

SKRIPSI

**POLITIK HUKUM RANCANGAN UNDANG-UNDANG
PERAMPASAN**

ASET TERHADAP ASET HASIL TINDAK PIDANA KORUPSI

**Diajukan Untuk Memenuhi Persyaratan Guna
Memperoleh Gelar Sarjana Hukum**

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**FAKULTAS HUKUM
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

PADANG

2026

No.Reg:11/PK-V/IV/2026

**LEMBARAN PENGESAHAN
VALIDITY SHEET**

No. Reg: 02/PK-V/IV/2026

**POLITIK HUKUM RANCANGAN UNDANG-UNDANG PERAMPASAN ASET
TERHADAP ASET HASIL KORUPSI**

***THE LEGAL POLITICS ON ASSET RECOVERY BILL OF ASSETS DERIVED
FROM CORRUPTION***

Disusun Oleh

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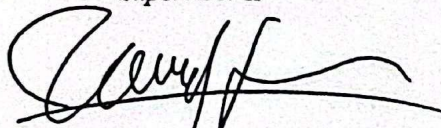


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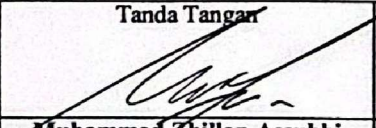
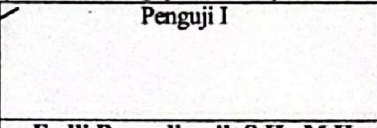
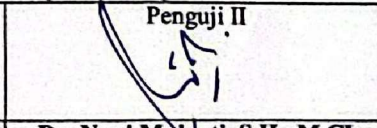
(Muhammad Zhillan Assubhi, 2210112121, Program Kekhususan Hukum Tata Negara, Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Andalas, 89 Halaman, 2026)

ABSTRAK

Perampasan aset hasil tindak pidana merupakan instrumen penting dalam pemulihan kerugian negara dan pemberantasan korupsi. Meskipun telah meratifikasi United Nations Convention Against Corruption 2003, Indonesia belum memiliki regulasi komprehensif mengenai perampasan aset, khususnya melalui mekanisme non-conviction based asset forfeiture, berbeda dengan Australia yang telah mengaturnya melalui Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (POCA 2002) yang dinilai lebih efektif mendukung asset recovery. Penelitian ini membahas pengaturan perampasan aset dalam RUU Perampasan Aset serta hambatan politik hukum pengesahannya, menggunakan metode yuridis normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan, konseptual, dan komparatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa politik hukum RUU Perampasan Aset secara substansial memiliki karakter responsif, namun proses pembentukannya masih konservatif akibat political will yang belum optimal, tarik-menarik kepentingan politik, serta lambannya pembahasan meskipun rutin masuk Program Legislasi Nasional. Hambatan legislasi tersebut mencakup rendahnya kemauan politik dan kuatnya pengaruh dinamika politik dalam pembentukan undang-undang. Perbandingan dengan proses legislasi POCA 2002 menunjukkan bahwa efektivitas pembentukan regulasi sangat dipengaruhi oleh desain proses legislasi yang terstruktur, transparan, dan berbasis data. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan reformulasi proses legislasi RUU Perampasan Aset melalui penguatan konsensus antar-partai politik di DPR dan evaluasi berkala dalam proses legislasi maupun implementasi, agar pembentukan regulasi berjalan lebih efektif dalam mendukung kebijakan pemulihan aset negara.

Kata Kunci: Hambatan Legislasi, Korupsi, Perampasan aset, Politik hukum, Legislasi

Skripsi ini telah dipertahankan di depan Tim Penguji dan dinyatakan lulus pada 27 Agustus 2026

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THE LEGAL POLITICS ON ASSET RECOVERY BILL OF ASSETS DERIVED FROM CORRUPTION

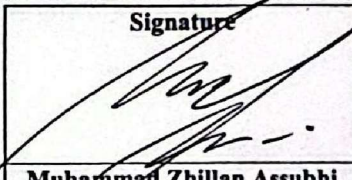
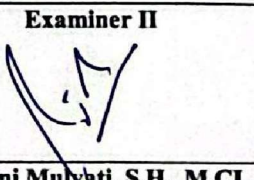
Muhammad Zhillan Assubhi, 2210112121, Constitutional Law, Faculty of Law, Universitas Andalas, 89 pages, 2026.

ABSTRACT

The forfeiture of proceeds of crime is an important instrument for recovering state losses and eradicating corruption. Although Indonesia has ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption 2003, it has yet to enact comprehensive regulation on asset forfeiture, particularly through a non-conviction based mechanism—unlike Australia, which regulates this through the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (POCA 2002), regarded as more effective in supporting asset recovery. This study examines the regulation of asset forfeiture within the Asset Forfeiture Bill and the legal-political obstacles to its enactment, using a normative juridical method with statute, conceptual, and comparative approaches. Findings show that the Bill's legal politics is substantively responsive, yet its formation process remains conservative due to weak political will, competing political interests, and prolonged deliberation despite recurring inclusion in the National Legislation Program. These obstacles stem from low political will and strong political-dynamic influence on lawmaking. Comparison with POCA 2002 shows that regulatory effectiveness is significantly shaped by a structured, transparent, evidence-based legislative design. This study recommends reformulating the Bill's legislative process by strengthening cross-party consensus in the House of Representatives and instituting periodic legislative and implementation evaluation, so the regulation can more effectively support state asset recovery policy..

Keywords: Asset Forfeiture Bill; Corruption; Legal Politics; Legislative Obstacles;

This minor thesis has defended in front of the examiner team at August 27th 2026.

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