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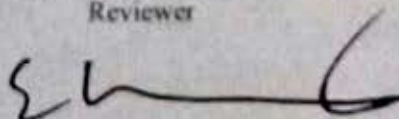
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Reviewer



Nama : Erna Tri Rusmala Ratnawati, SH, M.Hum
 NIDN : 0510056901
 Jafung : Lektor Kepala 400 AK
 Unit Kerja : Fakultas Hukum Universitas Widya Mataram

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Reviewer

Nama : Dr. Kelik Endro Suryono, SH, M.Hum
 NIDN : 0531126301
 Jafung : Lektor 300 AK
 Unit Kerja : Fakultas Hukum Universitas Widya Mataram

THE PROBLEMS OF INVESTIGATING PERPETRATORS OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY DEALERS

HARTANTO¹
SYAFIQUROHMAN²

Abstract

Circulation of counterfeit (fake) money is a part of crimes against currency. At present, crimes against currency continue to occur and are latent, the most important impact caused by crimes against currency is public interest and can threaten monetary conditions and the national economy. This research was conducted to see how the problem of criminal investigations against criminals as money dealers and their obstacles. The research method used in this research is descriptive research method, and examples of legal events at the Umbulharjo Police, Yogyakarta City. Next, what are the legal settlement steps and criminal sanctions against counterfeit (fake) money dealers, based on the provisions in Indonesian positive law regulated in the Criminal Code and more specific laws and regulations, namely Law Number 7 of 2011 About Currency. Where the provisions of the criminal law are contained in articles 33 through 41. It is necessary for the role of Bank Indonesia to continuously disseminate information on the ins and outs of money being measured, especially in certain denominations.

Keywords: Investigation, dealers, criminals, counterfeit money, fake money.

JEL Codes: K14, K420

Introduction

Money counterfeit usually has connections to some criminal organization and tends to be transactional, there are facts that some high quality fake dollars are made by counterfeiters from Colombia, Israel, Peru, Russian Caucasus, and some West Africans. These zones are dominated by criminal organizations and also Euro counterfeited outside Europe (FATF, 2013). Like mentioned in one of the summaries issued by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Organization de Coopération et de Développement Economiques, that there is also increasing concern that counterfeiting will lead to other criminal activities, such as narcotics trade, money laundering and terrorism (OECD, 1998).

Until now there are no reports/facts in Indonesia about participation in the production of fake money with criminal organizations tends to be transactional, but it has a possibility these weaknesses will be used by criminal organizations. This is in tune with an international opinion about some developing countries having a great impact on the criminal pattern that happens in their country, criminal organizations tend to be operating in good locations in countries have a low capacity to enforce the law against money counterfeiters (UNODC, 2019).

Money counterfeiters are an old problem. Money is a commodity to fulfill human needs. The economic system needs to have a medium of exchange to facilitate the exchange of commodities. Money is a thing that can be accepted by society as a tool of payment and as a tool to exchange commodities. Money is a medium that plays an important role in society as stated by Iswandono as follows:

¹Faculty of Law, Widya Mataram University, Yo, Indonesia, email: hartanto.yogya@gmail.com

ORCID iD <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0308-3230>

²Faculty of Law, Widya Mataram University, Yo, Indonesia, email: syafiqurohman@ombudsman.go.id

ORCID iD <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8131-4356>



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"Journey through human civilization shows that money is a part of human daily life, even though there are some people who stated that money is the core of the economic system, now in modern society, where is the economic mechanism based on commodities traffic. Every Economic activity needs money as a tool to run economic activities" (Iswandono, 2004). Thereby explaining why money is so important and why humans trying so hard to focus on their careers to make a lot of money, even though it has to break the law. Breaking the law has many forms of crime to the money itself like money counterfeited and the distribution of fake money.

The distribution of fake money and money counterfeit becomes more and more terrifying to society, Zulkarnaen stated that the effect of the money criminal act can threaten the stability of the monetary, especially the national economy (Zulkarnaen, 2020). Criminal acts like money counterfeiting and distribution of fake money are included in the category special criminal even though it is written in KUHP, but KUHP has not yet comprehensively so its regulated by special regulation(ex specialis) that is Law on Currency.³

Though Bank Indonesia (BI) through the Director of Money Management Department BI Yudi Harymukti officially stated there is a reduction in the amount of distribution of fake money dominated by Rupiah currency in Indonesia. That happened from the comparison of fake money to real money which has a downtrend in 2019 from 2015. The fake Rupiah ratio as a benchmark of level money counterfeit increases by 11 sheet/ one million rupiah. That ratio means every one million rupiah among all the sheets, 11 sheets are fake money. In 2019 the ratio became in one million rupiah among all the sheets, 8 sheets are fake money (Halim, 2020).

The effect of money counterfeit on a nation is destroys people's trust in their currency and becomes one of the most common currency criminals in society and affects every aspect of human life. Distribution of fake money and money counterfeiting not only to gain more money but can also be used to destroy political, social, and economic stability. This criminal also affects government authority from an international perspective. During the Covid-19 pandemic, money counterfeiting and fake money distribution were suspected became larger because the pandemic destroys the nation's economic situation and people are suffering to fulfill their needs. This situation became one of the motivations of money counterfeiters and distributors of fake money to do their criminal acts and there is some other motivation, like they want to destroy the nation's political and economic situation. Remembering all the nation's economic activities, the existence of fake money is a thing that barely can be avoided because money plays an important role in economic activities. Money plays an important role because money is a medium of exchange and became more vital to fulfill people's needs. But there's never a case in Indonesia someone distributes fake money affiliated with terrorism like in Bulgaria (Geshev & Marin, 2020).

Even money counterfeiters did this in a simple way, like in the news website *Tribunnews.com* Whom TSJ (30) lives in district Bantul held by police because he counterfeited money. He got caught because the police got information from his criminal partner that has got caught earlier. TSJ was printing fake money with a printer. The accused printed the fake money using a printer and HVS 80 grams (Theresia, 2020).

In this pandemic situation news about the distribution of fake money keeps coming, one of the cases from *The Jakarta Post* (14 Mei 2020): Tasikmalaya police confiscate fake money in 100.000 rupiah banknotes in one of their checking post that was supposed to be built for physical distancing in West Java. *"We held the fake money in our checking post in Cikunir Singaparna,"* said Tasikmalaya Police Chief Ajun Komisaris Besar. Kamr. Hendria Lesmana (Nugraha, 2020).

