

ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCY
STRENGTHENING INITIATIVE
ASSESSMENT OF THE INDONESIA ANTI-
CORRUPTION AGENCY 2015-2016

Transparency International is the global civil society organization leading the fight against corruption. Through more than 100 chapters worldwide and an international secretariat in Berlin, we raise awareness of the damaging effects of corruption and work with partners in government, business and civil society to develop and implement effective measures to tackle it.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACA	Anti-Corruption Agency
APBN	Anggaran Penerimaan dan Belanja Negara (National State Budget)
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BPK	Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (Supreme Audit)
BPKP	Badan Pengawasan Keuangan dan Pembangunan (Internal/Government Auditor and Supervisory Body)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
PID	Public Information Disclosure
KPK	Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (ACA's Indonesia)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For the past two years, Transparency International, the Asia Pacific Department has been worked with a group of regional experts, international experts, and anti-corruption experts from several countries around the world. The cooperation aims to develop a platform to measure the capacity, performance, and environment of anticorruption agency supporters. Expert group co-ordinated by Professor Jon Quah seeks to map the strengths or weaknesses of anti-corruption agencies in Asia Pacific.

An anti-corruption assessment platform has previously been piloted in an anti-corruption agency assessment in Bhutan. As a follow up to the successful use of an anti-corruption assessment platform in Bhutan, the Asia-Pacific Department seeks to replicate such measurement platforms in other Asia Pacific countries. These countries are Indonesia, Bangladesh, Taiwan, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Mongolia.

This report is structured for assessing anticorruption agencies in Indonesia, the Corruption Eradication Commission (Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi - KPK). This report is a combination of policy analysis, news content analysis, expert interviews with structured questioning guides. The results of these assessments are then formulated in the form of a series of recommendations not only aimed at anticorruption agencies but other stakeholders.

In general, the assessment of these anti-corruption agencies has three main objectives: to produce qualitative information to assess the performance of the ACA, including its advantages and disadvantages; Identify gaps between ACA's capacity and performance, and formulate recommendations to fill the gap; And provides further improvement suggestions for the development of assessment tools, improving the structure and scope of assessment tools before being applied to ACA's in other countries.

For Indonesia context, generally, there have been significant advances in several social and economic indicators over the last ten years. Indonesia grew amid the turmoil of the world crisis and listed itself as the only representative of developing countries in the G20 political arena. It must be acknowledged that the growth experienced by Indonesia has not a light challenge.

The Indonesian economy is growing amid rising corruption risks. The challenge is to create growth momentum to foster improved governance. If not managed with a good strategy, then corruption can not only distort the good achievements that have been obtained so far. Worse, corruption can tackle the achievements of democratization that go pretty well so far.

Responding to the prevalent corruption practices, the KPK has been the center of attention since it was first established in 2002. The KPK not only dedicated its institutions to conduct massive corruption prosecutions, supervising law enforcement efforts against corruption cases, but anti-corruption agencies also played an important role In public awareness of the impact of corruption and encourage engagement in corruption prosecution. As a result, for almost 14 years since the

establishment of the KPK has contributed positively to the reduction of corruption risk in Indonesia.

The KPK is an independent institution born of the democratization process marking the collapse of the authoritarian regime of the New Order and marking a new point of democratization in Indonesia. The KPK is part of a large community of corruption eradication agencies in the world. Recorded in history, where the KPK managed to host the holding of a conference of anti-corruption agencies worldwide. Not only that, the KPK also gave birth to the standard principles of anti-corruption institutions worldwide in order to have an effective function in carrying out its role, namely The Jakarta Principles, it was declared on 2012 ago.

As anticorruption institutions are expected to reveal cases of corruption, grand corruption especially (as known by “big fish”), KPK has a very good track record. The KPK listed itself as an institution that has a 100% conviction rate on cases of corruption handled. This shows the effectiveness of the KPK in handling relatively better cases with other law enforcement agency in anticorruption case.

