



Legal protection for wives related to marriage agreements separating assets from corruption crimes

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Abstract

A marriage agreement is a document made based on mutual agreement and recognized by the marriage registrar, after which the contents of the agreement also apply to third parties. This agreement can be drawn up before or at the time of marriage. The type of research used is normative legal research with a conceptual approach, namely legal research that looks at an issue from the perspective of the underlying concepts. By using this approach, an analysis of legal materials is carried out to understand the meaning contained in legal terms, review the meaning and consequences of various legal concepts, and equalize the understanding of legal terminology. In short, legal protection for the wife in a property separation agreement related to the proceeds of corruption depends on the balance between the formality of the contract that protects her rights, and the strength of evidence that she was not involved or at least not aware of the illegal nature of the asset. If the evidence suggests otherwise, the state is authorized to retrieve the assets as proceeds of a crime without invalidating the wife's rights to assets that are proven to be legal, but refuses to use the agreement as a way to protect the proceeds of crime. With the synergistic relationship between criminal and civil law, the Indonesian legal system ensures that freedom of contract cannot be abused to protect criminal acts, and supports the enforcement of substantial and procedural justice that prioritizes the interests of society and the integrity of the law. Therefore, while property separation agreements provide temporary protection, the continuation of the wife's rights is substantially dependent on evidence confirming their legality and unconnectedness to the proceeds of crime.

Keywords: Marriage agreement, property separation, wife, corruption, legal protection

Introduction

Marriage comes from the term kawin which in Bahasa means creating and assembling a family with a partner of the opposite sex. Marriage has national, traditional, and especially religious legal validity which includes *ijab* (a statement from the woman to give herself) and *kabul* (a statement from the man to accept). According to the Civil Code, marriage is a legal relationship between individuals who are bound in marriage. This relationship is based on an agreement between them and is binding (Sahrani and Tihami, 2013) ^[1]. A marriage entered into by an individual is considered to have high value because it is seen as a solution to fulfill biological needs that naturally exist in humans. Marriage is held with the intention of forming a happy family both in the world and in life after death. The marriage bond does not only include physical or outward aspects, but is also closely related to spirituality and religion so that there is an emotional or inner element in it (Bashir, 2002) ^[2].

Marriage aims to create a harmonious and happy family life, known in Islam as *Sakinah*, *Mawaddah*, and *Warahmah* marriage. To build a harmonious and happy marital atmosphere, it is important to respect each other, behave politely and gently, protect each other in all circumstances, support each other, and understand each other's rights and obligations as a couple. In addition, couples often give gifts as an expression of affection for each other. In Indonesia, marital practice allows for a property separation agreement, which is regulated in Article 29 of the UUP and Constitutional Court Decision No 69/PUU-XIII/2015. This agreement can be made before or during marriage (prenuptial agreement and/or postnuptial agreement). In

treaty law, there are two types of agreements, namely named agreements and unnamed agreements. A property separation agreement falls into the category of a non-named agreement. This agreement is regulated in Article 1338 of the Civil Code which explains the principle of freedom of contract. The conditions for a valid agreement are regulated in Article 1320 of the Civil Code, which includes four important points: the agreement of the parties who bind themselves; the ability to make an obligation; a clear object; and a reason that does not violate the law.

This marital agreement can be recognized as valid and applies like the law to the parties involved (Suwikromo, 2015) ^[3]. Often, gift-giving is a way for a husband to show attention to his wife, or vice versa, for a wife to show attention to her husband. Primarily, these gifts reflect expectations of love and happiness. Such giving is a natural act in a family context and has nothing to do with position. However, the situation is different if the gift has an ulterior motive related to authority, which may lead to unfair judgment and unprofessional behavior in the future. Therefore, gifts should be watched out for if they come from the proceeds of corruption, as they can have an impact on the recipient and could be considered a case of money laundering in accordance with Law No. 8/2010 on the Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering, which explains that: "Money laundering includes all forms of actions that qualify as criminal offenses in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

The term corruption is well known to Indonesians. Like a disease, corruption can continue to damage the country's finances and even potentially destroy the country itself. Of course, the destruction will not happen suddenly. Slowly but

surely, corruption will make the country poorer as funds that should be used for development and improving people's welfare will be constantly reduced due to corruption. Corruption is not only the enemy of the government, but has also become a common challenge in the effort to create a clean and integrity country. This is due to the weak character of the perpetrators who are ambitious for power and position, so they use all means to benefit themselves, their families, and their groups (Winarta, 2019) ^[4]. To respond to corruption cases, investigations and law enforcement are carried out against perpetrators of corruption crimes, as well as confiscation of assets obtained from these acts of corruption. Corruption is an act of dishonesty or crime committed by individuals or organizations that hold certain positions. Corruption is seen as a form of deviation or embezzlement (of state money, companies, etc.) for personal or other parties' interests (Kristiana, 2016) ^[5].