³ibid

The broad meaning of counterfeiting includes the manufacture of products that are very similar to other products with the aim of misleading users/buyers/users. Such as trademark and copyright infringement (OECD, 1998). In general, money counterfeited and distribution of fake money was motivated by economic motives, even though in some cases there are some other reasons such as political, and economic motives, but it is hard to prove it. The existence of money in a nation has to stay in its function and it must be compatible and has to anticipate currency criminal act threats and the distribution of fake money then Bank Indonesia has to make policies about the prevention of money counterfeiter through preventive and repressive actions, there are some preventive action:

- 1.1 Announce the characteristics of real money.
- 1.2 Increase the security features on the newly printed rupiah.
- 1.3 Increase the coordination and cooperation with a related instance.
- 1.4 Increase cooperation with international instance.

While repressive actions like cooperation with police to catch the criminals whom counterfeit and distribute fake money. The emergence of these currency criminal acts such as money counterfeiting and distribution of fake money was caused by how low capacity to detect fake money and people's ignorance about money counterfeit and distribution of fake money. Government has to do an effort to look for many solutions to these criminal acts.

The effort to catch the money counterfeiter and distributor of fake money is a part of the law enforcement, but these actions in Indonesia are still not enough and need to improved. The look at how weak law enforcement is to punish the suspect of money counterfeit and distribution of fake money can be shown from how the police reveal money counterfeit and fake money distribution criminal acts. It's hard to collect proven pieces of evidence and catch the suspects. This is because criminal acts are usually controlled by the actor or the suspect itself and were organized that looks educated, capitalized, and has good moral. Ther other weaknesses to enforce the law to money counterfeiting can also be seen from the sentence to the suspects. The suspect who got the positive sentence is still considered to get the light sentence. The problems from law enforcement can't be removed from the facts that the law still related to the instance of who made it, who carry it out to people, the facility, and the people themselves.

According to Ariani Putri there are some alternatives methods of payment to reduce the potential for counterfeit money, there is a plan about electronic money, like Chintia and Eko have been talking about, that there is an alternative to prevent money counterfeiting to engage people to start shifting using electronic money (Putri & Prasetyo, 2020). But this idea was opposed by the writer because, the facts that electronic money is only used known by educated people and middle-class people, while common people especially traditional economy ecosystems still uneducated, like traditional markets, small shops for example small merchants around Giwangan terminal still depend on physical money.

Random interviews on local five small shops owned by local people in Yogyakarta and seven small shops in every different districts such as Semaki, Muja-muju, Tahunan Warungboto, Pandeyan, Sorosutan, Giwangan, averagely some of them don't have the tool to detect fake money using ultraviolet light but only rely upon looks, touch, examined the money to detect whether is it fake or real, and they only did these to the 50.000 and 100.000 notes, And Then the same thing happened too in traditional market like Bringharjo, Pathuk, Giwangan, Telo the local merchant also. But average the cashier desk in modern shops such as Superindo, Alfamart, and Indomaret have a tool to detect fake money using ultraviolet light.

The strategy in criminal acts is a miscommunication between the constitution, police, facility, and people, which will have the potential to have negative effects on the whole system. The constitution also written anything that can't be done and also its punishment.

Method.

Doctrinaire research tends to be applied, according to Ishaq this is also called research library and study documentation because this research is based on secondary data that are at the library such as books and official documents from the government (Ishaq, 2017), and news from the internet that fit the research topic (Riyanto & Panggabean, 2021). Then there are efforts to find, develop, and test the facts that are collected and also analyzed data thoroughly, clearly, and systematically in accordance with the scientific method.⁴ The researcher formulize this criminals acts distributor of fake money supported with some obstacles happens in reality. The writer also interviewed the investigator to collect constitutional material to support this article, and some of the local merchants were picked randomly as an informant in Yogyakarta especially district Umbulharjo one of the largest districts in central Yogyakarta.

3. Result and Discussion.

3.1. Investigation of Counterfeit Money Dealers.

The constitution is a rule that has to be obeyed than order and security can be created so welfare and prosperity can be achieved in society. Law enforcement is a term that has many meanings (Sunggono, 2011). According to Hartanto, one of the policies about criminal acts is the action to extinguish crimes in society and the effectiveness can be measured. At the same time, Bambang state that the form of criminal acts can be seen from formulating certain articles of law (Hartanto, 2019).

The writer agrees with the main problem of law enforcement in a developing country, especially Indonesia it is not the system, but it depends on the quality of the human who enforces the law itself. Therefore human quality to enforce the law plays the most important role and also the most strategic position. Eman said the problem with the transparency of the constitution instance has a strong relation to the accountability performance of law enforcement agents (Sulaiman, 2022). The agent of law enforcement is the police.

Crimes about a currency can be found in article 244 and article 252 KUHP, (Suwarjo, 2014) said:

- Money Counterfeit.
- Distribute fake money.
- Smuggle and save fake money to Indonesia.
- Ruin the currency like reducing the value of a currency with the intention to distribute it.
- Distribute the damaged currency.
- Save and smuggle the value-damaged currency to Indonesia.
- Distributing fake money and value-damaged currency.
- Save and smuggle fake and value-damaged coins to Indonesia.

Currency criminal acts in Indonesia are written specifically in article 11 verse 3 2011 about currency to Bank Indonesia (BI). BI is the only authorized instance to distribute money to the public in Indonesia. This means there is no other instance who has the authority to distribute money to the public in Indonesia. There are a lot of factors that influence the distribution of fake money, one of which is economy. This situation was used by irresponsible suspects to persuade and give opportunities to poor people so they can make money. Another factor is the technology to copy and print fake money became so advanced.

According to Muhammad, Police of the Republic of Indonesia, have 3 methods to overcome money counterfeiting, like repressive efforts can do when crimes have occurred (Ahmad, Dedi, & Hadriana, 2020). This means enforcing the law, even though through this

⁴*ibid*

repressive way the money counterfeiter still keeps happening with sporadic motives in almost all areas of Indonesia. This repressive law enforcement is collect all the pieces of evidence and even tries to find back the distributed fake money, arrestment and then handed over to the judiciary following Police Chief Regulation (Perkapolri) article 1 number 5 which governs pieces of evidence.⁵

Police commissioner Haryana gave an opinion about to resolve money counterfeiting has to be corresponding with the instruction from Bank Indonesia, like 3D campaign (Dilihat, Diterawang dan diraba). With those methods, we can detect any suspicious signs like watermarks, or if there any noises when we touched them. Then try to do a transaction in a bright area, but for a safer option try a non-banknote transaction through ATM BI has to socialize with the public about the money in circulation, and the suspect's motivation is economic reasons. BI and police have to cooperate to prevent money counterfeiting so the public can have awareness of money counterfeiting and distributing fake money.⁶

The efforts police have been trying especially to enforce the law about money counterfeiting:

- Routinely make counseling with Bank Indonesia.
- Increase the amount of socialization and investigation to suspicious places that are estimated where the money has been counterfeited. Suitable with Subaidah's opinion said that socialization has to do periodically with a competent speaker (Juita, 2019).
- Involve someone from Bank Indonesia to check the money authenticity.

