

The Role of 2022 G20 Summit in the Context of Preventing and Eradicating Money Laundering: Indonesian Perspective

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Abstract: The 2022 G20 Summit in Bali-Indonesia focuses on the issue of improving the economy of member countries. However, because of the prevalence of economic crimes, especially money laundering, this article intends to analyze the role of the 2022 G20 Summit in Bali-Indonesia in the context of preventing and eradicating money laundering and Indonesia's efforts to improve the eradication of money laundering. By using normative legal research methods with the support of data collected related to the G20 summit and the crime of money laundering as well as the use of legal effectiveness theory according to Lawrence M. Friedman supported by the thoughts of legal experts and observers of money laundering, this article concludes that the role of the 2022 G20 Summit in efforts to eradicate this is already evident has been clearly seen with the initial conferences held by G20 member countries with a special agenda in the fight against money laundering. In addition, Indonesia is also making efforts to combat money laundering with various efforts. Indonesia also invites all G20 member countries to fight together against the economic crimes, especially money laundering so Indonesia will be able to fulfill various requirements to become a member of the FATF.

1 INTRODUCTION

The 17th G20 Heads of State and Government Summit will take place at November 2022 in Bali, Indonesia. Various mass-media reported (<https://www.fatf-gafi.org>) that the summit will be the pinnacle of the G20 process and intense work carried out within the Ministerial Meetings, Working Groups, and Engagement Groups throughout the year. Since its formation in 2008, the G20 Summit has always discussed growth and development as well as economic relations between member countries. It is undeniable that the problem of economic growth and progress of a country can be influenced by the development of economic crime and organized crime activity (Reid, 1995:425) which is the concern of all countries in the world namely, among others, money laundering and terrorism financing (Simanjuntak, 2021:25), which has also attracted the attention of G20 countries in every G20 Summit held.

This article sees that although it has been scheduled that the talks at this 2022 G20 meeting will prioritize economic issues among member countries

(<https://finance.detik.com>) but other issues that are no less important and directly related to the development and economic growth of the G20 member countries are the problem of money laundering crimes.

In the last 20 years, money laundering crimes have also grown very rapidly with various new modes and ways of committing crimes (Sjahdeni, 2007:3-4). This is understandable because money laundering generally includes illicit money, namely the proceeds of crime, into the financial system. As a result of money laundering, the amount of money in circulation exceeds the amount determined and monitored by the central bank of a country, so that inflation is inevitable and the cost of basic necessities is high (Juwana, 2006:83). This is one of the reasons why money laundering is considered an extraordinary crime because the consequences can be miserable for many people (Sjahdeni, 2007:14).

To combat a crime of money laundering, countries in the world criminalized some type of crimes in various international regulation such as the *Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (TOC)* (Atmasasmita, 2005:54) and other international conventions (The Vienna Convention:

1988), specifically through *The 40 Recommendations of Financial Action Task Force-FATF1989* (FATF 1989) which in the first Recommendation (A.-1) FATF states that “: *Each country should take immediate steps to ratify and to implement fully, the 1988 United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic, Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988* (The Vienna Convention: 1988).

In connection with the 1989 FATF recommendation abovementioned, Indonesia followed in the footsteps of the United States which had criminalized money laundering by issuing the Money Laundering Control Act 1986, as the first law in the world to determine money laundering as a crime (Sjahdeni, 2007:18). Based on the 1989 FATF recommendation, Indonesia has ratified and enforced various laws regarding the prevention and eradication of the crime of money laundering, namely: The Law Number 15 Year 2002 was later amended by Law Number 25 Year 2003 (Gregorius, 2008:9) and lastly updated by Law Number 8 Year 2010.

In the observation of this article, various existing legal facilities are considered unable to prevent and eradicate money laundering optimally. This situation places the importance of cooperation between countries is very important considering that the enforcement of money-laundering law often requires international cooperation, fostered by organizations such as Interpol (Simon and Schuster, 1979:1027). Without the role of member countries and good cooperation between them, efforts to combat these crimes, especially money laundering, will experience major obstacles, because the laws of each country are no longer sufficient to combat money laundering. In this case, it is necessary to increase the role and efforts to prevent and eradicate money laundering, especially by looking at the role of legal structure, legal substance and legal culture as important elements of legal effectiveness as referred to by Lawrence M. Friedman (1984: 19-23).

