OPTIMALISASI PERAN KEJAKSAAN DALAM PEMULIHAN KERUGIAN KEUANGAN NEGARA MELALUI *ASSET RECOVERY* TERHADAP TINDAK PIDANA KORUPSI DI KABUPATEN BADUNG

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) menganalisis optimalisasi peran Kejaksaan Negeri Badung dalam pemulihan kerugian keuangan negara melalui *asset recovery* terhadap tindak pidana korupsi di Kabupaten Badung serta (2) mengidentifikasi kendala yang dihadapi dalam pelaksanaan *asset recovery* pada penanganan tindak pidana korupsi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian hukum empiris dengan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara, observasi, dan studi dokumen yang berkaitan dengan penanganan perkara tindak pidana korupsi di Kejaksaan Negeri Badung. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) Kejaksaan Negeri Badung telah mengoptimalkan perannya dalam pemulihan kerugian keuangan negara melalui pelacakan dan penyitaan aset, penetapan pembayaran uang pengganti, serta pelaksanaan lelang atas aset rampasan negara, yang didukung oleh koordinasi internal dan pemanfaatan sistem digital berbasis *barcode.* (2) Namun, dalam pelaksanaannya, *asset recovery* masih menghadapi kendala normatif, struktural, dan teknis-operasional, seperti keterbatasan regulasi teknis, sarana dan prasarana, lemahnya koordinasi antarinstansi, serta kesulitan dalam melacak aset yang telah dialihkan atau tidak mencukupi untuk menutupi kerugian negara. Penelitian ini menegaskan pentingnya penguatan regulasi, peningkatan kapasitas sumber daya manusia, serta percepatan digitalisasi sistem pemulihan aset agar *asset recovery* dapat berjalan secara lebih efektif dan berkelanjutan dalam rangka pemulihan kerugian keuangan negara akibat tindak pidana korupsi.

Kata Kunci: Kejaksaan, *Asset Recovery*, Korupsi, Kerugian Negara.

OPTIMIZATION OF THE PROSECUTION SERVICE'S ROLE IN RECOVERING STATE FINANCIAL LOSSES THROUGH ASSET RECOVERY IN CORRUPTION CRIMES IN BADUNG REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to: (1) analyze the optimization of the role of the Badung District Prosecutor's Office in recovering state financial losses through asset recovery in corruption cases in Badung Regency, and (2) identify the obstacles encountered in the implementation of asset recovery in handling corruption crimes. This research employs an empirical legal research method with a qualitative descriptive approach. Data were collected through interviews, observations, and document studies related to the handling of corruption cases at the Badung District Prosecutor's Office. The results of the study indicate that (1) the Badung District Prosecutor's Office has optimized its role in recovering state financial losses through asset tracing and seizure, the determination of substitute payments, and the execution of auctions of confiscated state assets, supported by internal coordination and the utilization of a barcode-based digital system. (2) However, in practice, asset recovery still faces normative, structural, and technical-operational constraints, such as limitations in technical regulations, facilities and infrastructure, weak inter-agency coordination, and difficulties in tracing assets that have been transferred or are insufficient to cover state losses. This study emphasizes the importance of strengthening regulations, enhancing human resource capacity, and accelerating the digitalization of asset recovery systems to ensure that asset recovery can be implemented more effectively and sustainably in restoring state financial losses resulting from corruption crimes.

Keywords: *Prosecutor's Office, Asset Recovery, Corruption, State Loss.*