If there is a complaint and report personally or group about money counterfeiting conducted by personal or group, then the police have to follow up on that complaint or report accompanied with enough pieces of evidence. With that arrest, police are required to arrest with the procedure that has been set in the constitution.

Inspection with the suspect police uses the usual ways like asking questions following money counterfeiting. With that inspection result, there will be a report in the form of news then handed over to Public prosecutor.

As additional data the writer usually handed over data analysis obtained from Brigadier M. Ghufon as follows:⁷

Police Report No: LP/.../.../2018/DIY/RESTA/UH March 2018 suspected has occurred criminal act "everyone who distribute and spend with counterfeited money" which happened on Sunday, 18 March 2018 in Giwangan bus station, Umbuharjo, Yogyakarta conducted by FMS/FR three times with Rp. 100.000 banknotes series numbers TKM220494, TKW330494, and JDM330494 suspected spent by FS/FR to buy *gudeg*, tissue dan cigarettes at three grocery stores in Giwangan bus station. According to the witness report SR as security at Giwangan bus station, previously arrested the suspects and put them in a security post because there is commotion in front of the grocery store, the suspects tried to buy Gudang Garam Surya cigarettes from W as a victim, with fake money series TKM220494 and the suspects was given Rp. 77.000 as a return with real money. After listened "S" another victim confessed, he get fake money as payment with series number TKW330494 to buy one portion of *gudeg* for Rp. 15.000 and one pack of tissue for Rp. 5.000 and then the victim gives the suspect Rp. 80.000 as return. And then the third victim "DPA" also gets Rp. 100.000 as payment with series number JDM330494 to buy 1 pack of cigarettes Dji Sam Soe for Rp. 20.000 and the victim

⁵ Regulation by Head of the National Police of Indonesian Republic Number 10 of 2010 concerning Procedures for Managing Evidence in the Environment of the Indonesian National Police.

⁶ Interview with Kompol Hariyanto, Reskrimum Polda DIY, 5 January 2021.

⁷ Interview with Brigadier Muhammad Ghufon, Special Criminal Investigation Unit of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, 3 January 2021.

gave the suspect Rp. 80.000 for return with real money. And then the witness "SR" and the victims report the suspects to Umbulharjo police station, Yogyakarta to make a report that there someone buys their kinds of stuff with fake money. The suspect was held in the security post and then handed over to Umbulharjo police station, Yogyakarta with some pieces of evidence.

From this case was expected to purposely distribute and spent fake money by "FMS" to buy kinds of stuff at some grocery store in Giwangan bus station, to get the real money in the form of creturn. Since the victims they feel harmed by that act so they report this event to the police. After a long investigation by the police and evidence checking that had been secured by the police, there is found 3 sheets of Rp. 100.00 banknotes with series numbers TKM220494, TKW330494, and JDM330494 are suspected of fake money. Those Rp. 100.000 was suspected fake money found when the suspects spent it on three different grocery stores owned by "W", "S", and "DPA". Those Rp. 100.000 banknotes and the change money was confiscated by the police as evidence. After investigation of the witness and suspect's description then those three sheets of Rp. 100.000 banknotes have to be checked it by the police and Bank Indonesia. The police have to submit a request to expert witnesses from Bank Indonesia to explain the authenticity of the evidence of three sheets of Rp. 100.000 banknotes were suspected fake money and it's proven fake money. The explanation expert witnesses can strengthen evidence about money counterfeiting and spending fake money done by "FMS".

There is an investigation sequence to the money counterfeiting suspects in Umbulharjo police station to "FMS", as follows:

- There will be captured news about this case.
- There will be arrested news about this arrest.
- Foreclosure for three sheets of Rp. 100.000 banknotes evidence that was suspected fake money with series number TKM220..., TKW330..., JDM330.... then there will be a news about this foreclosure and has requested approval for the confiscation from the Yogyakarta District Court.
- Witnesses investigation so police can get pieces of evidence from witness's statement.
- Investigation on the suspect "FMS" so the police can get the suspect's statement.
- There will be a discussion like a case analysis and juridical analysis with chapter 36 Constitution Number 7 2011 about Currency involving Bank Indonesia.
- Make a resume by an investigator and then there is a conclusion.
- All the files and data were handed over to the judiciary.

In terms of investigation, the suspect has some rights guaranteed by the constitution as follows:

- The suspect's rights will be checked by the investigator.
- The suspect's rights will be handed over to the judiciary to get legal certainty.
- The suspect's rights will be announced clearly when the investigation starts.
- One of the most important things the investigator has to remember is that he has to based on presumption of innocence law.

From the investigation result from Bank Indonesia and all the supporting pieces of evidence so investigator conclude that supect "FMS" can be expected or suspected did criminal acts *"any person who circulate and or spend Rupiah which is known to be a counterfeit, shaall be sentenced to maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years and maximum fine of Rp. 50.000.000 (fifty billion rupiahs)."*. Investigator believe this suspect's case can be sentenced with Article of 36 Republic of indonesia Law No.7 of 2011 Concerning Currency.

In Indonesia, in case there is criminal acts that cause material losses, it is regulated in the Criminal Code (KUHP). Specifically related to the circulation of counterfeit money,

regulated in article 245 KUHP that explained that: *"Any person who knowingly uses the original and unfalsified state currency or banknotes or banknotes, namely State currency or banknotes or banknotes that are imitated or falsified by himself, or which at the time of receipt is known to be counterfeit or counterfeited, or any person who saves or imports into the State of Indonesia such State currency and banknotes or banknotes, with the intention of circulating or ordering them to be circulated similar to the original which has not been counterfeited, shall be sentenced to imprisonment forever fifteen years."*

From various money counterfeiting criminal acts, criminal acts that are sentenced towards the suspects based on law and constitution tend to be light, even though that criminal acts like money counterfeiting not independent acts but mainly is organized criminal even transnational criminal acts, like:

- Money counterfeiting was usually conducted by recidivists, these criminal acts possibly because the punishment sentenced to the recidivists was too light.
- Money counterfeiting needs a complicated process, and usually, these criminal acts are conducted by some people with specific skills.