Based on the above situation and condition, this article views the importance of conducting research and writing to analysis the role of the 2022 G20 summit in Bali in the context of preventing and eradicating money laundering crimes and also to see and analysis what are Indonesia's efforts to improve the eradication of money laundering.

In addition to the introduction in the first part above, this article will then describe the literature review as a theoretical and regulation approach, which are regarding the aims and objectives of the formation of the G20 member countries as well as

on the meaning, scope and the implication of the law on money laundering in force in Indonesia and also some supports of thoughts from several criminal law experts in part two. In the third part will describe the research method and the result and discussion in the fourth part. Finally, the conclusion will be described in the section five thereafter.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 The Purpose of the Formation of the G20 Countries

The G20 is a multilateral cooperation forum consisting of 19 countries, namely South Africa, the United States, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Britain, Japan, Germany, Canada, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Russia, France, China, Turkey and the European Union as well as representatives from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB). The G20 is the world's main economic forum that has a strategic position because collectively it represents around 65% of the world's population, 79% of global reserves, and at least 85% of the world's economy. (Sherpa, G20 Indonesia, October 13th 2022, bi.go.id, cnnindonesia.com 12 January 2022, Bisnistempo.co 26 February 2022).

The formation of the G20 is inseparable from the disappointment of the international community towards the failure of the G7 in finding solutions to the problems of the global economy faced at that time. The view that emerged at that time was that it was important for middle-income countries and those with economic influence systematically to be included in negotiations to find solutions to global economic problems (cnnindonesia.com 12 January 2022).

In 1999, on the advice of the finance ministers of the G7 countries (the United States, the United Kingdom, Italy, Japan, Germany, Canada and France), the finance ministers and central bank governors of the G20 countries began holding meetings to discuss the response to the global financial crisis 1997-1999 (alovernanceproject.org). Since then, meetings at the Minister of Finance level have been held regularly in the autumn of cnnindonesia.com, 12 January 2022, bi.go.id).

Based on the objectives of the formation of the G20 countries abovementioned, this article assumes that in order to improve, nourish and establish economic cooperation among G20 member countries, various meetings called the G20 Summit

since 2008 in Washington until this 2022 G20 Summit in Bali, of course, also anticipates things that hinder or interfere with the economic progress of member countries such as the existence of cross-border economic crimes. This article will only highlight how the G20 Summit can play a role in increasing efforts to eradicate money laundering in Indonesia.

2.2 Definition and Sources of Money Laundering Crimes

The definition of money laundering can be understood from the following definitions: *The Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering*, stated that “*Money laundering is the processing of these criminal proceeds to disguise their illegal origin. This is of critical importance, as it enables the criminal to enjoy their profits without jeopardize their sources*” (Asian Development Bank, 2003:4). Another definition according to Black's Law Dictionary, says, “*Money Laundering is the act of transferring illegally obtained money through legitimate people or accounts so that its original source can not be traced*. An academic Sarah N. Welling (1992:201) defines: *Money laundering is the process by which one conceals the existence, illegal source, or illegal application of income and than disguises that income to make it appear legitimate*. Another academic, Pamela H. Bucy (1998:228) says, “*Money Laundering is the concealment of the existence, nature or illegal sources of illicit funds in such a manner that funds will appear legitimate if discovered*.”

This article will quote and use the motion of money laundering based on Article 3 of Indonesian Law Number 8 Year 2010 regarding the prevention and eradicating of Money laundering crimes, which stated that:

“Any person who places, transfers, assigns, spend, pay, donate, deposit, take abroad, change shape, exchange with currency or securities or other actions on assets that he knows or deserves suspected to be the result of a criminal act as referred to in Article 2 paragraph (1) with the aim of hide or disguise the origin of the Treasure Wealth is punished for the crime of Money Laundering with a maximum imprisonment of 20 (twenty) years and a maximum fine of IDR 10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiah).”