The high public expectation is also indicated by the flood of public complaints to the KPK. The high public expectation and complaints of this society is precisely coupled with the limited number of investigators. Until the end of 2014, the number of complaints that people enter the KPK as many as 9432 complaints. From the total complaints, 81 cases were successfully investigated. This shows that human resources are the key to the effectiveness of corruption eradication by the KPK. Improvements to resources can increase the effectiveness of the KPK, thereby reducing the build-up of investigated cases.

To assess the performance of the Corruption KPK and its supporting environments, the Assessment is divided into 7 dimensional measurements with a total of 50 indicators. The seven dimensions are:

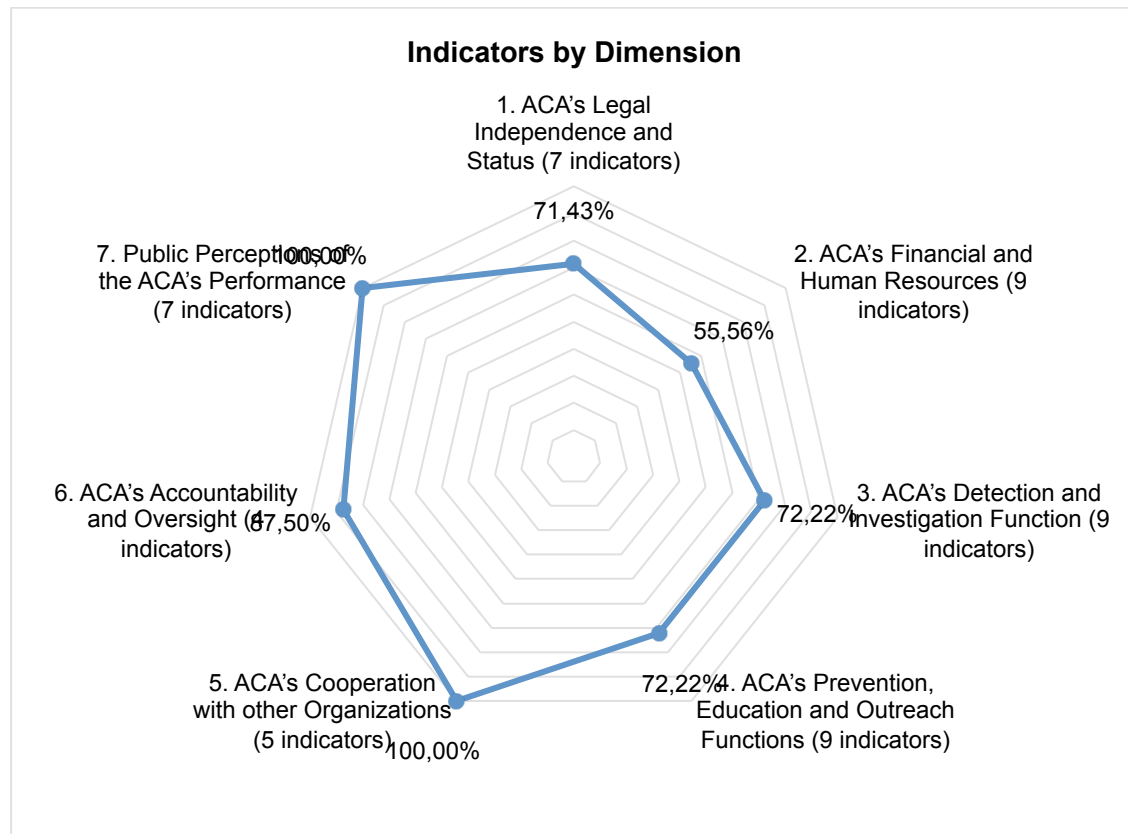
1. Legal Basis, Independence, and Authority
2. Financial and Human Resources
3. Prosecution and Investigation
4. Prevention, Education, and Public Service
5. Inter-Agency Cooperation
6. Supervision and Oversight
7. Public Perception on the Performance of Anti-Corruption Institutions

The final results of the assessment show that the KPK is categorized as excellent. The KPK is categorized as excellent with the following composition of values: obtaining a high score of 64 percent of the total indicators, obtaining a moderate value of 24 percent of the total indicators, and obtaining a low score of 12 percent of the total indicator.

