



JLPH:
**Journal of Law, Politic
and Humanities**

E-ISSN: 2962-2816
P-ISSN: 2747-1985

<https://dinastires.org/JLPH> dinasti.info@gmail.com +62 811 7404 455

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.38035/jlph.v6i5>
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Legal Analysis of the Handling of Money Laundering Crimes (*Money Laundering*) in Bengkulu City Based on Law Number 8 of 2010 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering Crimes

Nandi Rizqi Syahputra

University of Bengkulu, Bengkulu, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: nandirizqi@gmail.com

Abstract: This study is entitled Juridical Analysis of the Handling of Money Laundering Crimes in Bengkulu City Based on Law Number 8 of 2010. The object of this research is the handling of money laundering crimes in Bengkulu City. This study aims to analyze law enforcement practices and identify obstacles in handling money laundering crimes. The research method used is empirical legal research with a socio-legal approach, examining secondary data supported by primary data from the field. The results show that the handling of money laundering crimes has been carried out in accordance with Law Number 8 of 2010, including investigation, evidentiary processes, and the role of related institutions. However, in practice there are still obstacles such as limited human resources, inadequate facilities, and lack of optimal coordination among law enforcement agencies. In conclusion, it is necessary to improve the capacity of law enforcement officers, strengthen inter-agency coordination, and optimize the implementation of the law to enhance the effectiveness of handling money laundering crimes.

Keyword: Money Laundering, Law Enforcement, Criminal Offense, Bengkulu, Juridical Analys

INTRODUCTION

Economic criminal law is a branch of criminal law that has its own characteristics, namely its economic nature. Many practitioners and academics have provided definitions of what economic crimes are, but in general, economic crimes are divided into two meanings: the narrow sense and the broad sense. Despite their differences, both definitions have similarities, namely that both have economic motives and/or have a negative impact on the economic and financial activities of the state and the business world. In the Narrow Sense, economic crimes in the narrow sense are all actions stipulated in Emergency Law No. 7 of 1955 concerning the Investigation, Prosecution, and Trial of Economic Crimes. This type of crime is called narrow because it substantially covers a small part of overall economic activities. This Emergency Law came into effect on May 13, 1955 due to the urgent situation caused by the economic difficulties at that time. This law was issued with the hope of preventing state losses at that

time. (Patricia Rinwigati, 2016) Meanwhile, in the broad sense, it can refer to all crimes that have the potential to cause state losses.

Technological developments have resulted in the creation of new modes of economic crime, one of which is the crime of money laundering (*money laundering*) can be a threat and a disruption that can destabilize national resilience, which is known to be a prerequisite for successful development. Furthermore, compared to other traditional crimes, particularly crimes against property, economic crimes have unique characteristics. Economic crimes are more dependent on the economic system and level of development of a society. (Supriyanta, 2007)

The crime of money laundering (*money laundering*) is a crime that has serious implications for a country's economic system and financial stability. This crime essentially aims to disguise or conceal the origins of criminally obtained assets, making them appear to originate from legitimate activities. As money laundering develops, the practice of money laundering has become increasingly complex with advances in technology and the global financial system, necessitating effective and integrated legal action.

In Indonesia, efforts to prevent and eradicate money laundering are specifically regulated in Law Number 8 of 2010 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering. This law provides a strong legal basis for law enforcement officials to conduct investigations, inquiries, and prosecutions against perpetrators of money laundering. Furthermore, the role of institutions such as the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK) is crucial in detecting suspicious financial transactions as part of prevention efforts.

However, in practice, handling money laundering crimes still faces various obstacles. This is due to the cross-sectoral nature of money laundering crimes, involving various parties, and often related to predicate crimes (*predicate crime*) such as corruption, narcotics, and other economic crimes. This complexity requires good coordination between law enforcement agencies, as well as adequate technical capabilities in tracing the flow of funds.

This situation can also be found in Bengkulu City, where handling money laundering crimes still faces challenges from both legal and practical perspectives. Obstacles such as limited human resources, a lack of supporting equipment, and limited public understanding of the dangers of money laundering also impact the effectiveness of law enforcement. Furthermore, suboptimal synergy among law enforcement officials is also a factor that requires attention.