The definition of money laundering in the description above is similar and it can be said that Indonesian legislation related to money laundering follows the same definition platform as that

proposed by *The United Nation Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotics, Drugs, and Psychotropic Substance of 1988*. According to this institution, money laundering is:

“The conversion or transfer of property knowing that such property derived from the purpose of concealing or assisting any person which is involved in the commission of such an offence to evade the legal consequences of the true nature, sources, location, disposition, moment, rights with respect to or ownership of property knowing that such property is derived from a serious offence or offences of from an act of participation in such an offence.”

Besides that, in various criminal law literatures, it is stated that the acts that are categorized as money laundering are:

1. Placing, transferring, diverting, spending, paying, granting, entrusting, bringing abroad, changing form, exchanging with currency or securities or other actions on assets which he knows or reasonably suspects is a crime with the aim of hiding or disguising origin of wealth.
2. Conceal or disguise the origin, source, location, designation, transfer of rights, or actual ownership of assets which are known or reasonably suspected to be the proceeds of a criminal act.
3. Receiving, controlling the placement, transfer, payment, grant, donation, safekeeping, exchange or use of assets which are known or reasonably suspected to be the proceeds of a criminal act.

In addition to the description of various methods and actions that are classified as money laundering, Article 2 of Indonesian Money laundering law states that there are more than 26 criminal acts that can be considered as predicate crimes as a source of assets that can be classified as money laundering crimes. This is different from the previous law on money laundering which states that predicate crime is not as much as the provisions of Article 2 above. This article seems that the classification of the source of assets in question can differ from the rules of one country to the rules in other countries. Besides that, point 26 of Article 2 of the Indonesian Money Laundering Law emphasizes that all actions related to assets that are punishable by a minimum of 4 years are a predicate crime of a money laundering crime.

2.3 The Fact on of Indonesian Money Laundering Law

Several media reports that (<https://finance.detik.com>), Indonesia is currently not registered as a member of the FATF (Financial Action Task force), which is an international institution whose main tasks include combating criminal acts, money laundering and terrorism financing. Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Menkopolhukam) Mahfud MD revealed that Indonesia is the only G20 country that has not joined the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) anti-money laundering organization. Indonesia must obtain a good rating in the FATF MER (Mutual Evaluation Review) as a condition to be accepted as a member of the FATF (<https://finance.detik.com>). According to Mahfud's statement, Indonesia has just become a member of the Asia Pacific Group on Money laundering (APG), namely as one of the FATF-Style Regional Bodies (FSRBs). In the FATF, Indonesia has only become an observer. This situation according to Edy O.S Hiariej (2006:115) Because Indonesia has not been able to meet all the requirements determined by the FATF as outlined in the 40+9 recommendation, Indonesia is included in the list of countries that are considered uncooperative (*Non-Cooperative and Territories- NCCts*).

Why did this happen even though Indonesia had already enacted the first Money Laundering Law in 2002, which means that it has had 20 years of legal rules related to money laundering. In simple terms, Indonesia has not been able to fulfill various requirements to become a member of the FATF so that is why Indonesia is included in the list of countries that are considered uncooperative (*Non-Cooperative and Territories-NCCts*) (Hiariej, 2006:115).

This encourages this article to want to see and describe the state of the laws and regulations of the Republic of Indonesia regarding money laundering, including various supporting regulations regarding other finances. The effectiveness of the existing and applicable legal rules will be reflected by using the theory of legal effectiveness according to Lawrence M. Friedman. According to Lawrence Friedman (1984:19-23) the effectiveness of law in a country can be seen by applying 3 things, namely: *legal structure, legal substance and legal culture*. Therefore, if we want to see how effective the legal regulations regarding the prevention and eradication of laundering in Indonesia are, this article will start

by looking at the three things that Friedman refers to as legal effectiveness.

2.4 Money Laundering According to Criminal Law Perspective

Money laundering as an extra-ordinary crime must also be handled in an extraordinary manner, so that countries in the world are required to establish and enforce a strict money laundering regime which in the perspective of criminal law means that the criminal threat to the perpetrators of the crime of money laundering is higher than the threat of other common crimes. In this case, there is a debate as to the importance of imprisonment, whether it is important that the perpetrators of criminal acts should be imprisoned or not (Rustandi, 1992:79). The opinion that says there is a need for imprisonment, for example, is said by Herbert L. Packer (1968:19), "*...punishment is the sanction. Crime without punishment, or at least the threat of punishment, may be impractical, but it is not illogical...*" this is in line with Beccaria's thought as quoted by John Henry Merryman (1985:124), that "*Only the laws can determine the punishment of crimes...crimes and punishments can be established only by law, and by law he means statute.*" On that basis, this article cites Friedman (184:170) who said, "we are used to thinking of prison or jail as the basic punishment for serious crime," as regulated in the criminal law on prevention and eradication of money laundering.