A marriage agreement is a document that is made based on mutual agreement and recognized by the marriage registrar, after which the contents of the agreement also apply to third parties. This agreement can be drafted before or at the time of marriage. One type that is commonly made by couples who are married or want to get married is a marital agreement with separation of assets. According to Law Number 16 of 2019 which amends Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage, this agreement states that property or wealth will be jointly owned if acquired during marriage, and in the second paragraph it is explained that the property of the husband and wife, as well as gifts or inheritances received, will be controlled by each (Julisar, 2021) ^[6]. In accordance with the law, a property separation marital agreement stipulates that inherited property, gifts, or inheritances remain the personal property of the husband and wife. With the existence of a property separation marriage agreement, an agreement is made to protect the legal interests related to inherited property, gifts, or inheritance owned by each individual.

In this situation, the wife does not know whether the ownership of the assets she receives comes from illegal actions or as a result of a crime. To understand this, it is important to know how assets obtained from crime can be transferred by the perpetrator of corruption to the wife through a marital agreement separating the assets, so that the rights of the wife bound by the agreement need to be legally protected in accordance with applicable laws.

Wives who are not involved in their husband's illegal activities (for example, unaware of or not participating in corruption) are entitled to a fair share of the assets acquired during the marriage. This is in line with the principle of property division in marriage according to existing legal provisions, as described in Law No. 1/1974 on Marriage, which states that the husband and wife are entitled to a fair share of the joint property, regardless of the husband's actions. Regarding property obtained by the husband through criminal acts, the state has the right to confiscate the proceeds of such corruption, but the wife's right to legal property must still be protected. If the wife has evidence that certain assets were obtained before the marriage or came from legal sources, she can file a claim to defend her property rights. Based on this background, the author formulates the research title Legal Protection for Wives Related to Marriage Agreements Separating Assets from Corruption Crimes.

Research Methods

A research method is a series of steps in obtaining knowledge based on a certain way, a systematic sequence, and a certain mindset with the aim of studying one or all specific laws through analysis. In the context of legal research, research methods are needed that can support research results in order to achieve the objectives of the research (Marzuki, 2013) ^[7]. The type of research used is normative legal research with a conceptual approach, namely legal research that looks at an issue from the perspective of the underlying concepts. Using this approach, legal materials are analyzed to understand the meaning contained in legal terms, review the meaning and consequences of various legal concepts, and equalize the understanding of legal terminology.

Normative law produces consistent truths about applicable legal rules, legal principles, or legal doctrines that exist in society, to address existing legal issues. Analyzing data and legal materials from a normative perspective requires referencing precedents in the form of laws as well as evaluating the literature on the issue. In this study, the researcher chose a normative approach to assess the compatibility of existing legal regulations with legal principles, as well as to assess the implementation of the law in relation to applicable legal principles.

The nature of this research is prescriptive. Prescriptive analysis is legal research that aims to provide recommendations on actions that need to be taken to solve legal problems. Prescriptive research produces new arguments, theories, or concepts as guidelines in dealing with legal issues. Prescriptive research is carried out by collecting, classifying, analyzing, and interpreting facts and relationships that exist in the field of law.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Property Separation Marriage Agreement

This discussion refers to the agreement stipulated in Article 1313 of the Civil Code BW which states, "An agreement is an act that binds one or more people to another or more people." There are four conditions that must be met for the agreement to be considered valid, as per Article 1320: "For an agreement to be valid, four conditions are required: 1. agreement between the bound parties; 2. ability to make an obligation; 3. clear object; 4. legitimate reasons." The Marriage Agreement is also included in the category of formal agreements. In the context of a Marriage Agreement, it is intended to show the existence of inequality in a marriage, while Marriage in Law Number 1 Year 1974 concerning Marriage is known as Marriage Law. Article 1 explains that marriage is a bond between two individuals (Man and Woman) as husband and wife who are determined to build a happy and lasting life under God Almighty. The Marriage Agreement according to Law No. 1 of 1974 divides property in marriage into two categories, namely joint property obtained during marriage and becomes the joint property of husband and wife, and inherited property which is an asset brought by each spouse into marriage, such as gifts or inheritance received before marriage.