There are some problems with the investigation of money counterfeiting according to Amira and Masitoh, that often the police are overwhelmed. The police were far left behind than the suspects in destroying evidence and running away. And with advanced technology, criminal suspects are easier to operate and run away to another country (Paripurna, Indriani, & Widiati, 2018).

4. Obstacles Found in Carrying Out Investigation Againsts Perpetrators of Criminal Acts : Delaers of Counterfeit Money at Umbulharjo, Yogyakarta.

4.1 Internal.

Law enforcement especially in money counterfeiting by police has some issues in investigation of the money counterfeiting suspect in Umbulharjo as follows:

- Umbulharjo is the biggest city in Yogyakarta, so the personnel at Umbulharjo Police Station can't match with the citizen of Umbulharjo city.
- No police personnel has the capability of money counterfeiting so they can't directly know if its a real or fake money.
- Umbulharjo police station has no tools to detect fake money.
- Limited budget and facility, so law enforcement doesn't go well.
- Money counterfeiting is an organized criminal act so the police have difficulty catching the suspect.
- Money Counterfeiter suspect usually an organization that has high mobility, they can easily book a room at the hotel as a transit.

4.2. Eksternal.

Some factors affect the law enforcement to the money counterfeiting suspects as follows:

- A constructive society responding to money counterfeiting. Money counterfeiting still terrifies the public, especially when the suspect uses advanced technology, public attitude and behavior in responding to money counterfeiting is based on public perception assuming it is hard to detect fake money without the proper tools and the public doesn't have the skills to detect fake money.
- Low legal protection on the victims of money counterfeiting act.
- Usually, the public is worried about the authorities reaction to their loss in other words public has low trust to the authorities.

- The victims usually don't report their loss so the suspect doesn't get his/her punishment.
- There is no legal protection for the victims like victim's loss, is there any compensation from the suspect or the authorities? According to Muhammad A. M, the definition of law is so wide and complex depending on whom defines it. This means the definition of law is unlimited (Maskur, 2016). So legal protection is one thing that deserves has country's attention.
- Limited money counterfeiting socialization from Bank Indonesia.

If all these constraints don't get any attention it will affect the stakeholder itself like the public, police, and Bank Indonesia.

5. Efforts to Overcome Obstacles of Law Enforcement.

- Promote criminal detective assignment with fast targeting method.
- Police coordinating with the related authorities like Judicature, Attorney, and Bank Indonesia.
- Personnel mobilization especially in areas that vulnerable to money counterfeiting.
- Asking Bank Indonesia to make socialization about new banknote designs. That socialization has to be improved especially in public spaces such as grocery stores and traditional market.
- When there's a report about money counterfeiting police have to act immediately so the suspects don't have the chance to run away.

Police can't overcome these problems if the related authorities don't support these investigation. In these problems, the most important thing is public legal awareness. Without the public's legal awareness, all efforts that police will be worthless. To prevent money counterfeiting must be focused on the people themselves, like changing the public perspective on the money counterfeiting act. But this long-term effort has to be supported by:

- Restructure the money counterfeiting article, so it can help catch money counterfeiting suspect.
- Make legal protection or compensation for money counterfeiting victims.
- Apply special procedures in law enforcement agencies especially the police, about money counterfeiting like the police release foreclosure letter as soon as possible.
- Train the police personnel about how to overcome money counterfeiting especially to be more sensitive and expert about money counterfeiting.
- Empower the related formal and informal organizations to put more attention on money counterfeiting.

In late 2020, there is viral news about new Rp. 75.000 banknotes when this banknote is scanned by augmented reality. However, the Chief of the Bank Indonesia Communication Department O. Widjanarko said they did not scan the banknotes, and Central Bank also didn't make an app to detect money. This AR technology can detect an object using a coding code, from money photos to activate the video, audio, or text that is programmed by the developer. According to the writer, this technology needs further research to detect fake money also it needs to be convenient and fast to use. If this idea had been developed by the Indonesian government it can facilitate the investigator and public to detect fake money.

6. Conclusion.

Those who have the right to carry out investigations are the Indonesian National Police as the only authorized government agency in this matter based on the Law of the Republic of

Indonesia Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. Prosecution authority by the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia based on Law No. 11 of 2021 concerning Amendments to Law Number 16 of 2004 concerning the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia

Investigation results from suspects, witnesses and expert including any supporting pieces of evidence, and the investigator can state that "FMS" can be suspected of a money counterfeiting act, referred to in Article 36 The Indonesian Republic of Law No 7 of 2011 concerning currency in conjunction with Article 245 of the Criminal Code.

Money counterfeiting act in general perspective, still considered to get a light punishment. Because this act can't be stand-alone, but this is an organized criminal act moreover a transnational criminal act.

There is some factor why money counterfeiting occurs such as: *First*, economic factor, there are so many uneducated people living in poverty. Uneducated people don't know if money counterfeiting is a criminal act. *Second*, people tend to be affected by his/her neighborhood behavior, one of his/her friends be friends with a criminal, then he will be affected by the criminal and do the same criminal act. *Third*, Technology is one of the factors, tech facilitates the suspect to get or make fake money, and even now fake money can barely be distinguished from real money.

Socialization to the public about money counterfeiting that with advanced tech can make fake money that can barely be detected by the public. People retrieved fake money and use it because they felt like a victim and doesn't want to cover the loss. Bank Indonesia has an important role here, according to Kazakhstan the public needs some human development in the economic aspect so Indonesia can have a quality workforce based on special training (physical, intellectual, and labor potential) (Petkov, 2019). while in Indonesia traders and laborers don't have this skill.

There are no loopholes in the law, but this problem is at the level of law enforcement and there is still a lack of socialization from Bank Indonesia and limited counterfeit currency detection tools that should be owned by traders with the qualifications of small traders or traders in traditional markets.

7. Suggestion.

Money counterfeiting is a serious criminal act because intending to get rich and it can harm a country's economic situation. The government and the public collaborate so they can have an impact to prevent any money counterfeiting acts.

Besides, apply Article 36 of Republic Indonesia Law No 7 of 2011 Concerning Currency as well as Article 245 of The Criminal Code to money counterfeiting suspect it needs an addition about fraud act because the victim doesn't know if they got fake money that harmed their asset.

Police and Bank Indonesia need to make socialization about money counterfeiting, and spread pamphlets and brochures, and announcements through any media.

