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Effectiveness of the Advocate's Professional Settings and Responsibilities in Preventing and Eradicating Money Laundering in Indonesia

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Abstract: *The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness and responsibilities of the Advocate Professional in preventing and combating the crime of money theft. This type of research is qualitative research and uses empirical research methods. The results of this study indicate that the Advocate Professional Arrangement in normative crime prevention and eradication is running effectively, it is proven by the existence of information disclosure from various institutions and law enforcement parties. Professional responsibilities and obligations in money laundering as mandated in Governments Regulation No. 43 of 2015. Advocates as client advocates must be able to show a humanist attitude by positioning the client in his / her actual position because no profession justifies hiding someone's crime.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Professionals are asked to take responsibility in preventing and combating money laundering. Based on the research results of the Reporting Center for Suspicious Financial Transaction Analysis (PPATK) the profession is vulnerable to being used by money launderers to hide or disguise the origin of assets resulting from criminal acts by sheltering behind the provisions of secrecy of professional relations with service users that are regulated in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. In this case, the professions mentioned above are used as Gatekeepers by the perpetrators of money laundering (White Collar Crime) [1].

The profession as mandated by Government Regulation (PP) No. 43 Year 2015 has the responsibility of reporting suspicious financial transactions to PPATK. Advocates even rejected the mandatory requirements to report to PPATK [2]. According to TubagusIrman explained that the transaction system, processes and methods of washing are acts that cannot be separated. Now, if the financial transaction system between bookkeeping and money has been balanced, but in the transaction system the money has been received from crime (proceeds of crime). So the business transaction system becomes a method of entering money from criminal acts into a financial transaction. After entering into the transaction system using the legal business method, it is mixed with other money [3]. The entry of the proceeds of crime into the transaction system by legal business method is a process of placing money into a legal business. This money placement process is the initial stage of money laundering.

Then, money mingles, mingles with other money in a legal business activity, and is coated, covered, surrounded and mixed with legal business. This process is called layer in money laundering. So if spent or used again, the money has become part of the money legal business results because they are no longer visible original, if combined with other businesses then there will be integration. Money Laundering Offenders, hereinafter referred to as TPPU, usually use the services of professional professions (gatekeepers), which include Advocates, Notaries, PPAT, etc. The aforementioned professions can become gatekeepers for money laundering actors because Advocates, Notaries, PPAT are not used as reporting parties for Suspicious Financial Transactions (TKM) in TPPU.

Money Laundering (TPPU) is one of the White Collar Crimes that attracts the attention and concern of many international communities, including Indonesia. This is common considering the impact caused by TPPU's actions is extraordinary, that is in addition to threatening economic stability and

financial system integrity, but it can also endanger the joints of community, nation and state life based on Pancasila and the Republic of Indonesia Constitution. 1945.

The problem of money laundering has taken a lot of attention from the international world due to its dimensions and implications that violate national boundaries. As a crime phenomenon that concerns especially the world of crime called "organized crime", it turns out there are certain parties who also enjoy the benefits of money laundering traffic without being aware of the impact of the losses incurred. There are various formulations related to the meaning of money laundering or "money laundry" basically, the formulation involves a process of money laundering obtained from crime and laundered through a financial institution (bank) or financial service provider, so that ultimately illicit money gets an appearance as legitimate or lawful money [4].

One of the professions mentioned in the provisions of PP No. 43 Year 2015 is the Advocate Profession. The Advocate profession is very vulnerable to being used by money launderers because it is related to the confidentiality of their clients. Therefore, it is expected that the Advocate Profession as a reporting party can reduce the dangers and losses incurred if it is accommodated as a reporting party in the TPPU. The reason for this research was inspired by the case of Alphonse Capone (Al Capone). The unfolding of the Alphonse Capone crime (more popularly called Al Capone) is an important warning for organized crime. Disclosure of the Alphonse Capone case is an important achievement in the history of law enforcement. For the first time, criminals can be sentenced to prison not only for participating in murder, extortion or sale of illegal drugs, but only because they get money but do not report it to the government [5]. The most decisive person in the success of Al Capone's crime is Meyer Lansky, as Al Capone's financial consultant, who manages finance for taxevasion.