Among the 7 dimensions of measurement, there are two dimensions that have excellent value. The two dimensions are the dimensions of KPK Cooperation with Other Institutions and Public Perception on KPK's Performance. Conversely, there is one dimension that has the weakest score that is related to the Finance and Human Resources KPK. In the meantime, there are four

dimensions of moderate value namely KPK Detection and Investigation; Prevention, Education, and Communications; Accountability and Supervision of KPK, and Legal Independence and Status.

The summary overview table on the findings provides detail dimensions along with the constituent indicators. There are three measurement standards used in the summary of the assessment: green means the highest score which means good. Yellow means medium, and red means the lowest score means bad.



There are have three big clusters for the recommendation; Sytem Recommendation, Accountability and for KPK itself.

- Recommendations 1. Governments need to identify and meet the needs of the KPK to improve the capacity of more case investigations.
- Recommendation 2a. Government needs to add and increase the capacity of investigators to prosecute corruption.
- Recommendation 2b. The government also needs to add and improve the capacity of more effective prevention officials against corruption cases.

These three recommendations are related to system recommendations, recommendation of accountability and oversight, and recommendations against anti-corruption agencies. The

first and second recommendations are directed to the stakeholders of anti-corruption institutions; While the third recommendation is directed to institutional anticorruption agencies.

- Recommendation 3. Government should make a review of its performance-based budgeting mechanisms to support anticorruption agency expansion for provincial level.
- Recommendation 4. KPK should increase transparency and public participation in Oversight the performance of corruption eradication.
- Recommendation 5. KPK needs to strengthen the internal control system.
- Recommendation 6. The KPK needs to address the limited immunity of active leaders/commisioners.
- Recommendation 7. KPK should immediately improve the ability of human resources diagnosis to meet the medium and long-term needs of anti-corruption agencies.
- Recommendation 8. The KPK should immediately extend the reach of its communications strategies in order to reach the wider community.
- Recommendation 9. KPK needs to immediately strengthen the efforts of Monitroing and Oversight in handling cases of large and high profile. Anti-corruption agencies also need to mapping progress of their investigation
- Recommendation 10. KPK needs to develop a community satisfaction survey model to collect reporting information.
- Recommendation 11. The KPK needs to ensure that suspected cases of corruption receive appropriate treatment in accordance with the rights of the convicted person. In the midst of high public confidence in KPK's capacity to eradicate corruption, there are still allegations addressed to the KPK allegedly providing discrimination against certain corruption defendants.
- Recommendation 12. The KPK also needs to develop a financial management system based on a short-to-medium term program
- Recommendation 13. KPK needs to be more proactive in developing planning, especially related to strengthening the investigation function. KPK needs to use its own resources to conduct research and surveys with specific objectives to mitigate priority corruption risks that have been determined.

INTRODUCTION

The UN Convention against Corruption prescribes the existence of independent bodies established through national legal systems to enforce, implement and promote anti-corruption policies and principles. A well-functioning oversight mechanism with a focus on anti-corruption is absolutely vital for good governance in any country context. Meanwhile, the 2012 Jakarta Principles¹, developed in consultation with Anti-Corruption Agency (ACA) heads, practitioners and experts from around the world, represent a widely accepted standard to which ACAs can be held accountable.

In practice, assessment against these standards is sporadic, due in part to the lack of political will by governments to scrutinize their own oversight mechanisms. Another reason is the absence of a coherent and practicable way in which to measure performance. Transparency International has responded to this opportunity by developing an initiative aimed at strengthening ACAs in the Asia Pacific Region. The proposed 'Anti-Corruption Agencies Strengthening Initiative' combines biennial assessments of ACAs with sustained engagement, dialogue and advocacy at both national and regional levels.

Under this initiative, Transparency International has developed a practical and comprehensive benchmarking tool aimed at highlighting the strengths and weaknesses of ACAs. The assessment tool was developed between 2013 and 2015 through a collaborative dialogue between Transparency International, interested staff from ACAs in the Asia Pacific region and a group of experts convened by Transparency International.

