

## **ABSTRAK**

A common criminal problem/case in society is theft. One crime against property that still frequently generates debate is the crime of receiving stolen vehicles. Motor vehicle theft is currently on the rise, with various modus operandi employed by perpetrators.

If this problem cannot be addressed, it will undoubtedly be very disturbing to the public. Therefore, in writing this thesis, the author aims to address the underlying causes of the crime of receiving stolen motor vehicles and to uncover the causal factors.

The research method used in compiling this thesis is Normative Juridical, which examines the content and application of regulations or laws.

Initial research indicates that the crime of theft is regulated under Articles 362 to 367 of the Criminal Code, thus categorizing the crime into ordinary theft, aggravated theft, and petty theft. Likewise, the crimes regulated in Articles 480 to 482 of the Criminal Code also include the crime of receiving stolen goods, which are customary and minor. However, the form of punishment that can be imposed on perpetrators is imprisonment, guided by the provisions of Article 10 of the Criminal Code.

The increase in the crime of receiving stolen goods is a combination of several factors: internal factors, which are the implementation of individual factors, economic factors, and educational factors. It is also supported by external factors that significantly influence it, namely environmental factors, technological developments, information and communication technology (ITE), and the surrounding culture. To combat this increasing crime of receiving stolen goods, efforts are needed to curb it, including the application of criminal law for perpetrators of receiving stolen goods, as well as non-penal measures. This will result in law enforcement officers, together with the community, being able to suppress the increase in the crime of receiving stolen goods and also suppress the increase in motor vehicle theft.