Before the criminal was imposed on Al Capone for tax fraud, Meyer had found a way to hide his money by utilizing several accounts at the Swiss Bank to collect the proceeds of the crime. Departing from the case, the researcher wanted to analyze the extent to which the effectiveness of the Advocate's arrangements and responsibilities was in accordance with the mandate of PP No. 43 of 2015 in preventing and eradicating money laundering.

The discussion on legal effectiveness is an important discussion in the series on law as an introduction. The issue of the effectiveness of this law must be viewed from two views, namely: First, the normative view, which views the law as a set of rules, which is idealistic, the law is nothing but a set of benchmarks regarding appropriate behavior or behavior. Second, the sociological view, which views the law as a social phenomenon, a social phenomenon. It must be admitted that a review of legal effectiveness will use more sociological views than normative views. Even though we cannot leave the normative view altogether [6].

Regarding the effectiveness of law related to the theory put forward by SoerjonoSoekanto, that "an attitude of behavior or legal behavior is considered effective if the attitude of the actions or behavior of other parties towards the desired goal, or if the other party complies with the law". More on the issue of the effectiveness of law explained by Achmad Ali who divided it into two aspects of obedience, namely obedience to law in general, and obedience to a certain rule of law [7].

2. MATERIALS &METHODS

2.1. Research Design

The research method used is an empirical legal research method which is a legal research method that functions to see the law in the real sense and examine how law works in the community. Because in this study examines people in living relationships in society, the empirical legal research method can be considered as a sociological legal research. It can be said that legal research is taken from facts in a community, legal entity or government agency.

This study took place in three provinces in Indonesia, namely Medan, Jakarta and Surabaya. In this study, the type of data collected is divided into two types of data, namely primary data and secondary data with data collection techniques through interviews, observation and documentation. Interviews are conducted freely and openly using a tool in the form of a list of questions that have been prepared (as an interview guide). The determination of informants is done by using purposive sampling technique, which is the determination technique based on certain considerations or reasons, namely the parties directly related to the subject matter discussed. After the data is collected completely and

has been processed using narration or tables, then it is analyzed qualitatively. Qualitative data analysis is a technique that describes and interprets data that has been collected so as to obtain a general and overall picture of the actual situation through the stages of conceptualization, categorization, relations and explanation.

In addition, the research to be conducted, researchers used a case study approach. Case studies are research strategies in which researchers investigate carefully a program, event, activity, process, or group of individuals. Cases are limited by time and activity, and researchers gather complete information using various data collection procedures based on a predetermined time. In general, case studies are a more suitable strategy if the main question or research concerns how or why, if the researcher has little opportunity to control the events to be investigated, and when the focus of his research lies in contemporary phenomena in the context of real life.

2.2. Informants

The technique of determining informants by throwing questions to people who understand and master about the topic of research conducted. Research informants are subjects who understand the object of research information as actors as well as others who understand the object of research [8]. In this case it was determined starting from the community, PPATK, Prosecutors' Office, Police, Financial Services Authority and Advocates Association.

In order to obtain informants the key person approach is used, in this case initial information about the object of research and the required informants have been determined from the beginning, from several stakeholders related to the information and the depth of information needed in this study. The number and determination of these informants will be adjusted to the needs in the study.

2.3. Data Collecting Procedure

The data collected through instrument related to this study were grouped into two groups, namely; primary data and secondary data. As for the primary data in this study, is data directly collected by researchers obtained from respondents and informants, secondary data in the form of data that researchers get in the form of literature, documents, research reports, newspapers, all of which must be related to the focus of research..

Data and information collection is done through observation and interviews and interviews are conducted indepth interview using interview guidelines. In some situations, researchers can even ask respondents to present their own opinions on certain events and can use these propositions as a basis for further research.

The greater the respondent's assistance in using the methods mentioned above, the greater his role as an "informant". The position informants are very important for the success of the case study. Interviews were conducted to collect data or information by way of face to face, discussion and question and answer with informants involving certain groups (focus group discussion) and face to face. This is done to get deeper data information. In addition, records were also made relating to the focus of the study, about general conditions, and specifically what happened in the field [9].

