



MONEY LAUNDERING CRIME IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF ISLAMIC LAW IN THE SYSTEM OF PROOF

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DOI: 10.21154/justicia.v19i2.3920

Received: May 20, 2022

Revised: Sept 21, 2022

Approved: Nov 30, 2022

Abstract: this paper initiates the study of Islamic law, related to the reverse proof system contained in Articles 77 and 78 contained in law No. 8 of 2010. In Article 77, it is known that in court there is an examination with an interest in proving the absence of criminal acts related to the ownership of assets. In addition, from Article 78, it is known that the submission of sufficient evidence related to the possession of assets is an obligation for the defendant when the examination contained in Article 77 is carried out. Islamic law in the study of the burden of scientific proof needs to get a big position, because it is believed that Islamic law has a part of the scope that covers everything. In this study the authors used qualitative methods to respond to the concept of fiqh life in Indonesia. The purpose of this study is related to the burden of proof reversed using the opinions of Islamic law, *usul fiqh* and legislation. From the results of the study, the evidence to the contrary does not apply to all criminal cases, but only to special cases such as money laundering. Money laundering in Indonesia can be in the form of enrichment by illegal means. Islamic law in the development of law in Indonesia also minimizes the crime of criminal origin that develops and continues in money crimes from the influence of controlling illicit money that feels like halal money and also includes sanctions against perpetrators of crimes punished by Islam into national law.

Keywords: *Money Laundering, Extraordinary Crime, Islamic Law.*