Article 119 of the Civil Code BW states, "From the time of the execution of marriage, full unity between the property of the husband and wife automatically applies, as long as there is no other provision in the marriage agreement. This union may not be removed or changed during the marriage period by agreement between husband and wife." According to the

BW, full unity of property includes all movable and immovable property of the husband and wife, whether already owned or to be owned, including proceeds and income (122).

However, it also includes existing encumbrances, i.e. debts of the husband and wife, whether incurred before or after the marriage (121), except for debts relating to death which are only the responsibility of the heirs of the deceased person (123). In addition, BW provides provisions on Marriage Agreements that can be made by the parties to the marriage, who have the right to make agreements outside the provisions of the law as long as the agreement does not conflict with general norms. This Marriage Agreement also includes the separation of property, which is further regulated in Chapter 9, Book I BW.

In a marriage, wealth is divided into two main types, namely personal wealth and joint wealth (Andayani et al, 2024) ^[8]. Personal wealth is all the assets owned individually by the husband or wife before they got married (Sulaiman, 2020) ^[9]. This includes assets received as inheritance, grants, bequests, or gifts from parents or other sources. Since these assets were acquired before the marriage, they remain individual property and are not considered joint property. On the other hand, joint property refers to all the wealth that a couple has acquired since they got married, i.e. after the marriage contract was done (Puspytasari, 2020) ^[10]. This wealth can be in the form of income, assets, or property acquired or built together during the marriage.

Marital Agreement Law, also known as Premarital Law, is a legal regulation in Indonesia that governs the rights and responsibilities of men and women regarding asset management before they get married. The purpose of this law is to provide legal certainty and protect the rights of men and women in married life. Article 29 paragraph 1 of Law 1 of 1974 Concerning Marriage states that before or at the time of marriage, a couple can draw up a written agreement registered by a clerk or notary with certain conditions, which aims to ensure legal certainty and protect the rights of men and women in the management of assets.

In the regulations on marriage, there is the term deed of property separation agreement, which is an agreement between husband and wife regarding asset ownership during marriage (Edlynafitri, 2015) ^[11]. In this agreement, both parties agree to separate their respective assets, both those obtained before and after marriage. The purpose of this agreement is so that legal responsibility only applies to each individual's property. The separation of property is regulated in the Civil Code (KUH Perdata) and the Marriage Law. A property separation agreement can be made before, at, or during the marriage bond. As detailed in Article 29 of the Marriage Law in conjunction with Constitutional Court Decision No. 69/PUU-XIII/2015 in paragraph 4, it is explained that as long as the marriage lasts, the agreement on marital property or other agreements cannot be changed or canceled unless there is consent from both parties to make changes or cancel, and the changes or cancellations do not harm third parties (Marriage Law). The deed of separation of property agreement is made for the mutual benefit of both parties and does not conflict with public order and decency. It also does not violate applicable laws and regulations. There is no obligation to make a deed of property separation agreement either before marriage or during marriage. But in general, making a property separation agreement has benefits to the parties.

2. Legal Protection for Wives Related to Marital Agreements Separating Property Proceeds from Corruption

First, property separation agreements provide legal certainty and guarantees (the principle of *pacta sunt servanda* and the principle of freedom of contract). If a wife receives assets in the form of alimony or gifts originating from the proceeds of corruption, such as a car, house, or bank account, its validity depends on formal evidence: when the assets were given, whether they are in the deed of agreement, and whether there is hidden malicious intent (*dolus*) (Rudi, 2024 ^[13, 14, 15]). Due to its formal nature, the notary only checks for compliance with procedures: agreement from both parties, legal capacity of each party, clear object, and legitimate reason. The notary is not required to investigate the origin of the assets (Rizki, 2024) ^[12], so if there is a flow of funds from corrupt practices, the notary has no substantive obligation to reject it as long as the formal requirements have been met.

