof of criminal origin through the court of iniquity (Koto, 2022a) Anyway for the sake of the effectiveness of TPPU law enforcement and demi to avoid a difference of opinion court, preferably in the handling of TPPU combined with the crime of origin. In addition that guarantees the principle of speed administration, as well as providing more protection of the rights of a person who allegedly did TPPU (Andhira Alya Waradani, 2023)

4. CONCLUSION

Law enforcement commitment in carrying out law enforcement firmly, consistently, and integrated in order to be able to produce fair law enforcement, provide legal certainty, and benefit to the community. The steps taken through the imposition of the toughest sanctions for corruption perpetrators, both criminal sanctions, fines, money substitutes, reverse proof are accumulated with the crime of money laundering (TPPU), coupled with the provision of social sanctions. Thus, the operationalization of corruption eradication is carried out comprehensively, integrally, and holistically. This is expected to increase public confidence, investors, national self-esteem, and cause a deterrent effect, prevent potential corruptors, optimize state/people's refunds and positive impacts and criminal law enforcement mechanisms corruption that coincides with the act money laundering (*concurus realis*) on the principle remains bound by the code of Criminal Procedure, invite- Anti-Corruption and law- Act Of Money Laundering. However because in the investigation of corruption, there are three law enforcement agencies given the authority of Investigation, then in the case of corruption performed in tandem (*concurus*) with money laundering. Contributions are expected to increase public confidence, investors, national self-esteem, and cause a deterrent effect, prevent potential corruptors, optimize the return of state or people's money and maintain state stability.

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