As a closing suggestion, the government need to make regulation about giving compensation to the victims at a certain scale with certain requirements, for instance, there is a police report certificate to prevent money counterfeiting. The government can research to develop tech to detect fake money that is affordable, fast, and easy to use. So the government can distribute it to traders and laborers, especially in traditional markets that they are needs support from the government.

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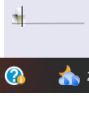
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Economics & Law ISSN 2682-972X DOI:10.37708/el.swu.v4i2.5 Volume: IV, Issue: II, Year: 2022, pp. 56-66 56 THE PROBLEMS OF INVESTIGATING PERPETRATORS OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY DEALERS HARTANTO¹ SYAFIQUROHMAN² Abstract Circulation of counterfeit (fake) money is a part of crimes against currency.

At present, crimes against currency continue to occur and are latent, the most important impact caused by crimes against currency is public interest and can threaten monetary conditions and the national economy. This research was conducted to see how the problem of criminal investigations against criminals as money dealers and their obstacles.

The research method used in this research is descriptive research method, and examples of legal events at the Umbulharjo Police, Yogyakarta City. Next, what are the legal settlement steps and criminal sanctions against counterfeit (fake) money dealers, based on the provisions in Indonesian positive law regulated in the Criminal Code and more specific laws and regulations, namely Law Number 7 of 2011 About Currency.

Where the provisions of the criminal law are contained in articles 33 through 41. It is necessary for the role of Bank Indonesia to continuously disseminate information on the ins and outs of money being measured, especially in certain denominations. Keywords: Investigation, dealers, criminals, counterfeit money, fake money.

JEL Codes: K14, K420 Introduction Money counterfeit usually has connections to some criminal organization and tends to be transactional, there are facts that some high quality fake dollars are made by counterfeiters from Colombia, Israel, Peru, Russian Caucasus, and some West Africans. These zones are dominated by criminal

organizations and also Euro counterfeited outside Europe (FATF, 2013).

Like mentioned in one of the summaries issued by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development that there is also increasing concern that counterfeiting will lead to other criminal activities, such as narcotics trade, money laundering and terrorism (OECD, 1998). Until now there are no reports/facts in Indonesia about participation in the production of fake money with criminal organizations tends to be transactional, but it has a possibility these weaknesses will be used by criminal organizations.

This is in tune with an international opinion about some developing countries having a great impact on the criminal pattern that happens in their country, criminal organizations tend to be operating in good locations in countries have a low capacity to enforce the law against money counterfeiters (UNODC, 2019). Money counterfeiters are an old problem. Money is a commodity to fulfill human needs.

The economic system needs to have a medium of exchange to facilitate the exchange of commodities. Money is a thing that can be accepted by society as a tool of payment and as a tool to exchange commodities. Money is a medium that plays an important role in society as stated by Iswandono as follows: 1Faculty of Law, Widya Mataram University, Yo, Indonesia, email: hartanto.yogya@gmail.com ORCID iD<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0308-3230> 2Faculty of Law, Widya Mataram University, Yo, Indonesia, email: syafiqurrohman@ombudsman.go.id ORCID iD<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8131-4356> This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial 4.0

International License 57 "Journey through human civilization shows that money is a part of human daily life, even though there are some people who stated that money is the core of the economic system, now in modern society, where is the economic mechanism based on commodities traffic. Every Economic activity needs money as a tool to run economic activities" (Iswandono, 2004).

Thereby explaining why money is so important and why humans trying so hard to focus on their careers to make a lot of money, even though it has to break the law. Breaking the law has many forms of crime to the money itself like money counterfeited and the distribution of fake money. The distribution of fake money and money counterfeit becomes more and more terrifying to society, Zulkarnaen stated that the effect of the money criminal act can threaten the stability of the monetary, especially the national economy (Zulkarnaen, 2020).

Criminal acts like money counterfeiting and distribution of fake money are included in the category special criminal even though it is written in KUHP, but KUHP has not yet comprehensively so its regulated by special regulation(ex specialis) that is Law on Currency.³ Though Bank Indonesia (BI) through the Director of Money Management Department BI Yudi Harymukti officially stated there is a reduction in the amount of distribution of fake money dominated by Rupiah currency in Indonesia. That happened from the comparison of fake money to real money which has a downtrend in 2019 from 2015.

The fake Rupiah ratio as a benchmark of level money counterfeit increases by 11 sheet/ one million rupiah. That ratio means every one million rupiah among all the sheets, 11 sheets are fake money. In 2019 the ratio became in one million rupiah among all the sheets, 8 sheets are fake money (Halim, 2020).

The effect of money counterfeit on a nation is destroys people's trust in their currency and becomes one of the most common currency criminals in society and affects every aspect of human life. Distribution of fake money and money counterfeiting not only to gain more money but can also be used to destroy political, social, and economic stability.

This criminal also affects government authority from an international perspective. During the Covid-19 pandemic, money counterfeiting and fake money distribution were suspected became larger because the pandemic destroys the nation's economic situation and people are suffering to fulfill their needs.

This situation became one of the motivations of money counterfeiters and distributors of fake money to do their criminal acts and there is some other motivation, like they want to destroy the nation's political and economic situation. Remembering all the nation's economic activities, the existence of fake money is a thing that barely can be avoided because money plays an important role in economic activities. Money plays an important role because money is a medium of exchange and became more vital to fulfill people's needs.

But there's never a case in Indonesia someone distributes fake money affiliated with terrorism like in Bulgaria (Geshev & Marin, 2020). Even money counterfeiters did this in a simple way, like in the news website Tribunnews.com Whom TSJ (30) lives in district Bantul held by police because he counterfeited money.

He got caught because the police got information from his criminal partner that has got caught earlier. TSJ was printing fake money with a printer. The accused printed the fake

money using a printer and HVS 80 grams (Theresia, 2020). In this pandemic situation news about the distribution of fake money keeps coming, one of the cases from The Jakarta Post (14 Mei 2020): Tasikmalaya police confiscate fake money in 100.000 rupiah banknotes in one of their checking post that was supposed to be built for physical distancing in West Java.

"We held the fake money in our checking post in Cikunir Singaparna," said Tasikmalaya Police Chief Ajun Komisararis Besar. Kamr. Hendria Lesmana (Nugraha, 2020). 3ibid 58 The broad meaning of counterfeiting includes the manufacture of products that are very similar to other products with the aim of misleading users/buyers/users. Such as trademark and copyright infringement (OECD, 1998).