3. Results &Discussion

3.1. Effectiveness of Advocate Professional Arrangements in Preventing and Eradicating Money Laundering Crimes

Success in the implementation of TPPU Law No.8 Year 2010 and PP No. 43 of 2015 is the existence of law enforcement that is carried out seriously and responsibly and the existence of Advocate Professional collaboration in providing information if it finds suspicious financial transactions by its clients. But from the data obtained it is known that the Advocate Profession is still apathetic in carrying out the mandate due to several things such as the existence of the Advocate Law which regulates client confidentiality and Oath for the Advocate profession. However, the TPPU Law in Indonesia has not yet fully gone well. This was conveyed by Informants from PPATK said as follows:

> *"Kami pada bulan oktober 2018 melakukan pertemuan dengan para advokat dan lembaga-lembaga terkait untuk membahasa pp tersebut yang menekan pada advokat untuk dapat dan mau melakukan registrasi ke PPATK. Akan tetapi dalam perjalannya terjadi deadlock antara*

> *kami dan rekan advokat. Disini kami menekan bahwa begitu pentingnya para rekan-rekan advokat untuk dapat meregistrasi kepada kami hal ini di lakukan untuk keterbukaan pemberian informasi antara advokat dengan PPATK. Selain itu juga kami berharap apabila advokat ada satu hal untuk dilaporkan diharapkan dilaporkan. Jadi dengan maunya advokat untuk registrasi dan memberi laporan yang terbuka dengan PPATK diharapkan dapat mempermudah mentelusuri rekening-rekening atau transaksi-transaksi yang mencurigakan."*

The informant above explained that the Advocate Profession addressed the mandate of the TPPU Law No.8 Year 2010 and PP No. 43 of 2015 is still not cooperative. Because there are still obligations that have been forgotten by the Advocate Professional, namely registering to PPATK as an Advocate Professional to make commitments and agreements to openly provide information by their clients. In addition, the registration aims to protect the Advocate Profession from being entangled in money laundering practices as a gatekeeper. . So with the willingness of the Professional Advocate to register and provide reports that are open to PPATK is expected to make it easier to trace suspicious accounts or transactions. The informant further said that:

> "*Dari data-data yang ada di kami, rekan-rekan Advokat yang bisa kita sebut ratusan Advokat yang berada di seluruh Indonesia baru ada 2 orang itu pun dari kalamgan advokat yang profesional, tetapi kalau kita hitung dari statistik yang uda registrasi kami belum menemukan atau belum ada data yang kami dapat atau yang ada di kami. Hal lain yang kami tanyakan kepada rekan-rekan Advokat apa kendala yang belumnya mereka melakukan registrasi, mereka mengatakan bahwa kesibukan mereka lakukan dan belum mendapatkan informasi tersebut untuk melakukan registrasi."*

From the data of the informant explained that actually the key is in the Advocate Profession itself. Due to the large number of Advocate Professionals, not all Advocates can understand and know about reporting suspicious financial transactions. So even for registration at PPATK they refused on the grounds of busyness and limited information. In fact the TPPU Law No.8 of 2010 and PP No. 43 of 2015 has not yet been fully carried out by the Advocate Profession. Even to register as a Professional Advocate to make commitments reporting on suspicious financial transactions has not been implemented. From the data submitted by informants from all Advocate Professionals in Indonesia, only 2 people have registered. This indicates that the need for more optimal socialization by PPATK by going down to the regions to cover all Advocate Professions in Indonesia.

In measuring the effectiveness of the issuance of Law No. 8 of 2010 and PP No. 43 of 2015 regarding the reporting of suspicious financial transactions by the Advocate Profession there are restrictions on transactions that can be prosecuted as a crime of money laundering as stated in the following Articles:

Pasal 3

Pihak Pelapor selain sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 2 mencakup juga:

1. *Advokat*
2. *Notaris*
3. *pejabat pembuat akta tanah;*
4. *akuntan;*
5. *akuntan publik; dan*
6. *perencana keuangan.*

Pasal 8 ayat (1) Pihak Pelapor sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 3 wajib menyampaikan laporan Transaksi Keuangan Mencurigakan kepada PPATK untuk kepentingan atau untuk dan atas nama Pengguna Jasa, mengenai:

7. *pembelian dan penjualan properti;*
8. *pengelolaan terhadap uang, efek, dan/atau produk jasa keuangan lainnya;*
9. *pengelolaan rekening giro, rekening tabungan, rekening deposito, dan/atau rekening efek;*
10. *pengoperasian dan pengelolaan perusahaan; dan/atau*
11. *pendirian, pembelian, dan penjualan badan hukum.*

