ANALISIS TINDAK PIDANA PENCUCIAN UANG DAN KORUPSI (STUDI KASUS AHMAD FATHANAH PUTUSAN NOMOR 39/PID.SUS/TPK/2013/PN.JKT.PST)

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Abstract

Money laundering is a criminal offense that is relatively new in Indonesia. Basically laundering aims to blur the money earned from a criminal act, be as if the money earned from the way that is against the law. Because money laundering is not a criminal act that stands alone, but rather, the predicate offenses that were the source of money or particular property, it can potentially lead to disputes between law enforcement authorities themselves, as happened in the case of Ahmad fathanah in cases of corruption in the Ministry of Agriculture. Why the defendant's actions that have been categorized as a crime of corruption, as well as the defendant's actions and even then categorized as money laundering? How corruption crimes and money laundering in the examination at the Corruption Court? The author examines the problems with normative legal research methods. The data showed that the defendant erbuatan can be categorized as corruption and money laundering, in this case the defendant has been proven guilty of corruption as stated in the first charge, it also has been proven legally and convincingly of committing criminal offenses of money laundering as contained in Article 3 of Law No. 8 of 2010 on the Prevention and Combating Money Laundering in conjunction with Article 65 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code as contained in the third indictment. Cases of corruption and money laundering, the examination conducted at the Corruption Court. This is because the predicate offense or the predicate offense of money laundering committed by defendant is corruption. Based on the Eradication of Corruption Act, the agency is authorized to conduct examinations and rule on cases of corruption is the Corruption Court. Should the author suggests law enforcement officials to the judiciary with regard to issues concerning law enforcement corruption and money laundering needs to be disseminated more thoroughly and evenly on the entire territory of Indonesia and all state officials and private agencies.

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