In general, money counterfeited and distribution of fake money was motivated by economic motives, even though in some cases there are some other reasons such as political, and economic motives, but it is hard to prove it. The existence of money in a nation has to stay in its function and it must be compatible and has to anticipate currency criminal act threats and the distribution of fake money then Bank Indonesia has to make policies about the prevention of money counterfeiter through preventive and repressive actions, there are some preventive action: 1.1 Announce the characteristics of real money. 1.2 Increase the security features on the newly printed rupiah. 1.3

Increase the coordination and cooperation with a related instance. 1.4 Increase cooperation with international instance. While repressive actions like cooperation with police to catch the criminals whom counterfeit and distribute fake money. The emergence of these currency criminal acts such as money counterfeiting and distribution of fake money was caused by how low capacity to detect fake money and people's ignorance about money counterfeit and distribution of fake money. Government has to do an effort to look for many solutions to these criminal acts.

The effort to catch the money counterfeiter and distributor of fake money is a part of the law enforcement, but these actions in Indonesia are still not enough and need to improved. The look at how weak law enforcement is to punish the suspect of money counterfeit and distribution of fake money can be shown from how the police reveal money counterfeit and fake money distribution criminal acts. It's hard to collect proven pieces of evidence and catch the suspects.

This is because criminal acts are usually controlled by the actor or the suspect itself and were organized that looks educated, capitalized, and has good moral. Ther other weaknesses to enforce the law to money counterfeiting can also be seen from the sentence to the suspects. The suspect who got the positive sentence is still considered

to get the light sentence.

The problems from law enforcement can't be removed from the facts that the law still related to the instance of who made it, who carry it out to people, the facility, and the people themselves. According to Ariani Putri there are some alternatives methods of payment to reduce the potential for counterfeit money, there is a plan about electronic money, like Chintia and Eko have been talking about, that there is an alternative to prevent money counterfeiting to engage people to start shifting using electronic money (Putri & Prasetyo, 2020).

But this idea was opposed by the writer because, the facts that electronic money is only used known by educated people and middle-class people, while common people especially traditional economy ecosystems still uneducated, like traditional markets, small shops for example small merchants around Giwangan terminal still depend on physical money.

Random interviews on local five small shops owned by local people in Yogyakarta and seven small shops in every different districts such as Semaki, Muja-muju, Tahunan Warungboto, Pandeyan, Sorosutan, Giwangan, averagely some of them don't have the tool to detect fake money using ultraviolet light but only rely upon looks, touch, examined the money to detect whether is it fake or real, and they only did these to the 50.000 and 100.000 notes, And Then the same thing happened too in traditional market like Bringharjo, Pathuk, Giwangan, Telo the local merchant also.

But average the cashier desk in modern shops such as Superindo, Alfamart, and Indomaret have a tool to detect fake money using ultraviolet light. The strategy in criminal acts is a miscommunication between the constitution, police, facility, and people, which will have the potential to have negative effects on the whole system. The constitution also written anything that can't be done and also its punishment. 59 Method.

Doctrinaire research tends to be applied, according to Ishaq this is also called research library and study documentation because this research is based on secondary data that are at the library such as books and official documents from the government (Ishaq, 2017), and news from the internet that fit the research topic (Riyanto & Panggabean, 2021).

Then there are efforts to find, develop, and test the facts that are collected and also analyzed data thoroughly, clearly, and systematically in accordance with the scientific method. 4 The reseacher formulize this criminals acts distributor of fake money

supported with some obstacles happens in reality. The writer also interviewed the investigator to collect constitutional material to support this article, and some of the local merchants were picked randomly as an informant in Yogyakarta especially district Umbulharjo one of the largest districts in central Yogyakarta. 3. Result and Discussion. 3.1.

Investigation of Counterfeit Money Dealers. The constitution is a rule that has to be obeyed than order and security can be created so welfare and prosperity can be achieved in society. Law enforcement is a term that has many meanings (Sunggono, 2011).

According to Hartanto, one of the policies about criminal acts is the action to extinguish crimes in society and the effectiveness can be measured. At the same time, Bambang state that the form of criminal acts can be seen from formulating certain articles of law (Hartanto, 2019). The writer agrees with the main problem of law enforcement in a developing country, especially Indonesia it is not the system, but it depends on the quality of the human who enforces the law itself. Therefore human quality to enforce the law plays the most important role and also the most strategic position.

Eman said the problem with the transparency of the constitution instance has a strong relation to the accountability performance of law enforcement agents (Sulaiman, 2022). The agent of law enforcement is the police. Crimes about a currency can be found in article 244 and article 252 KUHP, (Suwarjo, 2014) said: ? Money Counterfeit. ? Distribute fake money. ? Smuggle and save fake money to Indonesia. ? Ruin the currency like reducing the value of a currency with the intention to distribute it.

? Distribute the damaged currency. ? Save and smuggle the value-damaged currency to Indonesia. ? Distributing fake money and value-damaged currency. ? Save and smuggle fake and value-damaged coins to Indonesia. Currency criminal acts in Indonesia are written specifically in article 11 verse 3 2011 about currency to Bank Indonesia (BI).

BI is the only authorized instance to distribute money to the public in Indonesia. This means there is no other instance who has the authority to distribute money to the public in Indonesia. There are a lot of factors that influence the distribution of fake money, one of which is economy.

This situation was used by irresponsible suspects to persuade and give opportunities to poor people so they can make money. Another factor is the technology to copy and print fake money became so advanced. According to Muhammad, Police of the Republic of Indonesia, have 3 methods to overcome money counterfeiting, like repressive efforts

can do when crimes have occurred (Ahmad, Dedi, & Hadriana, 2020).

This means enforcing the law, even though through this 4ibid 60 repressive way the money counterfeiter still keeps happening with sporadic motives in almost all areas of Indonesia. This repressive law enforcement is collect all the pieces of evidence and even tries to find back the distributed fake money, arrestment and then handed over to the judiciary following Police Chief Regulation (Perkapolri) article 1 number 5 which governs pieces of evidence.⁵

Police commissioner Haryana gave an opinion about to resolve money counterfeiting has to be corresponding with the instruction from Bank Indonesia, like 3D campaign (Dilihat, Diterawang dan diraba). With those methods, we can detect any suspicious signs like watermarks, or if there any noises when we touched them. Then try to do a transaction in a bright area, but for a safer option try a non-banknote transaction through ATM BI has to socialize with the public about the money in circulation, and the suspect's motivation is economic reasons.

BI and police have to cooperate to prevent money counterfeiting so the public can have awareness of money counterfeiting and distributing fake money.⁶ The efforts police have been trying especially to enforce the law about money counterfeiting: ? Routinely make counseling with Bank Indonesia. ? Increase the amount of socialization and investigation to suspicious places that are estimated where the money has been counterfeited.