Based on this description, an in-depth study using a legal approach is needed to analyze how money laundering in Bengkulu City is handled in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. This study is expected to provide an overview of the effectiveness of law enforcement and identify obstacles and possible measures to improve the handling of money laundering in the future.

METHOD

The legal research method is this type of research which is empirical in nature and uses an empirical approach. (*socio legal approach*), This type of research consists of: research on the identification of (unwritten) laws, and research on the effectiveness of laws. In this type of empirical legal research, the initial research is secondary data, which is then continued with research on primary data in the field, or on the community. (Soerjono Soekanto, 1986) So that this research can provide solutions, especially those related to the Legal Analysis of Constitutional Court Decision Number 28 of 2026 concerning the Authority to Calculate State Financial Losses

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Scope of Money Laundering Crimes in Indonesia

Criminal procedural law is a collection of rules that govern how law enforcement officers implement, enforce, and uphold criminal law. Criminal law is divided into two categories: substantive criminal law and formal criminal law.¹ Substantive criminal law defines crimes and violations and stipulates when a person can be punished. Meanwhile, formal criminal law regulates the procedures and methods for handling criminal law violators. In other words, formal criminal law is the implementation or application of substantive criminal law. Meanwhile, formal criminal law regulates the procedures and methods for handling criminal law violators. In other words, formal criminal law is the implementation or application of substantive criminal law.² In criminal procedural law, one of the things regulated is criminal acts. *money laundering*. TPPU or the concept of money laundering comes from English, namely a combination of the words *money* which means "money" as well *laundering* which means "washing" or "cleansing". Literally, *money laundering* is defined as the process of laundering or whitewashing assets in the form of money obtained from criminal acts, the purpose of which is to disguise or hide the origin of the illegal funds so that they remain legally valid. A universal and comprehensive definition has not yet been established because it is influenced by the policies of each country in the world, both developed and developing, which have their own understanding and formulation of definitions that are adjusted to national priorities, legal perspectives, and local socio-economic conditions.³

Nevertheless, legal experts in Indonesia have been able to reach a consensus on directly translating and equating the term "money laundering" with "money laundering" in the context of national legislation. Generally, the understanding of money laundering encompasses any act aimed at concealing or disguising the origins of criminal assets through a series of complex financial transactions, such as transfers between accounts, asset investments, or currency conversions, so that the assets ultimately appear to have been obtained through legitimate means and cannot be traced back to their illegal source.⁴

Criminal acts often associated with white-collar crime (*white collar crime*) and is carried out to conceal the origin of assets in the form of money indicated to originate from criminal acts. This crime is an act of fraud that is deliberately carried out and planned by an individual who can work in the public or private sector and holds a position that has the authority to be able to influence a policy and decision-making. This term is not to indicate a new type of crime, but rather to group crimes committed by perpetrators with specific characteristics, namely social status and respected positions. The phrase white-collar crime is directed at crimes that have been successfully carried out by respected parties. This form often appears as corporate crime, violations in the banking sector, or acts of corruption. Corporate crime is generally motivated not by clear evil intent but by considerations that ignore moral aspects; as a result, such behavior is very damaging to the sense of justice, honesty, solidarity, and social responsibility in society.⁵

¹Berutu, A. G. (2019). The Crime of Money Laundering (*Money Laundering*) in the view of the Criminal Code and Islamic Criminal Law. *Tawazun: Journal of Sharia Economic Law*, 2(1), 1-18

²Yani, M. A. (2013). Money laundering crimes (*money laundering*) (review of Law Number 8 of 2010 concerning the prevention and eradication of the crime of money laundering). *Widya Yustisia Journal*, 1(2).

³Taruna Prisando. "Money Laundering: Follow-Up Crime or Independent Crime?", 2025." Accessed May 25, 2026. Link: <https://marinews.mahkamahagung.go.id/artikel/tindak-pidana-pencucian-uangfollow-up-crime-0n2>

⁴Dowongi, A. (2024). Implementation of the Law Regarding the Crime of Money Laundering According to Law No. 8 of 2010. *Lex Privatum*, 13(5)

⁵Buamona, S. (2019). White collar crime in criminal law enforcement. *Madani Legal Review*, 3(1), 28-38.