The opposite reflection came from the thoughts of Muladi and Barda Nawawi Arief (1984:166) who wrote, "*...if it is not appropriate and useful for the community, then imprisonment does not need to be implemented.*" This thinking is in line with the utilitarian's described by C.L Ten (1995:367). For utilitarianism, suffering (punishment) can only be justified to the extent necessary to prevent greater suffering.

From another point of view, Tonry (...:6) in the chapter '*Has the Prison a Future?*' looking at it from an economic perspective, he said, "*Prisoners, and their families, and the rest of us, will benefit if prisons and related institutions can prevent crime more effectively at lower human and economic cost.*" The suffering of punishment is necessary to prevent further crime and at the same time to ensure the common good. Sentencing does not necessarily mean imprisonment, because according to Susan Easton and Piper's explanation (...:.....), "*there is also punishment without imprisonment in the sense that punishment is not imprisonment, for example*

paying a fine.” This is the reason why Tonyr (.....) further said, “...prisons and imprisonment, and our expectations of them, will change as they have before. Cultural norms and social attitudes change, and political issues go in and out of fashion...”.

The community is faced with difficult choices, continues to be under the shadow of positivism or another name is legal centralism ensuring the imprisonment of people who are proven to have committed a crime.

3 METHODS

This article is based on a doctrinal legal research, using available data from various sources, namely various mass media reports and provisions of the money laundering law in Indonesia (excluding court decisions on money laundering cases). The data collected will be further analyzed using legal effectiveness theory proposed by Lawrence M. Friedman which also supported by the thoughts of other criminal law experts including Indonesian Law Number 10 Year 2008 concerning the eradication of money laundering.

Therefore, it is hoped that the analysis carried out in this article will arrive at the answers to the two research questions that have been described in the earlier part of the introduction above.

4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 The Role of the G20 Summit Year 2022 in Preventing and Eradicating Money Laundering

Money laundering with all its modes has existed long before the forum of the countries that are members of the G20 was formed. Almost certainly all countries in the world recognize that money laundering is a crime that is classified as an extraordinary crime because it greatly affects the economy of a country. For this reason, various international institutions, particularly the *Financial Action Task Force* (FATF), the *International Monetary Fund* (IMF) and the *World Bank*, and other multilateral organizations, lead efforts in developing measures to fight money laundering. (*al-governanceproject.org*). Even Dennis Rudich (reporter) said that Words associated with anti-money laundering have been referenced at the G20

Summit more than 8,500 times for an average of 5% per summit. More than 100 paragraphs have been dedicated to these issues, appearing in 25 documents.

Therefore, it is not wrong if according to the FATF report dated April 7, 2021 (<https://www.fatf-gafi.org>) that G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors today confirmed their commitment to tacking all sources, techniques and channels of money laundering and the financing of terrorism and proliferation. FATF President Dr. Marcus Pleyer highlighted the importance of risk-based supervision to effectively detect and prevent financial crimes that undermine global economies and hinder economic recovery.

The countries that are members of the G20 which were formed in 2008 and started with the first G20 Summit in Washington, United States, in addition to aiming to improve the economy among member countries, one of the agendas of the working group is also to discuss the prevention and eradication of money laundering. This has been going on from year to year until next coming 2022 G20 Summit in Bali-Indonesia.

Based on the observations of this article by reading and analyzing data from various media (*Detikfinance/Business economic news*), basically the formation or establishment of the G20 carried out by 19 countries including the European Union and the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. It is known that the real roles that have been achieved by the members of the G20 are known among others:

1. the G20 played a significant role in supporting overcoming the global financial crisis in 2008;
2. The G20 changed global financial governance by initiating coordinated fiscal and monetary stimulus packages on a very large scale;
3. The G20 encourages increased lending capacity of the IMF, as well as various major development banks;
4. The G20 is credited with helping the world get back on track for growth as well as pushing for some important financial reforms.
5. In addition to the roles above, in relation with Indonesia, the G20 Summit 2022 also has other roles related to economic development and progress, which the Indonesian Corruption Commission (KPK) has in line with efforts to prevent and eradicate money laundering so as stated by the *Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales* (ICAEW) that assessing the G20 can be a good momentum in encouraging efforts to

prevent money laundering and terrorism financing.