Suitable with Subaidah's opinion said that socialization has to do periodically with a competent speaker (Juita, 2019). ? Involve someone from Bank Indonesia to check the money authenticity. If there is a complaint and report personally or group about money counterfeiting conducted by personal or group, then the police have to follow up on that complaint or report accompanied with enough pieces of evidence. With that arrest, police are required to arrest with the procedure that has been set in the constitution.

Inspection with the suspect police uses the usual ways like asking questions following money counterfeiting. With that inspection result, there will be a report in the form of news then handed over to Public prosecutor. As additional data the writer usually handed over data analysis obtained from Brigadier M. Ghufon as follows:⁷ Police Report No: LP/.../.../2018/DIY/RESTA/UH March 2018 suspected has occurred criminal act "everyone who distribute and spend with counterfeited money" which happened on Sunday, 18 March 2018 in Giwangan bus station, Umbuharjo, Yogyakarta conducted by FMS/FR three times with Rp. 100.000 banknotes series numbers TKM220494, TKW330494, and JDM330494 suspected spent by FS/FR to buy gudeg, tissue dan

cigarettes at three grocery stores in Giwangan bus station.

According to the witness report SR as security at Giwangan bus station, previously arrested the suspects and put them in a security post because there is commotion in front of the grocery store, the suspects tried to buy Gudang Garam Surya cigarettes from W as a victim, with fake money series TKM220494 and the suspects was given Rp. 77.000 as a return with real money.

After listened "S" another victim confessed, he get fake money as payment with series number TKW330494 to buy one portion of gudeg for Rp. 15.000 and one pack of tissue for Rp. 5.000 and then the victim gives the suspect Rp. 80.000 as return. And then the third victim "DPA" also gets Rp. 100.000 as payment with series number JDM330494 to buy 1 pack of cigarettes Dji Sam Soe for Rp. 20.000 and the victim 5 Regulation by Head of the National Police of Indonesian Republic Number 10 of 2010 concerning Procedures for Managing Evidence in the Environment of the Indonesian National Police. 6 Interview with Kompol Hariyanto, Reskrimum Polda DIY, 5 January 2021.

7 Interview with Brigadier Muhammad Ghufro, Special Criminal Investigation Unit of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, 3 January 2021. 61 gave the suspect Rp. 80.000 for return with real money. And then the witness "SR" and the victims report the suspects to Umbulharjo police station, Yogyakarta to make a report that there someone buys their kinds of stuff with fake money. The suspect was held in the security post and then handed over to Umbulharjo police station, Yogyakarta with some pieces of evidence.

From this case was expected to purposely distribute and spent fake money by "FMS" to buy kinds of stuff at some grocery store in Giwangan bus station, to get the real money in the form of creturn. Since the victims they feel harmed by that act so they report this event to the police. After a long investigation by the police and evidence checking that had been secured by the police, there is found 3 sheets of Rp. 100.00 banknotes with series numbers TKM220494, TKW330494, and JDM330494 are suspected of fake money. Those Rp. 100.000 was suspected fake money found when the suspects spent it on three different grocery stores owned by "W", "S", and "DPA". Those Rp. 100.000 banknotes and the change money was confiscated by the police as evidence.

After investigation of the witness and suspect's description then those three sheets of Rp. 100.000 banknotes have to be checked it by the police and Bank Indonesia. The police have to submit a request to expert witnesses from Bank Indonesia to explain the authenticity of the evidence of three sheets of Rp. 100.000 banknotes were suspected fake money and it's proven fake money.

The explanation expert witnesses can strengthen evidence about money counterfeiting and spending fake money done by "FMS". There is an investigation sequence to the money counterfeiting suspects in Umbulharjo police station to "FMS", as follows: ? There will be captured news about this case. ? There will be arrested news about this arrest. ? Foreclosure for three sheets of Rp. 100.000 banknotes evidence that was suspected fake money with series number TKM220..., TKW330..., JDM330....

then there will be a news about this foreclosure and has requested approval for the confiscation from the Yogyakarta District Court. ? Witnesses investigation so police can get pieces of evidence from witness's statement. ? Investigation on the suspect "FMS" so the police can get the suspect's statement.

? There will be a discussion like a case analysis and juridical analysis with chapter 36 Constitution Number 7 2011 about Currency involving Bank Indonesia. Make a resume by an investigator and then there is a conclusion. All the files and data were handed over to the judiciary. In terms of investigation, the suspect has some rights guaranteed by the constitution as follows: The suspect's rights will be checked by the investigator.

The suspect's rights will be handed over to the judiciary to get legal certainty. The suspect's rights will be announced clearly when the investigation starts. One of the most important things the investigator has to remember is that he has to based on presumption of innocence law. From the investigation result from Bank Indonesia and all the supporting pieces of evidence so investigator conclude that suspect "FMS" can be expected or suspected did criminal acts "any person who circulate and or spend Rupiah which is known to be a counterfeit, shall be sentenced to maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years and maximum fine of Rp. 50.000.000 (fifty billion rupiahs).".

Investigator believe this suspect's case can be sentenced with Article of 36 Republic of Indonesia Law No.7 of 2011 Concerning Currency. In Indonesia, in case there is criminal acts that cause material losses, it is regulated in the Criminal Code (KUHP). Specifically related to the circulation of counterfeit money, 62 regulated in article 245 KUHP that explained that: "Any person who knowingly uses the original and unfalsified state currency or banknotes or banknotes, namely State currency or banknotes or banknotes that are imitated or falsified by himself, or which at the time of receipt is known to be counterfeit or counterfeited, or any person who saves or imports into the State of Indonesia such State currency and banknotes or banknotes, with the intention of circulating or ordering them to be circulated similar to the original which has not been counterfeited, shall be sentenced to imprisonment forever fifteen years."

From various money counterfeiting criminal acts, criminal acts that are sentenced

towards the suspects based on law and constitution tend to be light, even though that **criminal acts like money counterfeiting** not independent acts but mainly is organized criminal even transnational criminal acts, like: ? Money counterfeiting was usually conducted by recidivists, these criminal acts possibly because the punishment sentenced to the recidivists was too light.

? Money counterfeiting needs a complicated process, and usually, these criminal acts are conducted by some people with specific skills. There are some problems with the investigation of money counterfeiting according to Amira and Masitoh, that often the police are overwhelmed. The police were far left behind than the suspects in destroying evidence and running away.