The explanation of the Article illustrates that there are restrictions on suspicious financial transactions that must be reported by the Advocate Professional. As stated by the following informants:

> *Adanya pergeseran mengapa UU itu bisa kita adob karena permintaan dari FATF walaupun kita bukan anggota dari FATF akan tetapi kita tetap harus mendengar permintaan dari FATF karena kita menjadi anggota asia pasific group kita harus patuh. Dimana mereka beranggapan akan terdapat kerentanan di beberapa profesi tertentu. Profesi-profesi tertentu itu dapat mewakili transaksi-transaksi dari klien menjadi celah untuk melakukan pencucian uang. Dan bagaimana untuk memproses transaksi perbankannya sendiri dibalikan kepada notarisnya, kalau notaris ada batasan transaksinya jadi jelas kalau ada jual beli notrisnya mendapat beberapa persen dari hasil jual beli tersebut dia dapatkan sedangkan kalau advokat tidak ada, disini kamu melihat kalau dari Undang-Undang u nya tidak ada batasannya. Jadi FATF melihat dari beberapa profesi tertentu bisa dimanfaatkannya untuk menjalankannya sendiri. Kalau ada yang bertanya dari sisi perlindungan nya bagaimana kami menyarankan profesi-profesi tertentu ini harus bisa menjadi pihak pelapor atau melaporkan dari ada unsur-unsur yang telah di tetapkan di pasal 5 ayat 1.*

From the explanation above, the informant said that the Professional Advocate can still argue with the strength of the Adovocate Law by maintaining client confidentiality. Besides that, there is also no limit on the honorarium of an Advocate when accompanying a client so that the Advocate profession is very vulnerable to argue with an honorarium that is not mentioned nominally in the Advocate Law. However, if it turns out that the Advocate Profession is entangled in suspicious financial transactions and does not report it to PPATK, the criminal elements that can be applied as stipulated in article 5 paragraph 1 of Law No. 8 of 2010, the Criminal Act of Money Laundering is as follows:

> *Setiap Orang yang menerima atau menguasai penempatan, pentransferan, pembayaran, hibah, sumbangan, penitipan, penukaran, atau menggunakan Harta Kekayaan yang diketahuinya atau patut diduganya merupakan hasil tindak pidana sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 2 ayat (1) dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 5 (lima) tahun dan denda paling banyak Rp1.000.000.000,00 (satu miliar rupiah).*

If seen from the normative perspective, the TPPU Law is very effective. Therefore all parties must be able to work together, especially the Advocate Profession as a service provider. This is in line with the statement of the FSA Informant explaining that:

> *"Sejauh ini sebenarnya UU dan PP tersebut sangat baik untuk dilaksanakan dan memberikan dampak positif. Khususnya di OJK sendiri sangat membantu. Misalnya dalam hal mengenali pengguna jasa. Untuk perbankan sendiri sudah kita wajibkan agar mampu mengenali nasabah. Alasannya agar semua transaksi yang berbentuk transfer lebih mudah diikuti rekam jejaknya. Biasanya pelaku TPPU menggunakan jasa-jasa orang lain dengan memamaki nama orang lain untuk mengelabui tindakan haramnya. Maka disinilah peran OJK untuk melihat semua proses transaksi keuangan yang mencurigakan yang berbentuk transfer, Namun kalau dalam bentuk uang tunai perbankan hanya bias melihat profile nasabah secara langsung dari berkas-berkas yang dimiliki nasabah.*

From the explanation above, the informant stated that all transaction processes can be traced by the bank by collaborating with PPATK. Therefore, the OJK also hopes that the Advocate Profession will not become a gatekeeper by using the name of another person in conducting financial transactions. Recognizing service users as the main requirement to avoid the perpetrators of money laundering crimes. As further explained by the FSA informant as follows:

> *"Ya, kalau ini sebenarnya memang jelas efektif dilakukan karena sekarang profesi Advokat ini rentan dijadikan sebagai gatekeeper oleh pelaku TPPU. Namun kalau dari sisi OJK sendiri tidak mendalami sejauh itu. Perbankan hanya bertukar informasi terkait dengan jika ada transaksi keuangan mencurigakan. Perbankan sifatnya hanya bias melakukan pengawasan. Kita punya jobdesk tersendiri. Jika kita temukan adanya transaksi mencurigakan ada yang meminta informasi kita berikan. Untuk penegakan hukumnya sudah ada yang menangani yaitu kepolisian "*