The crime of money laundering in Indonesia has been regulated in Law Number 8 of 2010 concerning the prevention and eradication of the crime of money laundering. This law was passed on October 22, 2010 as a replacement for the previous law, namely Law Number 25 of 2003. This change was made because the previous provisions were deemed no longer in accordance with developments in law enforcement, practices, and international standards. According to Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law No. 8 of 2010, the crime of money laundering is defined as any form of practice that includes criminal elements in accordance with applicable laws. The proceeds of this crime refer to assets obtained through predicate criminal practices (*predicate offence*). This regulation states that qualified criminal acts consist of two main categories: first, these criminal acts are regulated in accordance with articles 3 to 10; second, these criminal acts which are associated with money laundering practices are regulated in articles 11 to 16.⁶

The Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK) plays a crucial role in the mechanism for minimizing money laundering (TPPU). If the PPATK does not perform its functions optimally, the effective enforcement of the Anti-Money Laundering Law will not be fully achieved. Based on research results, legally, the PPATK is given a special function through Article 39 of Law Number 8 of 2010 to prevent and eradicate TPPU. Furthermore, the PPATK operates as an institution *Financial Intelligence Unit* (FIU) with an administrative model, which allows for independent collection, analysis and reporting of suspicious transactions⁷.

The duties and authorities assigned to the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK) specifically aim to detect money laundering practices early through the analysis of suspicious financial transactions, as well as to provide crucial technical support and intelligence information for law enforcement processes related to money laundering. This support encompasses not only money laundering itself but also predicate offenses, namely various underlying crimes such as corruption, narcotics, human trafficking, or terrorism that serve as the source of illicit funds that are then laundered. However, the effectiveness of PPATK's role will not be optimal without the support of strong synergy from all stakeholders, including law enforcement officials such as the Indonesian National Police, the Attorney General's Office, the Supreme Court, and the Directorate General of Customs and Excise, which is responsible for border and import-export supervision. Furthermore, financial regulators such as Bank Indonesia, which oversees monetary stability, the Ministry of Finance in terms of state fiscal management, and the Financial Services Authority (OJK), which oversees the non-bank financial services sector, must also be actively involved.⁸

This organized and integrated collaboration is increasingly being extended to financial service providers required to report suspicious transactions, including conventional and Islamic banking, insurance companies, financing institutions, pension funds, securities companies, and mutual fund managers, which often serve as channels for the layering of dirty money. Furthermore, the role of the mass media in public outreach and oversight, as well as active community participation through whistleblowing and reporting compliance, are integral supporting elements in building an anti-money laundering ecosystem in Indonesia. With the PPATK's broad authority, such as access to confidential data, temporary asset seizure, and international coordination through the FATF (Finance and Financial Transactions Task Force),

⁶Laowo, Y. S. (2022). Legal Study of Money Laundering Crimes. *Journal of Justice Arrows*, 1(1), 70-87.

⁷Mahendra, M., Yusuf, H., Kasra, H., & Mahfuz, A. L. (2023). Eradication of Money Laundering Crimes Based on Law Number 8 of 2010 Concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering Crimes. *Darma Agung Journal*, 30(3), 1444-1455

⁸Ansori, G. S. (2022). The Role of PPATK in Preventing and Eradicating Money Laundering Crimes. *Unira Law Journal*, 1(1), 37.

Financial Action Task Force) This institution is capable of effectively pursuing, freezing, and confiscating the proceeds of crime. If the process of pursuing and confiscating assets resulting from money laundering is carried out consistently, the state will indirectly reduce the incentive for criminals to continue their activities, because the proceeds of crime can no longer be enjoyed or laundered, thus creating a sustainable deterrent effect in the national criminal law system.⁹

Handling of money laundering crimes (*money laundering*) in Bengkulu City essentially refers to Law Number 8 of 2010 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering. Articles 3, 4, and 5 regulate acts categorized as money laundering, whether committed actively or passively. These provisions provide a legal basis for law enforcement officials to prosecute anyone who places, transfers, spends, or hides assets known or reasonably suspected to originate from criminal acts.

Efforts to Resolve Money Laundering Cases in Indonesia

One of the major money laundering cases in Indonesia is the PT Asabri case. The Central Jakarta Court held the first hearing in the alleged corruption case related to the allocation of investment funds at PT Asabri (Persero) on August 16, 2021.¹⁰ The trial is scheduled to read the indictment against eight defendants. Two of the defendants are retired Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) generals who previously served as President Director of PT Asabri (Persero).

