

ABSTRACT

Judges' decisions that have legal force are binding (Binaden Dekrachr). The principle of "Resjudiacata pro veritate habetur" a definite verdict by a judge is deemed correct. With the pronouncement of a bankrupt decision, the debtor by law will lose his right to control and manage his assets which are included in bankruptcy assets, all existing debtor property or acquired during the bankruptcy process automatically the general confiscation will be placed for management and settlement by the Curator under the supervision of the Supervisory Judge. The legal efforts of the curator for legal protection of creditors is that the Curator can file a lawsuit against the opposing party in obtaining bankrupt assets which have been confiscated and entered into the country. The formulation of the problem in this study is that the assets of bankrupt debtors confiscated and entered into the state treasury due to Money Laundering Crime can be included as a list of bankrupt assets that have been compiled by the curator and legal remedies that can be taken to include the confiscated debtor's assets and in state cash assets to be entered into bankrupt assets in the context of legal protection for creditors.

The research method used is normative juridical with the problem approach used is the Conceptual Approach, Statute Approach and Case Study. The results of this study are that the bankrupt assets confiscated and entered the state treasury due to TPPU in the case of KSP Pandawa Mandiri Group can be returned to bankrupt assets and curator's legal remedies in protecting creditors by filing a lawsuit against resistance using article 16, 98, and article 108 UUKPKPU become the ground or the basis of the efforts of the curator in obtaining bankrupt assets that have been confiscated and entered into a typical country.

Keywords: Bankruptcy, Bankruptcy Treasure, TPPU, Confiscation by State.