The explanation of the informant emphasized that the OJK was tasked with supervising customer transactions. The Financial Services Authority (OJK) is tasked with preventing the practice of money laundering (TPPU) and sharing tasks with the Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (PPATK). OJK has the duty to regulate and supervise financial service providers (PJK), while the functions, duties and authority of PPATK are in preventing and eradicating TPPU. The distribution is as stated in the OJK-PPATK memorandum of understanding. includes information exchange, preparation of legal provisions, coordination of examinations, education and outreach, education and training, research or research, development of information technology systems and employee assignments. OJK-PPATK cooperation to determine efforts or preventive and eradication measures, because OJK and PPATK have a related task, In the exchange of information, OJK on the basis of his own initiative or on the request of PPATK, can provide information to PPATK regarding the results of the implementation of the task, OJK's functions and authority.

On the contrary, the PPATK, at the initiative and written request of the OJK, can provide OJK with the results of the implementation of the PPATK's tasks, functions and authorities in preventing and eradicating TPPU. Meanwhile for cooperation in the preparation of legal provisions applied in the form of requests for input and suggestions from each party in the preparation of legal provisions and / or guidelines relating to the duties, functions and authorities of each party. In the field of audit, OJK and PPATK coordinate with each other in the framework of auditing compliance with PJK reporting obligations by OJK and special audits conducted by PPATK in accordance with their authority. OJK and PPATK can also conduct joint audits in the context of implementing the handling of public complaints and certain cases.

3.2. Professional Advocate's Responsibility in Preventing and Eradicating Money Laundering Crimes

The Advocate profession is vulnerable to being a gatekeeper in money laundering. The Advocate profession is also part of law enforcement officers who can contribute better in preventing money laundering crimes from developing. The responsibilities of an Advocate Professional who can suppress the occurrence of money laundering crimes are contained in the enactment of Government Regulation No. 43 of 2015, which places the Advocate Professional as one of the reporting parties on the agenda of eradicating money laundering. However, the substance of the regulation has drawn criticism from some of the Advocate Professionals who misinterpreted the purpose and objectives of the regulation. Moreover, there are some Advocate Professionals who consider that the regulation is contrary to the regulations governing the rights of immunity to the Advocate Professional. The lack of Advocate Professional collaboration in reporting suspicious financial transactions has caused the work of the Advocate Professional to be considered irrelevant.

In fact, the basic purpose of the regulation in PP No. 43 of 2015, which places the Advocate Professional as one of the reporting parties on the agenda of eradicating money laundering crimes, is a form of respect for the Advocate Profession which is a noble profession, by prioritizing its professional responsibilities to the state. This is important so that the understanding of the Advocate Profession is not only seen in the review of the concept of regulation, but also an understanding of the philosophy of law is needed, so understanding the position and roles of the profession above really sits in a scientific concept. As stated by the Informant about the implementation of the regulations and responsibilities of the Advocate profession in preventing and eradicating money laundering as follows:

> *" Nah ini dia yang menarik. Sebenarnya kalau implementasinya sendiri kurang baik karena Advokat ini selalu berdalih dan berlindung dibawah sumpah dan UU Kode etik Advokat. Padahal ada suatu kewajiban mereka yang harus dijalankan sesuai dengan UU No. 8 Tahun 2010 Pasal 45. Didalam pasal tersebut dijelaskan bahwa profesi wajib memberikan keterbukaan informasi terhadap pendampingan dan mengenali pengguna jasa. Karena Advokat ini dalam melakukan pendampingan kliennya tidak ada batas honorarium yang diberikan oleh karena itu honorarium itu dijadikan sebagai alat transaksi yang dilakukan prlaku TPPU untuk mengaburkan hasil uang haramnya."*

The regulation governing criminal sanctions related to money laundering crimes is Law No. 8 of 2010 as stated in Article 3 reads