One of the strategic efforts to eradicate money laundering has been the establishment of an independent body called the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU). The FIU's role and existence is to assist the police in handling money laundering crimes by collecting information on financial transactions suspected of money laundering. In this case, the FIU's role is to investigate money laundering crimes. In Indonesia, this body is called the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK), whose task is to collect and process information related to suspicions or indications of money laundering.

In tackling the crime of money laundering, especially those obtained from the proceeds of corruption, in addition to the need for law enforcement capabilities that have reliable human resources in conducting investigations and inquiries, what is no less important is building synergy among stakeholders to prevent and eradicate the crime of money laundering, considering that eradicating TPPU involves many institutions such as financial institutions, law enforcement agencies, PPATK, and other related agencies as sub-systems;

1. Bank Indonesia

It is the supervisor and administrator of the banking industry, namely commercial banks and rural banks, foreign exchange traders, and money transfer business activities (KUPU). Several provisions contained in Bank Indonesia regulations support the prevention of money laundering, for example, regulations on the implementation of KYC (Know Your Customer) and the special assignment of Compliance Directors at commercial banks to be able to implement healthy banking regulations.

2. PPATK (Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center)

The Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK) is an independent institution responsible for preventing and eradicating money laundering and is directly responsible to the President of the Republic of Indonesia. To maintain its independence, the provisions regarding the PPATK in relation to money laundering are regulated in Law of

⁹Johari, J. (2011). Duties and Authorities of the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (Ppatk) in Eradicating Money Laundering Crimes. *Fiat Justisia: Journal of Legal Studies*, 5(3).

¹⁰Violine and I Dewa Gede Dana Sugama, "Regulation of Money Laundering Crimes in Indonesian Legislation". *JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC MEDIA (JMA)* Vol.4, No.1 January 2026

the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2010 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering, which prohibits any person from interfering in the implementation of the PPATK's duties and authorities. Furthermore, the PPATK is required to reject and/or ignore any form of interference from any party.

The functions of the PPATK in carrying out its duties to prevent and eradicate the crime of money laundering are as follows:

- a. Prevention and eradication of money laundering crimes;
- b. Management of data and information obtained by PPATK;
- c. Supervision of the reporting party's compliance; and
- d. Analysis or examination of reports and information on financial transactions that indicate money laundering and/or other crimes

Law Number 8 of 2010 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering Crimes has mandated the authority and duties of the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK) in the process of financial transaction circulation, which in its implementation aims to prevent and eradicate money laundering crimes, including original crimes. The authority to investigate TPPU is not specifically and firmly regulated in the aforementioned Law, but refers to Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law Article 1, Article 6, and Article 7, which has the authority to investigate TPPU is the National Police investigator. National Police investigators can investigate all criminal acts. This is reaffirmed by Article 1 number 8, 9, and Article 14 paragraph (1) letter g of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia.

Financial transaction information that indicates money laundering practices is received by the PPATK from financial institutions, both banks and non-banks, in the provisions of the Money Laundering Crime Law, which are financial service providers, then further analyzed in depth and to ensure whether the money transacted is a crime. The results of this analysis are then sent to the police for further investigation and then after being added with other information and evidence in accordance with the elements of the crime of money laundering, so that the initial data from the PPATK is followed up by the police to the next stage, namely investigation and the perpetrator is declared a suspect.

Article 74 of Law Number 8 of 2010 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering Crimes grants investigators the authority to investigate predicate crimes. Therefore, certain civil servants (PNS) who are specifically authorized by law can conduct investigations if predicate crime investigators find indications of Money Laundering Crimes. However, if the criminal case occurs in the banking sector and also involves corruption, predicate crime investigators can submit the matter to the National Police investigators for follow-up.

