

ABSTRACT

In order to prevent and combat money laundering, Indonesia has imposed a Act No.15 of 2002 on Money Laundering Criminal Action. However, provisions in the legislation are felt not to meet international standards and the development of the judicial process of money laundering so that needs to be changed so that the prevention and eradication of money laundering can be effective.

Birth of Act addressed by some circles in Indonesia and by the international community as the Act contains many loopholes. Among domestic and international expect the Act be amended to remove its weaknesses.

The Act has gained the attention of the international community, especially the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and has recommended that related to money laundering. Indonesian efforts to meet the recommendations should be fully implemented, considering since June 2001 has been included in the list of Non-Cooperative Countries and Territories (NCCT) by the FATF.

Due to international pressure, especially pressure from FATF which states that the Act 15 of 2002 on Money Laundering Criminal Action not to meet international standards, the Act was amended and supplemented by Act No.25 of 2003 on Money Laundering Criminal Action.

Indonesian government's decision to change the Act No.15 of 2002 by the Act No.25 of 2003 on Money Laundering Criminal Action, as the Act No.15 of 2002 by the world and the international community still contain many loopholes, not to meet international standards and the development of money laundering Acts.

Keywords: Money Laundering, the FATF, the Law No. 15 of 2002, Law No.25 of 2003