ABSTRAK

Judul penelitian ini adalah **"Deskripsi Tentang Motif, Modus, dan Akibat Hukum Tindak Pidana Mengedarkan Uang Palsu."** Rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini yaitu: (1) Bagaimana motif pelaku melakukan tindak pidana mengedarkan uang palsu? (2) Bagaimana modus pelaku mengedarkan uang palsu? (3) Bagaimana akibat hukum terhadap pelaku tindak pidana mengedarkan uang palsu? Tujuan penelitian ini adalah: (1) Untuk mengetahui motif pelaku melakukan tindak pidana mengedarkan uang palsu. (2) Untuk mengetahui modus yang digunakan pelaku dalam mengedarkan uang palsu. (3) Untuk mengetahui akibat hukum terhadap pelaku tindak pidana mengedarkan uang palsu. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian hukum normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan (statute approach) dan pendekatan kasus (case approach). Sumber bahan hukum terdiri atas bahan hukum primer, bahan hukum sekunder, dan bahan hukum tersier yang diperoleh melalui studi kepustakaan. Bahan hukum primer meliputi Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana (KUHP), Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2011 tentang Mata Uang, serta lima putusan pengadilan mengenai tindak pidana pengedaran uang palsu, yaitu Putusan Nomor 118/Pid.B/2016/PN.Mam, Putusan Nomor 222/Pid.Sus/2015/PN.Tbk, Putusan Nomor 577/Pid.B/2020/PN.Jkt.Utr, Putusan Nomor 660/Pid.B/2013/PN.KPJ, dan Putusan Nomor 182/Pid.B/2010/PN.KTA. Analisis bahan hukum dilakukan secara kualitatif melalui penelaahan terhadap ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan, fakta hukum, dan pertimbangan hakim dalam putusan yang diteliti.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa motif pelaku mengedarkan uang palsu pada umumnya didorong oleh keinginan memperoleh keuntungan ekonomi, memenuhi kebutuhan hidup, memperoleh komisi sebagai perantara (broker), serta memperoleh keuntungan melalui jaringan pengedar uang palsu. Modus yang digunakan pelaku dilakukan dengan berbagai cara, seperti membeli uang palsu dari jaringan pengedar, menjadi perantara dalam transaksi uang palsu, menggunakan uang palsu untuk membeli barang dengan nominal kecil agar memperoleh uang kembalian berupa uang asli, serta menjual atau menyerahkan uang palsu kepada pihak lain untuk diedarkan kembali. Akibat hukum terhadap pelaku berupa pertanggungjawaban pidana berdasarkan Pasal 245 dan Pasal 249 Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana maupun Pasal 36 Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2011 tentang Mata Uang. Para pelaku dijatuhi pidana penjara dengan lamanya hukuman yang berbeda-beda sesuai dengan peran dan tingkat kesalahan masing-masing, disertai perampasan serta pemusnahan barang bukti berupa uang palsu dan pembebanan biaya perkara.

Kesimpulan penelitian menegaskan bahwa tindak pidana pengedaran uang palsu didominasi motif ekonomi dengan beragam modus operandi untuk memperoleh keuntungan melawan hukum. Perbedaan sanksi pidana dipengaruhi oleh peran pelaku, tingkat kesalahan, alat bukti, serta pertimbangan hakim. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan penegakan hukum yang konsisten, pengawasan terhadap jaringan pengedar, dan edukasi masyarakat mengenai ciri-ciri keaslian uang.

Kata Kunci: Motif, Modus, Akibat Hukum, Tindak Pidana, Pengedaran Uang Palsu.

ABSTRACT

The title of this research is **"A Description of the Motives, Modus Operandi, and Legal Consequences of the Criminal Offense of Circulating Counterfeit Currency."** The research problems addressed in this study are: (1) What are the motives of perpetrators in committing the criminal offense of circulating counterfeit currency? (2) What modus operandi do perpetrators use in circulating counterfeit currency? (3) What are the legal consequences imposed on perpetrators of the criminal offense of circulating counterfeit currency? The objectives of this research are: (1) To identify the motives of perpetrators in committing the criminal offense of circulating counterfeit currency. (2) To examine the modus operandi employed by perpetrators in circulating counterfeit currency. (3) To analyze the legal consequences imposed on perpetrators of the criminal offense of circulating counterfeit currency. This research employs a normative legal research method using a statutory approach and a case approach. The legal materials consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal sources obtained through library research. The primary legal materials include the Indonesian Criminal Code (Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana/KUHP), Law Number 7 of 2011 concerning Currency, and five court decisions concerning the criminal offense of circulating counterfeit currency, namely Decision Number 118/Pid.B/2016/PN.Mam, Decision Number 222/Pid.Sus/2015/PN.Tbk, Decision Number 577/Pid.B/2020/PN.Jkt.Utr, Decision Number 660/Pid.B/2013/PN.KPJ, and Decision Number 182/Pid.B/2010/PN.KTA. The legal materials were analyzed qualitatively by examining statutory provisions, legal facts, and the judges' legal considerations contained in the selected court decisions.

The findings of this research indicate that the motives of perpetrators in circulating counterfeit currency are generally driven by the desire to obtain economic benefits, fulfill personal or daily living needs, earn commissions as intermediaries (brokers), and gain financial profit through counterfeit currency distribution networks. The modus operandi employed by the perpetrators includes purchasing counterfeit currency from distribution networks, acting as intermediaries in counterfeit currency transactions, using counterfeit currency to purchase low-value goods in order to obtain genuine currency as change, and selling or transferring counterfeit currency to other individuals for further circulation. The legal consequences imposed on the perpetrators include criminal liability under Articles 245 and 249 of the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP) as well as Article 36 of Law Number 7 of 2011 concerning Currency. The offenders were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment according to their respective roles and degrees of culpability, accompanied by the confiscation and destruction of counterfeit currency as evidence and the obligation to pay court costs.

The study concludes that the criminal offense of circulating counterfeit currency is predominantly driven by economic motives, carried out through various modus operandi aimed at obtaining unlawful profit. The differences in criminal sanctions are influenced by the perpetrators' roles, the degree of culpability, the available evidence, and the judges' considerations. Therefore, consistent law enforcement, strict supervision of counterfeit currency networks, and public education on the characteristics of genuine currency are essential.

Keywords: Motives, Modus Operandi, Legal Consequences, Criminal Offense, Circulation of Counterfeit Currency.