Financial crime cases, particularly corruption cases handled by the Indonesian National Police (Polri), should be followed up by investigators. Investigators must develop information or evidence available during the handling of corruption cases, in collaboration with the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK), which serves as a national focal point in efforts to prevent and eradicate money laundering (TPPU) in Indonesia. In this case, PPATK is a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) tasked with conducting intelligence processes and conveying financial intelligence information to investigators for use by law enforcement officials in following up on suspected criminal acts. The financial intelligence information is generated by PPATK after previously analyzing Suspicious Financial Transaction Reports (LTKM), Cash Financial Transaction Reports (LTKT), Fund Transfer Reports sent by PJK (banks and non-banks), Cash Carrying Reports (LPUT) from the Directorate General of Customs and Excise, and Transaction Reports from Service and/or Goods Providers (PJB). The West Kalimantan Regional Police, abbreviated to Polda Kalbar, through the Special Crimes Directorate (Krimsus) and the Resort Police (Polres) during the last 2 (two) years from 2014 to

2015, have handled 71 (seventy-one) corruption cases.¹¹ Meanwhile, based on data obtained from the Registrar of Criminal Acts (Tipikor) of Pontianak Court, throughout 2014, 68 corruption cases were tried and all of them had a final decision with permanent legal force (*inkracht van gewijsde*) and in 2015, 55 corruption cases were recorded as having been tried and 36 of these cases had been decided or had a final decision with permanent legal force (*final and binding effect*).

Various weaknesses in law enforcement against money laundering crimes, one of which is caused by the Police receiving reports from the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK) regarding indications of suspicious financial transactions, it turns out that the Police still have to conduct further investigations, and then after being supplemented with information and other evidence in accordance with the elements of the crime of money laundering, the police then followed up the initial data from the PPATK to the investigation stage and the perpetrator was declared a suspect. From the results of the analysis submitted by the PPATK to the Police, it turned out that most of them stated that there was no initial evidence of alleged money laundering. This shows that there is no common perception between the Police and the Prosecutor's Office, which can be an obstacle related to the interpretation of the elements of the crime of money laundering.

The police do not always have to wait for reports or investigation results from the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK); they can also conduct preliminary investigations into suspected money laundering. In cases such as these, for example, where the police have preliminary evidence of corruption, or, for example, the flow of funds from illegal logging, illegal mining, drug abuse, or other financial crimes, the police may take the initiative to request assistance from the PPATK to analyze or examine reports and financial transaction information on certain accounts that indicate money laundering. This way, the police have preliminary evidence of money laundering in the cases they are handling.

Economic crimes fall into the category of special criminal law, based on Paul Scholten's opinion, which provides a benchmark for "general application" and "special application" for criminal law. Criminal law that applies generally is also called general criminal law, while special criminal law is "non-criminal legislation that carries criminal sanctions, also called government criminal law." Andi Hamzah further narrows the definition of criminal law, namely regarding the term "special criminal legislation for all legislation outside the Criminal Code that contains criminal provisions, and general criminal legislation for provisions contained in the Criminal Code."¹²

Economic criminal law is a special criminal law, but there are scholars who have a different view, namely van der Poel. According to him, economic criminal law is not a special criminal law, apart from its general subject matter, the provisions in economic criminal law do not contain provisions stating deviations from the Criminal Code. However, according to A. Nolte, deviations in special criminal law can also occur secretly, namely by stating its own provisions, without mentioning deviations from the Criminal Code. Although economic criminal law is a special criminal law, it does not mean that the law applies automatically without linking it to general criminal law. One of the legal principles is that special law overrides general legal rules (*A special law derogates from a general law.*). However, that does not mean that all special legal rules deviate from general legal rules.¹³

¹¹Data source: Public Relations (Humas) Division of the West Kalimantan Regional Police,

¹²Fauzi Iswari & Azriadi, Economic Crimes and Their Regulation in the Indonesian Legal System, Subang 12 Journal Volume 1 No. 1, July 2022.

¹³Anas Lutfi & Rusmin Nuriadin, "Economic Crimes as an Effort for Development in the Economic Sector," Journal of Master of Law I, no. 1 (2016).

During the investigation and inquiry phase, law enforcement officials, such as the police and prosecutors, have the authority to uncover money laundering crimes, as stipulated in Article 74 of Law Number 8 of 2010, which states that money laundering investigations are conducted by investigators investigating predicate crimes. This process usually begins with the discovery of the predicate crime (*predicate crime*), then developed to trace the flow of funds related to the proceeds of the crime.

The Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK) also played a crucial role in handling this case. Under Article 39 of Law Number 8 of 2010, PPATK has the authority to receive, analyze, and evaluate reports of suspicious financial transactions. The results of this analysis are then submitted to law enforcement officials for further investigation.