And with advanced technology, criminal suspects are easier to operate and run away to another country (Paripurna, Indriani, & Widiati, 2018). 4. Obstacles Found in Carrying Out Investigation Againsts Perpetrators of Criminal Acts : Delaers of Counterfeit Money at Umbulharjo, Yogyakarta. 4.1 Internal. Law enforcement especially in money counterfeiting by police has some issues in investigation of the money counterfeiting suspect in Umbulharjo as follows: ? Umbulharjo is the biggest city in Yogyakarta, so the personnel at Umbulharjo Police Station can't match with the citizen of Umbulharjo city.

? No police personnel has the capability of money counterfeiting so they can't directly know if its a real or fake money. ? Umbulharjo police station has no tools to detect fake money. ? Limited budget and facility, so law enforcement doesn't go well. ? Money counterfeiting is an organized criminal act so the police have difficulty catching the suspect.

? Money Counterfeiter suspect usually an organization that has high mobility, they can easily book a room at the hotel as a transit. 4.2. Eksternal. Some factors affect the law enforcement to the money counterfeiting suspects as follows: ? A constructive society responding to money counterfeiting. Money counterfeiting still terrifies the public, especially when the suspect uses advanced technology, public attitude and behavior in responding to money counterfeiting is based on public perception assuming it is hard to detect fake money without the proper tools and the public doesn't have the skills to detect fake money.

? Low legal protection on the victims of money counterfeiting act. ? Usually, the public is worried about the authorities reaction to their loss in other words public has low trust to the authorities. 63 ? The victims usually don't report their loss so the suspect doesn't get his/her punishment.

? There is no legal protection for the victims like victim's loss, is there any compensation from the suspect or the authorities? According to Muhammad A. M, the definition of law is so wide and complex depending on whom defines it. This means the definition of law is unlimited (Maskur, 2016). So legal protection is one thing that deserves has country's attention. ? Limited money counterfeiting socialization from Bank Indonesia.

If all these constraints don't get any attention it will affect the stakeholder itself like the public, police, and Bank Indonesia. 5. Efforts to Overcome Obstacles of Law Enforcement. ? Promote criminal detective assignment with fast targeting method. ? Police coordinating with the related authorities like Judicature, Attorney, and Bank Indonesia.

? Personnel mobilization especially in areas that vulnerable to money counterfeiting. ? Asking Bank Indonesia to make socialization about new banknote designs. That socialization has to be improved especially in public spaces such as grocery stores and traditional market. ? When there's a report about money counterfeiting police have to act immediately so the suspects don't have the chance to run away.

Police can't overcome these problems if the related authorities don't support these investigation. In these problems, the most important thing is public legal awareness. Without the public's legal awareness, all efforts that police will be worthless. To prevent money counterfeiting must be focused on the people themselves, like changing the public perspective on the money counterfeiting act.

But this long-term effort has to be supported by: ? Restructure the money counterfeiting article, so it can help catch money counterfeiting suspect. ? Make legal protection or compensation for money counterfeiting victims. ? Apply special procedures in law enforcement agencies especially the police, about money counterfeiting like the police release foreclosure letter as soon as possible.

? Train the police personnel about how to overcome money counterfeiting especially to be more sensitive and expert about money counterfeiting. ? Empower the related formal and informal organizations to put more attention on money counterfeiting. In late 2020, there is viral news about new Rp. 75.000 banknotes when this banknote is scanned by augmented reality. However, the Chief of the Bank Indonesia Communication Department O.

Widjanarko said they did not scan the banknotes, and Central Bank also didn't make an app to detect money. This AR technology can detect an object using a coding code, from money photos to activate the video, audio, or text that is programmed by the

developer. According to the writer, this technology needs further research to detect fake money also it needs to be convenient and fast to use.

If this idea had been developed by the Indonesian government it can facilitate the investigator and public to detect fake money. 6. Conclusion. Those who have the right to carry out investigations are the Indonesian National Police as the only authorized government agency in this matter based on the Law of the Republic of 64 Indonesia Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police.

Prosecution authority by the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia based on Law No. 11 of 2021 concerning Amendments to Law Number 16 of 2004 concerning the Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia Investigation results form suspects, witnesses and expert including any supporting pieces of evidence, and the investigator can state that "FMS" can be suspected of a money counterfeiting act, referred to in Article 36 The Indonesian Republic of Law No 7 of 2011 concerning currency in conjunction with Article 245 of the Criminal Code.

Money counterfeiting act in general perspective, still considered to get a light punishment. Because this act can't be stand-alone, but this is an organized criminal act moreover a transnational criminal act. There is some factor why money counterfeiting occurs such as: First, economic factor, there are so many uneducated people living in poverty.

Uneducated people don't know if money counterfeiting is a criminal act. Second, people tend to be affected by his/her neighborhood behavior, one of his/her friends be friends with a criminal, then he will be affected by the criminal and do the same criminal act.

Third, Technology is one of the factors, tech facilitates the suspect to get or make fake money, and even now fake money can barely be distinguished from real money. Socialization to the public about money counterfeiting that with advanced tech can make fake money that can barely be detected by the public. People retrieved fake money and use it because they felt like a victim and doesn't want to cover the loss.

Bank Indonesia has an important role here, according to Kazakhstan the public needs some human development in the economic aspect so Indonesia can have a quality workforce based on special training (physical, intellectual, and labor potential) (Petkov, 2019). while in Indonesia traders and laborers don't have this skill. There are no loopholes in the law, but this problem is at the level of law enforcement and there is still a lack of socialization from Bank Indonesia and limited counterfeit currency detection tools that should be owned by traders with the qualifications of small traders or traders

in traditional markets. 7. Suggestion.

Money counterfeiting is a serious criminal act because intending to get rich and it can harm a country's economic situation. The government and the public collaborate so they can have an impact to prevent any money counterfeiting acts. Besides, apply Article 36 of Republic Indonesia **Law No 7 of 2011 Concerning Currency** as well as Article 245 of The Criminal Code to money counterfeiting suspect it needs an addition about fraud act because the victim doesn't know if they got fake money that harmed their asset.

Police and Bank Indonesia need to make socialization about money counterfeiting, and spread pamphlets and brochures, and announcements through any media. As a closing suggestion, the government need to make regulation about giving compensation to the victims at a certain scale with certain requirements, for instance, there is a police report certificate to prevent money counterfeiting.

The government can research to develop tech to detect fake money that is affordable, fast, and easy to use. So the government can distribute it to traders and laborers, especially in traditional markets that they are needs support from the government. 65
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