Meanwhile, these two laws are not directly related to each other; the Anti-Money Laundering Law leads to countering money laundering crimes, while the Marriage Law regulates the rights and obligations of spouses over their assets. However, it is possible that these two regulations are indirectly related in terms of asset protection rather than corruption. The potential misuse of marriage agreements to separate wealth could potentially be abused through the practice of bribery, which aims to hide assets from the proceeds of corruption to avoid state confiscation, for example by registering assets in the wife's name. Perpetrators of corruption may register assets in the name of their wives to avoid confiscation. However, it should be noted that the Anti-Money Laundering Law has the ability to bypass the limitations set out in property separation agreements, depending on how the assets are linked. It is common that even if the husband and wife's assets are private, if there are indications of ML/TF, it is possible that the entire assets, both private and joint, could be considered as a single entity and affected.

In circumstances where the wife is not involved, the state (through the prosecutor's office or KPK) can claim the property as the proceeds of a criminal act, regardless of the existence of a property separation agreement, especially if there has not been a legally binding decision. Disriani Latifah Soroiinda, a lecturer in civil procedure law at the Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia, as reported by Hukum Online (2024), stated that before the confiscation process is carried out, it is very important to clearly evaluate the contents of the marriage agreement, to find out whether the agreement covers joint assets or assets of each party. In other words, the substantial part of the agreement needs to be evaluated in depth to identify which category of assets truly belongs to the suspect and which belongs to his wife (Rudi, 2024) ^[13, 14, 15]. Furthermore, if the marital agreement contains a clause that completely separates assets (*pisah harta*), then to ensure the validity of the confiscation, law enforcement authorities must distinguish between assets directly related to the suspect and assets owned by the wife (Rudi, 2024) ^[13, 14, 15]. However, if the asset meets the conditions described in Article 39 paragraph (1) of KUHAP, especially if it is proven to have a direct relationship with the criminal offense, the Attorney General's Office has the right to confiscate it.

However, if the wife is able to prove that the property is really routine maintenance or a reasonable gift that is valid

according to the agreement, then the property is protected, as long as there is no indication that she participated or knew of the illicit nature of the origin of the property (Legality, 2025) ^[16]. Therefore, the suspect can file a pretrial according to Article 77 letter a of KUHAP in conjunction with Constitutional Court Decision No. 21/PUU XII/2014, among others: The district court is authorized to examine and decide whether or not: arrest, detention, termination of investigation, or prosecution.

When a crime occurs that leads to the expropriation of property, there must be an effort to protect the assets owned by various methods that have been prepared beforehand, especially through a marital agreement (separation of property). Everyone hopes that with a property separation agreement or marital agreement, they can protect their personal property from criminal acts committed by their spouse. It is undeniable that there is a possibility of deviating from the true purpose of a property separation agreement, but it is important to realize that when crimes are related to property, whether there is a property separation agreement or not, especially in the context of Corruption, it can easily penetrate the separation between joint and personal property. Therefore, there is no strong reason in a property separation agreement that can prevent the strength of the Corruption Crime rules. This is because, essentially, the assets of husband and wife, both personal and joint, have an interrelated relationship and can certainly be related if a criminal offense occurs. Furthermore, both TIPIKOR and TPPU have steps to prove the involvement of assets in the crime; if there is sufficient evidence, then the assets can be seized for the state. At the investigation stage, the principle of reasonableness is used, which indicates that there is a balance between income and assets owned. If the balance is not achieved, there is something wrong, both in terms of income and total assets owned. Using this method, investigators can assess how reasonable it is for someone to have assets in accordance with their proportions. If there is a mismatch, then the assets can be considered as the result of ML or TIPIKOR (Martinelli, 2024) ^[17].

Joint assets in a marriage agreement according to positive law in Indonesia (Article 35 of the Marriage Law) are all assets acquired during the marriage period. The essence of a marriage agreement relating to joint assets is to clarify and regulate the rights and obligations of each party in relation to such assets. Joint property according to the *Burgerlijk Wetboek* is wealth owned by the husband and wife during the marriage, including income and investments generated during that period, but excluding wealth obtained from inheritance or gifts given to either spouse. In a marriage, joint property is considered as collective ownership between the husband and wife, which gives rights and obligations to both with respect to that property. These rights include the authority to manage, use, and divide the joint property, as well as the responsibility to safeguard and maintain the property and allocate the use of the joint property in accordance with the needs of the family. A marriage agreement can establish arrangements regarding how to treat the joint and personal property of each spouse. According to J. Satrio, joint property in a marriage is a binding joint property, where neither the husband nor the wife can manage the joint property without the consent of the other. However, there is a concern that some people involved in corruption may register their wealth under their wife's name to avoid confiscation of the proceeds of corruption. Unfortunately, the understanding of this is still very minimal

and limited to the issue of wealth division, without considering the exclusion of some phenomena. Through TIPIKOR and TPPU, the boundary between joint and personal property can be removed. Therefore, there is no compelling reason to enforce a separation of property agreement to the extent that it would undermine the ML/TF provisions.