Legally, the burden of proof in money laundering crimes is unique, namely the limited reverse burden of proof mechanism stipulated in Articles 77 and 78 of Law Number 8 of 2010. Under these provisions, the defendant is obligated to prove that the assets they own do not originate from criminal activity. This aims to facilitate the provision of proof in money laundering cases, which are generally difficult to trace.

Settlement of Money Laundering Cases in Bengkulu City

However, in practice, various obstacles remain in Bengkulu City. Limited human resources with expertise in financial transaction analysis and a lack of supporting facilities are key obstacles. Furthermore, the complexity of the crimes referred to in Article 2 of Law Number 8 of 2010, which encompasses various predicate offenses, complicates the process of establishing evidence and handling cases.

To overcome these obstacles, efforts are needed to increase the capacity of law enforcement officers and strengthen coordination between institutions, as enshrined in Law Number 8 of 2010. Furthermore, the implementation of provisions regarding the confiscation of assets resulting from criminal acts, as stipulated in Article 81, must also be optimized to provide a deterrent effect on perpetrators. Thus, law enforcement against money laundering in Bengkulu City can be more effective and in accordance with statutory provisions.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion, it can be concluded that the handling of money laundering crimes (*money laundering*) in Bengkulu City has a clear legal basis through Law Number 8 of 2010, specifically regarding the regulation of criminal acts, the authority of investigators, the role of the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK), and mechanisms for evidence and asset confiscation. However, its implementation still faces various obstacles, such as limited human resources, infrastructure, and suboptimal coordination between law enforcement agencies. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the capacity of officers, strengthen synergy between agencies, and optimize the application of legal provisions so that handling money laundering crimes can be carried out more effectively and provide legal certainty.

REFERENCE

- A Ansori, G. S. (2022). The Role of PPATK in Preventing and Eradicating Money Laundering Crimes. *Unira Law Journal*, 1(1), 37.
- Anas Lutfi & Rusmin Nuriadin, "Economic Crimes as an Effort for Development in the Economic Sector," *Journal of Master of Law I*, no. 1 (2016),
- Berutu, A. G. (2019). The Crime of Money Laundering (*Money Laundering*) in the view of the Criminal Code and Islamic Criminal Law. *Tawazun:Journal of Sharia Economic Law*, 2(1), 1-18

- Buamona, S. (2019). White collar crime in criminal law enforcement. *Madani Legal Review*, 3(1), 28-38
- Dowongi, A. (2024). Implementation of the Law Regarding the Crime of Money Laundering According to Law No. 8 of 2010. *Lex Privatum*, 13(5)
- Fauzi Iswari & Azriadi, Economic Crimes and Their Regulation in the Indonesian Legal System, *Subang 12 Journal Volume 1 No. 1*, July 2022, p. 6
- Johari, J. (2011). Duties and Authorities of the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (Ppatk) in Eradicating Money Laundering. *Fiat Justisia: Journal of Legal Studies*, 5(3).
- Laowo, Y. S. (2022). Legal Study of Money Laundering Crimes. *Journal of Justice Arrows*, 1(1), 70-87.
- Mahendra, M., Yusuf, H., Kasra, H., & Mahfuz, A. L. (2023). Eradication of Money Laundering Crimes Based on Law Number 8 of 2010 Concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering Crimes. *Darma Agung Journal*, 30(3), 1444-1455
- Patricia Rinwigati, Economic Crimes in the Draft Criminal Code: Quo Vadis?, National Alliance for Criminal Code Reform, Jakarta, 2016
- Soerjono Soekanto, Introduction to Legal Research, University of Indonesia (UI-Press), Jakarta, 1986, pp. 51-52
- Supriyanta, "Scope of Economic Crime," *Journal of Economics and Entrepreneurship* Vol. 7, no. 1 (2007), p. 42.
- Violine and I Dewa Gede Dana Sugama, "Regulation of Money Laundering Crimes in Indonesian Laws and Regulations." *JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC MEDIA (JMA)* Vol. 4, No. 1 January 2026
- Yani, M. A. (2013). Money laundering crimes (*money laundering*) (review of Law Number 8 of 2010 concerning the prevention and eradication of the crime of money laundering). *Widya Yustisia Journal*, 1(2).