6. The fresh one role of international legal structure in combating money laundering is that the meeting (before G20 Summit in November, 2022) held in September 28, 2022 which discussed countermeasures against money laundering and terrorism financing. Almost all international legal structure related to money laundering, FATF, WB, IMF, ICAEW including B20 (is an outreach group from G20) that represent the international business community are attended the meeting.

The next analysis at the end of this sub-chapter is a reflection of the role of some legal aspects related to legal effectiveness theory proposed by Lawrence M. Friedman are as follows:

4.1.1 The Role of International Legal Structure

From the *legal structure* point of view, the international institution specifically formed to deal with money laundering is the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) which in practice combats money laundering works closely with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (Sjahdeni, 2007, Juwana, 2008). This institution has worked well in issuing what are called 40 recommendations, namely recommendations that must be followed by FATF member countries in the context of cooperation in preventing and eradicating money laundering. From various sources it is said that until now Indonesia cannot be considered and officially as a member of the FATF because it has not been able to fulfill several of the requirements referred to in the recommendation, such as recommendation no. 15.

According to the relevant official (FATF: 2022), (<https://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/fatfrecommendations/documents/fatf-recommendations.html>) the FATF Recommendations set out a comprehensive and consistent framework of measures which countries should implement in order to combat money laundering and terrorist financing (Weling, 1992:204), as well as the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. On that basis, The FATF Recommendations, therefore, set an international standard, which countries should implement through measures adapted to their particular circumstances. Over the past twenty years the FATF has developed, used and refined rigorous compliance mechanisms to help ensure global compliance with its Standards. It assesses compliance

through a stringent country evaluation and monitoring process which is referred to as the new methodology.

The new Methodology will provide the basis for an integrated analysis of the extent to which a country is compliant with the FATF Standards and the level of effectiveness of its AML/CFT system. In 2022, the FATF has issued a new amendment related to recommendations that are considered by various parties to be more cooperative and less burdensome for G20 member countries to become members of the FATF.

Nevertheless, FATF acknowledges that Countries have diverse legal, administrative and operational frameworks and different financial systems, and so cannot take all identical measures to counter these threats. These are facts that exist in each FATF Member State which is one of the difficulties in achieving maximum results in the eradication of money laundering. This situation also can be happened with the members of G20. The role of each international legal structure is highly appreciated in this case.

The descriptions above confirm that the international legal structure (such as: member countries of G20, FATF, IMF, World Bank) has worked and did their role from time to time in a high attention in the context of preventing and eradicating money laundering.

4.1.2 The Role of International Legal Substance

Following Friedman's thinking, various regulations issued by the FATF and other international institutions related to money laundering are legal substance. Therefore, according to the recommendations that have been issued by the FATF, both recommendations 40+8 and recommendations 40+9 including the new methodology issued by the FATF in order to achieve maximum results in handling money laundering, it can be said that the FATF has made and enforced various international rules that must be followed adhered to by both the G20 member countries and other FATF member countries and/or countries outside the FATF. According to data, FATF even always updates and approaches countries that are considered unable to meet international standards for handling money laundering, namely a list called Non-Cooperative Countries (NCCTs). Indonesia is still listed as a non-cooperative country so it is hoped that the 2022 G20 Summit in Bali will have a

major impact on Indonesia's status in terms of handling money laundering.

4.1.3 The Role of International Legal Culture

International legal culture can be seen from how countries in the world unite through the cooperation of various institutions to combat economic crimes in this case money laundering. It is this shared awareness that encourages the existence of various common habits on how to deal with cross-border economic crimes. Almost the entire world community recognizes that economic crimes such as money laundering is very influential on the progress and improvement of a country's economy.

