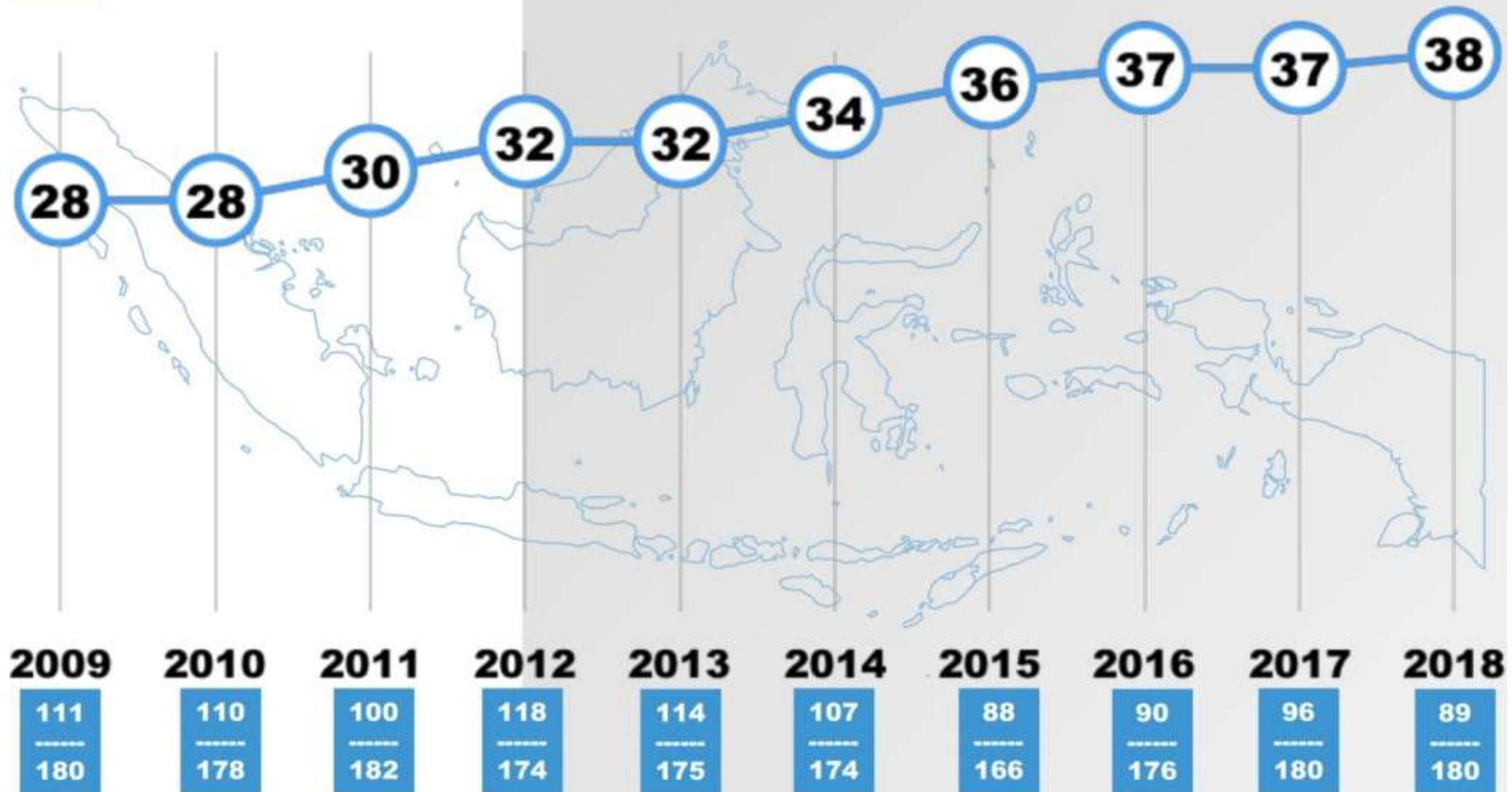



IPK 2020: Nilai Merah Pemberantasan Korupsi

Adnan Topan Husodo
Koordinator ICW

A Decade Indonesia's CPI



SOURCE OF 2020 INDONESIA CPI

<p>Political Risk Service Corruption met directly by businesses is financial corruption in the form of demands for special payments and bribes connected public services</p>	<p>IMD Business School World Competitiveness Yearbook Bribery and corruption: Exist or do not exist</p>		
<p>Global Insight Country Risk Ratings The risk that individuals/companies will face bribery or other corrupt practices to carry out business</p>	<p>World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Survey: Making undocumented extra payments or bribes</p>	<p>Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index To what extent are public officeholders who abuse their positions prosecuted or penalized? To what extent does the government successfully contain corruption?</p>	
<p>Economist Intelligence Unit Country Risk Service Clear procedures and accountability, public funds misappropriated by ministers/public officials for private or party political purposes, general abuses of public resources</p>	<p>Political and Economic Risk Consultancy How do you grade the problem of corruption in the country in which you are working?</p>	<p>Varieties of Democracy Project How pervasive is political corruption?</p>	<p>World Justice Project Rule of Law Index The extent to which government officials use public office for private gain: in the executive, judicial, legislature and police branch</p>