In high-profile cases such as Sandra Dewi, who had a property separation agreement with her husband when he was involved in a corruption scandal, it appears that the agreement can serve as a temporary legal protection. However, the judge considered that there needed to be clear evidence: was it true that the asset was already owned before the husband's corruption, or was it instead derived from the proceeds of corruption that were transferred under the property separation agreement? Thus, civil law provides protection to the wife as long as she is not directly involved, and property separation agreements are recognized as valid if they meet the requirements of the *pacta sunt servanda* and *bourgeoise* principles. If assets are obtained through illegal means, the state has the right to take civil actions such as annulment or confiscation based on existing criminal evidence. Judges must carefully distinguish whether the assets meet the requirements of only reasonable maintenance and gifts, or whether there is a *dolus* element such as disguising the proceeds of corruption (Legality, 2024) ^[18].

In theory, the protection for the wife has several components: first, the right to maintenance for the necessities of life during the marriage remains and is not automatically included in the seized assets, provided that the form, amount and duration are in line with reasonable maintenance patterns. Secondly, if the gift was given in the context of a property separation agreement, the wife has the right to claim it as personal property. However, if it is proven that the gift originated from corruption, the state has the right to confiscate and pursue asset recovery. Third, the wife's position is highly dependent on the reality of the evidence. Without strong evidence, her defense is weak. In short, the legal protection for the wife in a property separation agreement related to the proceeds of corruption hinges on the balance between the contractual formalities that protect her rights, and the strength of the evidence that she was not involved or at least not aware of the illegal nature of the assets. If the evidence suggests otherwise, the state is authorized to retrieve the assets as proceeds of a crime without invalidating the wife's rights to the proven legal assets, but refuse to use the agreement as a way to protect the proceeds of crime. This approach demonstrates the relevance of applying civil law principles to the principle of substantial justice in dealing with corruption crimes.

As such, the validity of a property-separation marriage contract is heavily influenced by the goodwill of the parties and the purpose for which it is made. Under normal circumstances, property separation contracts serve as legal protection for each individual in a marriage. However, if the contract is used to conceal assets derived from corruption, then it may become an unlawful tool, losing its legal validity. Therefore, the rights of the innocent wife should still be treated fairly, but this does not mean that the contract can be used as a shield for criminal acts.

Conclusion

Legal protection for wives in property separation agreement situations involving assets from corrupt acts depends largely

on the ability to demonstrate the origin of those assets. Overall, property separation agreements serve as legal protection for legally acquired assets, including alimony, gifts, or baggage, provided that they are drafted in accordance with the provisions and approved by the competent authorities. However, if the assets are proven to have originated from acts of corruption, the "separation" status does not automatically provide protection to the wife, as criminal law (KUHAP and Anti-Money Laundering Law) allows for the confiscation of assets resulting from crime, regardless of who is registered as the owner. The wife retains the right to challenge the confiscation through a civil lawsuit or pretrial application by showing that the assets are legally hers and that she was not involved in the criminal activity. This process is based on Aristotle's principle of corrective justice which seeks compensation for the injured party and responsibility for the perpetrator or which gives the innocent party the opportunity to defend his or her rights. With the synergistic relationship between criminal and civil law, the Indonesian legal system ensures that freedom of contract cannot be abused to protect criminal acts, and supports the enforcement of substantial and procedural justice that prioritizes the interests of society and the integrity of the law. Therefore, while property separation agreements provide temporary protection, the wife's continued rights are substantially dependent on evidence confirming their legality and unconnectedness to the proceeds of crime.

Suggestions

For married couples, it is recommended that those who make a property separation agreement prepare documents relating to the origin of the assets (such as proof of purchase or inheritance documents), so that proof becomes easier in the event of confiscation. This will strengthen the position of the wife who is not involved in the ownership of the asset. In addition, for the public, it is important to provide an understanding that property separation agreements are not a tool for corruption. Public awareness raising can be done through legal campaigns by the media and anti-corruption non-governmental organizations, explaining that illegally acquired assets can still be confiscated by the state even if they are in private names.

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