The economic crimes mentioned above indirectly disrupt the economic stability of a country, which on a micro level will also affect the per capita income of each country. The final part of economic crime is the creation of difficulties and prolonged economic crises, especially for developing countries and poor countries. On the awareness of the magnitude of the impact of economic crime, countries in the world are expected to increase public awareness not to be involved and not related to money laundering crimes, so that the country's economy is more secure.

Following Friedman's theory of legal effectiveness (1984:19-24), this article concludes that the roles that have been carried out by international institutions including the 40 FATF recommendations and other international conventions as well as international legal culture have shown good results in the prevention and eradication of money laundering.

4.2 Indonesia's Efforts to Increase the Eradication of Money Laundering

Simple research in the context of writing this article believes that there are certain rules and requirements that Indonesia has not been able to fulfill regarding the 40 recommendations set by the FATF so that until now Indonesia is still listed as a non-cooperative country in the perspective of money laundering prevention and prosecution.

On that basis, the following analysis will remain the same based on various information from mass media reports and literature studies use Friedman's theory of legal effectiveness which has been used in analyzing the first research question in sub-chapter 4.1 above.

4.2.1 Efforts to Increase the Effectiveness of Legal Structure

In improving the effectiveness of the work of institutions that are included in the terminology of the legal structure according to Friedman (1984:19) namely the Police as investigators, the Prosecutor's Office as prosecutors and the Court as examiners and deciders of money laundering criminal cases. The law enforcement agency is the spearhead of all efforts to prevent and eradicate money laundering in Indonesia. If the way of working and the effectiveness of the work of these institutions are not optimal, it will certainly affect the obedience of citizens to the laws of money laundering. Meanwhile, law enforcement agencies such as the police and prosecutors have been under the spotlight for their disproportionate and even unprofessional work effectiveness. This will directly affect the increase in the prevalence of money laundering crimes, especially if you follow the rules of Law no. 8 of 2010 concerning money laundering, there are many, namely more than 30 types of crime that can be considered as a predicate crime of money laundering. So that from a normative juridical perspective, there is a great chance that a general crime will be categorized as a money laundering crime (Atmasasmita, 2007). This is of course in accordance with what is regulated in the provisions of Articles 2 and 3 of the Indonesian money laundering law and is also in line with the definition of money laundering referred to by the FATF and the thoughts of academic Weling. In addition, the role of companies and lawyers is also important regarding the effectiveness of the legal structure. The report (Antaranews, September 12 and March 31, 2022) said ICAEW Indonesia would encourage the supervision of companies to be more compliant with regulations. In addition, the Indonesian Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) official stated that this encouragement (to prevent money laundering) came from the fact that advocated and lawyers oftentimes facilitated the process by aiding corrupters by partaking in money laundering.

In addition, there is a need to improve the performance of the cooperation between the three institutions (police, Prosecutor dan judge) and the PPATK (Center for Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis) and Bank Indonesia, which oversees all Indonesian banks to anticipate all circumstances that lead to the occurrence and increase of money laundering crimes in Indonesia.

4.2.2 Efforts to Increase the Effectiveness of the Legal Substance

Furthermore, representative from the KPK expects that the compendium can produce comprehensive regulations, so that legal professionals have a better role to play in preventing graft and money laundering. In a webinar held by the Financial Services Authority on 23 February 2022, Mahfud MD, the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia revealed that Indonesia is the only G20 country that has not joined the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) anti-money laundering organization because Indonesia is considered to have not completed all recommendations of the organization. FATF MER can only be achieved by increasing Indonesia's compliance with FATF recommendations covering various fields in anti-money laundering and prevention of terrorism financing (APU PPT) programs. Indonesia is expected to comply with the matters included in immediate outcomes 3 and recommendation number 15 FATF.

In addition to various recommendations issued by the FATF and various international cooperation documents between G20 member countries and FATF members, according to this article, what also needs to be improved is the existence of a Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) which allows a country to request assistance from other countries in order to download evidences and freezing of assets including the arrest of money laundering suspects.

4.2.3 Efforts to Increase the Effectiveness of the Legal Culture

In addition to increasing public awareness in order to avoid money laundering through various technical guidance from related institutions, it is hoped that the legal culture of the community and state apparatus (ASN) including private companies that are closely related to money laundering (private banks and money exchange companies/services) - money changer) can be increased in connection with the 2022 G20 Summit in Bali-Indonesia. The theme of the 2022 G20 Indonesia Presidency, namely "Recover Together, Recover Stronger", is very appropriate to build a community culture that can avoid all kinds of actions that lead to money laundering crimes. Through this theme, Indonesia wants to invite the whole world to work hand in hand to support each other to recover together and grow stronger and more sustainable.