ASEAN CPI 2020

Rank	CPI 2020	Country	CPI 2019	
3	85	 Singapore	85	→
35	60	 Brunei Darussalam	60	→
57	51	 Malaysia	53	↓
86	40	 Timor Leste	38	↑
102	37	 Indonesia	40	↓
104	36	 Vietnam	37	↓
104	36	 Thailand	36	→
115	34	 Philippines	34	→
134	29	 Laos	29	→
137	28	 Myanmar	29	↓
160	21	 Cambodia	20	↑

Very Clean

90-100
80-89
70-79
60-69
50-59
40-49
30-39
20-29
10-19
0-9

Highly Corrupt

No Data

INDONESIA CPI 2020





TRANSPARENCY
INTERNATIONAL

INDONESIA CPI 2020 & 2019

2020



Indonesia

2019

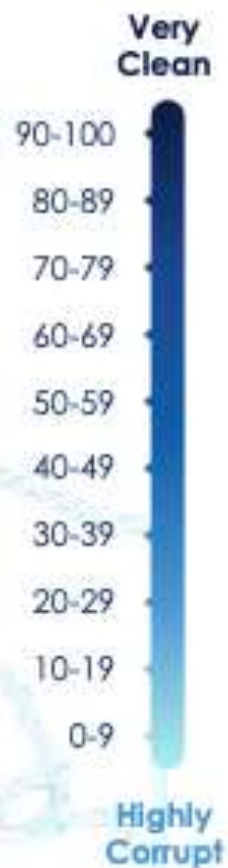
37

102



85

40



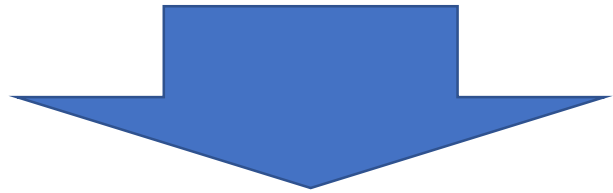
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INDONESIA SOURCE DATA 2020

	2020		2019
PRS International Country Risk Guide	50	↓	58
IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook	43	↓	48
Global Insight Country Risk Ratings	35	↓	47
World Economic Forum EOS	46	←	46
Bertelsmann Foundation Transform Index	37	←	37
Economist Intelligence Unit Country Ratings	37	←	37
PERC Asia Risk Guide	32	↓	35
Varieties of Democracy Project	26	↓	28
World Justice Project – Rule of Law Index	23	↑	21

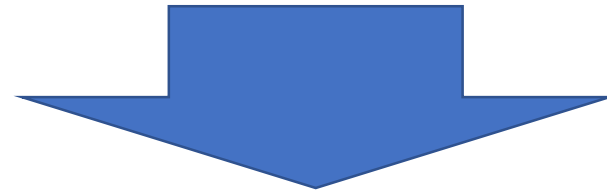
Dua Masalah Serius

Ekonomi dan Investasi



Persepsi terkait resiko berinvestasi, hambatan regulasi, birokrasi, perijinan?

Politik dan Demokrasi



Persepsi terkait korupsi di sektor politik, mundurnya demokrasi, kebijakan antikorupsi?

Artinya?

- Paket kebijakan ekonomi gagal mendorong perbaikan governance
- Agenda Stranas Pencegahan Korupsi (2018), khusus terkait perijinan dan tata niaga tidak berpengaruh sama sekali
- Kebijakan anti-korupsi mengalami kemunduran (Revisi UU KPK, Praktek Konflik Kepentingan)
- Kebijakan legislasi sangat kontroversial (UU OL, UU Minerba)
- Regresi demokrasi (menguatnya kelompok oligarkhi, kebijakan publik tanpa partisipasi, korupsi sektor pemilu, ancaman kebebasan sipil, ancaman kebebasan pers)

Apa yang bisa dilakukan?

- Membalik perspektif: anti-korupsi mengabdikan ke kepentingan ekonomi, kebijakan ekonomi berbasis framework anti-korupsi
- Membalik kebijakan: MK membatalkan UU KPK baru
- Menyusun kebijakan mendasar anti-korupsi: UU Pemberantasan Tipikor, UU Perampasan Aset, UU Pembatasan Transaksi Tunai
- Evaluasi menyeluruh skenario dan implementasi Stranas PK
- Kembali ke strategi trisula pemberantasan korupsi: Penindakan, Pencegahan dan Pendidikan
- Memperkuat partisipasi warga dalam pengawasan sosial
- Memperkuat peran pers untuk mengawasi penyelenggaraan pemerintahan
- Menerapkan kembali prinsip-prinsip dasar tata kelola pemerintahan yang baik: implementasi pengaturan konflik kepentingan