MATA UANG DIGITAL BANK SENTRAL: SOLUSI PENGUATAN REZIM ANTI PENCUCIAN UANG DI INDONESIA

ABSTRAK

Perkembangan teknologi transaksi keuangan digital turut mengubah modus operandi kejahatan keuangan, salah satunya berupa pemanfaatan mata uang kripto untuk tindak pidana pencucian uang (TPPU). Sebagai langkah antisipasi, *Central Bank Digital Currency* (CBDC) diterapkan untuk menjaga kedaulatan moneter dan keamanan sistem keuangan. Penelitian ini bertujuan membandingkan penerapan CBDC di India (*e-rupee*), Republik Rakyat Tiongkok (*e-CNY*), dan Indonesia (Rupiah Digital) dalam mendukung pencegahan TPPU. Penelitian hukum normatif ini menggunakan pendekatan perundang-undangan, konseptual, dan perbandingan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan India, RRT, dan Indonesia masih berada dalam tahapan uji coba (*pilot project*). India menggunakan sistem berbasis token dengan anonimitas semu, sementara RRT menerapkan sistem berbasis rekening dengan anonimitas terkelola (*managed anonymity*). Indonesia merancang rupiah digital dengan model hibrida dua tingkat menggunakan kombinasi *permissioned DLT* untuk grosir dan infrastruktur tersentralisasi untuk ritel. Berdasarkan teori tekno regulasi, sistem digital ini digunakan sebagai instrumen regulatif untuk mempersulit tahap *placement, layering,* dan *integration*. Namun, penerapan di Indonesia masih menghadapi hambatan regulatif terkait mekanisme pengawasan dan respons cepat terhadap transaksi mencurigakan. Penelitian ini menyarankan penguatan regulasi turunan teknis, penguatan infrastruktur teknologi informasi, serta peningkatan koordinasi pertukaran data antar lembaga secara cepat.

Kata Kunci: *Central Bank Digital Currency*, Rupiah Digital, Tindak Pidana Pencucian Uang.

CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY: A SOLUTION TO STRENGTHEN THE ANTI MONEY LAUNDERING REGIME IN INDONESIA

ABSTRACT

Advances in digital financial transaction technology have also changed the modus operandi of financial crimes, one of which involves the use of cryptocurrency for money laundering. As a preventive measure, Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) has been implemented to safeguard monetary sovereignty and the security of the financial system. This study aims to compare the implementation of CBDCs in India (e-rupee), the People's Republic of China (e-CNY), and Indonesia (Digital Rupiah) in supporting the prevention of money laundering. This normative legal study employs legislative, conceptual, and comparative approaches. The results show that India, the PRC, and Indonesia are still in the pilot project phase. India uses a token-based system with pseudo-anonymity, while the PRC implements an account-based system with managed anonymity. Indonesia has designed the digital rupiah using a two-tier hybrid model that combines a permissioned distributed ledger technology (DLT) for wholesale transactions and a centralized infrastructure for retail transactions. Based on techno-regulatory theory, these digital systems serve as regulatory instruments to complicate the placement, layering, and integration stages. However, implementation in Indonesia still faces regulatory hurdles related to oversight mechanisms and rapid responses to suspicious transactions. This study recommends strengthening technical regulations, enhancing information technology infrastructure, and improving rapid data-sharing coordination among agencies.

Keywords: *Central Bank Digital Currency, Digital Rupiah, Money Laundering.*