This article sees that there is great hope for the legal culture of the Indonesian people to be more advanced and leave the bad behavior of money laundering with all its modes, especially when it is compared with the benefits that Indonesia can achieve as the G20 Presidency, including: The G20 presidency in the midst of a pandemic has proven a good perception of Indonesia's economic resilience to the crisis. -is a form of acknowledgment of Indonesia's status as one of the countries with the largest economy in the world which can also represent other developing countries; The benefits in the description above indirectly affect people's thoughts and feelings to pride themselves that Indonesia as a great nation has come the time to be included in the calculation of the world economy. The real implication of increasing Indonesia's confidence is that it is highly likely that Indonesia will be able to fulfill all the requirements set by the FATF so that in the end Indonesia can be listed as a member of the FATF which shows that Indonesia has gone far ahead in preventing and eradicating the crime of money laundering. This can also be seen from the efforts of several ministries that used the opportunity of the G20 Summit Indonesia 2022 in Bali to improve the national economy, including increasing all efforts to prevent and eradicate money laundering in institutional sector. (<https://finance.detik.com>) RI is the only G20 country that has not entered the Anti-Money Laundering Organization.

Even ICAEW-Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales (ANTARANTB, 12 September 2022) sees that the momentum of Indonesia's G20/B20 in 2022 is an ideal time for the government to agree on concrete actions against economic crimes and the parties involved in them. Indonesia started preparations for the 2022 G20 Summit with a breakthrough in holding an Integrity and Compliance Task Force Conference with the title Fostering Agility to Combat Money Laundering and Economic Crime including several other equally important sessions held on 28 September 2022. Likewise with the G20 Anti-Corruption working Group (ACWG) discussed the frameworks of regulation of legal professions in money laundering.

Mungi Hadipratikno, Indonesian Corruption eradication Commission's (KPK) asset tracking, evidence management, and execution Director, who represented the Indonesian presidency proposed that reviews of regulations and good practices should be included in the G20 ACWG compendium. G20 ACWG compendium is needed for reviews on regulation and supervisions on gatekeepers,

especially legal professionals. It will also show good practices from G20 member states,” Mungki said. (g20.org March 31 2022).

Based on the various descriptions in sub-chapters 4 (4.1 and 4.2), with reflection to the legal effectiveness proposed by Friedman, this article finally concludes that the role of various international institutions including various international rules and international legal culture, especially with the 2022 G20 Summit in Bali in November, has indirectly enabled Indonesia to increase efforts to prevent and eradicate money laundering.

5 CONCLUSION

Based on the descriptions above, the conclusions that can be drawn are:

The role of the G20 Summit since its inception in 2008 until now has played an active role not only in improving economic relations among G20 member countries but also playing an active role in encouraging and increasing the prevention and eradication of money laundering with various international cooperation mechanisms, especially among G20 member countries. Together with the FATF, IMF and World Bank institutions. The role of the G20 is mainly to support the movement to combat money laundering simultaneously by increasing the effectiveness of legal structures (FATF, IMF, WB and other multilateral cooperation institutions), legal substance (40 recommendations) and legal culture, namely relations and mutual assistance between countries. G20 members and FATF members.

Indonesia's efforts in the context of preventing and eradicating money laundering by increasing the effectiveness of the legal structure (Police, Prosecutors and Judges), the effectiveness and enforcement of stricter legal rules (legal substance) and increasing legal awareness of the Indonesian people so that they are not related and involved in money laundering crimes. Although these efforts have not been maximized, therefore Indonesia has not been able to become a member of the FATF and is still registered as a non-cooperative country, but this article believes that the 2022 G20 Summit in Bali will have a much greater impact on Indonesia to combat money laundering and economic crimes. other. At the end, this article concludes that the readiness and awareness of the Government and the entire Indonesian people with the motto "**Recover together, recover Stronger**", Indonesia will be able

to reach the maximum level in dealing with money laundering and subsequently managing higher economic growth.

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