> *"Setiap Orang yang menempatkan, mentransfer, mengalihkan, membelanjakan, membayarkan, menghibahkan, menitipkan, membawa ke luar negeri, mengubah bentuk, menukarkan dengan mata uang atau surat berharga atau perbuatan lain atas Harta Kekayaan yang diketahuinya atau patut diduganya merupakan hasil tindak pidana sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 2 ayat (1) dengan tujuan menyembunyikan atau menyamarkan asal usul Harta Kekayaan dipidana karena tindak pidana Pencucian Uang dengan pidana penjara paling lama 20 (dua puluh) tahun dan denda paling banyak Rp10.000.000.000,00 (sepuluh miliar rupiah)."*

Given that the Advocate in the previous discussion is a profession that is considered as a profession that has extraordinary access to the bureaucracy and law, so that if he commits a crime related to money laundering, it can easily manipulate the risk of tracking by the government or law enforcement officers. And for possible criminal offenses related to money laundering, the crime is regulated in Article 3, 4, 5 and 10 of Law No. 8/2010. So for the Advocate Professionals who carry out money laundering activities, either by transferring, spending, to bringing assets overseas from their clients, and it is known by them that this is a result of the acquisition of a criminal offense, then the advocate may be subject to criminal sanctions in accordance with the provisions in Article 3 of Law No. 8/2010.

3.3. Research Results Sociological Perspective Review

The growing anatomy of money laundering crimes that can be seen from a sociological perspective such as in terms of perpetrators can be individuals or groups if in the form of groups there is usually a neat division of tasks among group members not apart from the role of Advocates as well. As stated by the FSA Informant as follows:

> *' Kalau dari perspetktif sosiologis hukumnya memang Advokat ini memang bisa bermain dengan klien dalam pencucian uang ini, namun sulit juga dibuktikan. Walaupun kita katakan Advokat harus jujur tapi itu sulit karena Advokat butuh uang. Nah inilah sebenarnya yang menjadi permasalahan ketika UU TPPU dan PP TPPU ini diterapkan, praktiknya tidak dapat dilaksanakan oleh Advokat. Tetap alasan mereka itu adalah kerahasiaan klien. Jadi masyarakat yang bisa menilai. Dari untung ruginya secara materil Negara rugi, kalau secara sosilogis ini menjadi keresahan masyarakat karena tindak pidana pencucian uang ini bisa berawal dari adanya tindak kejahatan dari dalam dan luar negeri atau bisa kita katakana ada pidana asalnya seperti tinngginya angka korupsi, narkoba dan lainnya.*

From the explanation of the informant above, stating that the crime of money laundering can cause fatal losses or suffering for the country so that the influence of public unrest on a certain scale. In general, the motives for this disturbing crime are economic and social. Besides that, the modus operandi of this troubling crime is through a planning process, a type of crime with high quality and quantity. Based on the data and information above, a description of money laundering crimes can be obtained in terms of the sociology of law that technological developments and globalization in the banking sector have encouraged criminals to make banks as the main target in money laundering activities. To prevent banks as a means of money laundering activities, banks need to have guidelines to be aware of the activities of the occurrence of these crimes recommendations issued by the Financial Action Task Force for money loundering (the forty recommendations) and the bassel committee on banking supervision are the main guidelines issued for countries members and the banking sector throughout the world to tackle money laundering activities. From the sociology of law, crime occurs due to the perpetrators themselves and the groups they form, then economic and social factors also play a role in carrying out their crime while moral degradation also occurs.

4. Conclusion

Advocates' Professional Arrangements in preventing and eradicating Money Laundering crimes are normatively effective, as evidenced by the disclosure of information from various law enforcement agencies and parties such as cooperation between the OJK, PPATK and the Police. However, in its implementation the Advocate profession has not been able to work optimally with PPATK in providing information disclosure if it finds suspicious financial transactions from its clients. Because until now there has not been a single lawyer who came to PPATK to report his client. Not only that

the obligation to register through the GRIPS application has not been fulfilled by Advocates and only 2 people have registered from all Advocates in Indonesia.

Professional responsibilities and obligations in money laundering as mandated in PP No. 43 of 2015. Advocates as client advocates must be straightened, to position the client in a position that should / actually because a profession that justifies hiding someone's crime. Therefore, based on PP No. 43 of 2015 and RI Law No. 8 of 2010 concerning the prevention and eradication of money laundering, requires the professional profession to provide reports to the PPATK regarding suspicious and active transactions such as gatekeepers in efforts to prevent and eradicate money laundering.

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