Between October 2015 and July 2016, Transparency International Indonesia carried out an assessment of the Anti-Corruption Agency (ACA) of Indonesia, namely Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi - KPK. The assessment was aimed at providing the Indonesia ACA with up-to-date information regarding its performance and opportunities for improvement and to provide all stakeholders committed to tackling corruption in the country a better understanding of the enabling and disabling factors that affect the ACA's efficacy. With this in mind, Transparency International conducted an independent assessment of the ACA and has produced this report as a result. In addition to a comprehensive evaluation of performance in relation to a set of robust indicators, the report provides practical solutions to key challenges listed as recommendations for reform. This report therefore serves as a guide for both the ACA as well as other interested parties to strengthen and expand the impact of anti-corruption efforts in Indonesia.

¹ The principles can be found in UN Office on Drug and Crime, *Jakarta Statement on Principles for Anti-Corruption Agencies*, 26–27 November 2012, available at https://www.unodc.org/documents/corruption/WG-Prevention/Art_6_Preventive_anti-corruption_bodies/JAKARTA_STATEMENT_en.pdf.

ABOUT THE ASSESSMENT

Transparency International carried out an assessment of the ACA between October 2015 and July 2016. The research was led by Transparency International Indonesia's research team / independent consultant, in collaboration with Transparency International's Asia Pacific Department and The national chapter.

The assessment process was comprised of a document analysis, including review of laws and media pieces, followed by semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions with key stakeholders—primarily within the government but also with non-state actors. Fieldwork took place from October 2015 to July 2016 in Indonesia. A draft report outlining key findings and recommendations was produced which was first reviewed by the ACA for accuracy and completeness, before being presented to relevant stakeholders for feedback, and to initiate dialogue on key issues. Consultations and validation meetings took place from [October 2015 to July 2016 in Indonesia (see Annexes 2 and 3 for a list of people interviewed and consulted).

The assessment tool is designed to capture internal and external factors affecting the ACA as well getting a sense of the ACA's reputation and actual performance. With this in mind a comprehensive indicator framework, made up of a total of 50 indicators, has been developed in consultation with experts (see Annex 1 for more information). These indicators were formulated to develop a broad platform to assess the capacity and effectiveness of the ACA, and to identify gaps and areas of opportunity.

The indicators inquire into seven different dimensions:

DIMENSIONS OF ASSESSMENT	NUMBER OF INDICATORS
1. ACA's Legal Independence and Status	7
2. ACA's Financial and Human Resources	9
3. ACA's Detection and Investigation Function	9
4. ACA's Prevention, Education and Outreach Functions	9
5. ACA's Cooperation with other Organizations	5
6. ACA's Accountability and Oversight	4
7. Public Perceptions of the ACA's Performance	7
Total	50

Each indicator has three possible scores – high, moderate and low – and three defined levels of value for each indicator, depending on the condition assessed. To score each indicator the research team identified the specific source of information, where necessary, from the ACA's legal basis of support and reports, and further substantiated each score with in-depth interviews

with the ACA's staff and management, as well as interviews with other government agencies, branches of government, media and civil society organizations'.

This report is divided into four sections. Section 1 presents Indonesia's basic economic, social and political characteristics, in addition to its perceived level of corruption. Section 2 explores the legal and institutional conditions in which the ACA operates, as well as its place in the Indonesia's control and public management systems. Section 3 presents key findings and a detailed assessment of each indicator, with comments on key issues and specific gaps identified. Section 4 presents a brief set of conclusions, and Transparency International's recommendations for strengthening the ACA.

1. INDONESIA'S POLICY CONTEXT AND PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION

ECONOMY

Indonesia has been predicted to experience a slowdown in economic growth since 2012, largely due to the end of the booming export commodity market which has been the largest contributor to the Indonesian economy. During the global financial crisis, Indonesia outperformed neighboring countries and with China and India as the only G20 members to record growth. The government imposes a conservative fiscal policy, so the debt-to-GDP ratio is less than 25% and the inflation rate is low. Fitch and Moody upgraded Indonesia's credit rating to investment grade in December 2011. To this day, Indonesia is still struggling against poverty and unemployment, inadequate infrastructure, corruption, complex regulatory environment and uneven distribution of resources between regions.²

Despite the economic slowdown in recent years, Indonesia's growth path remains impressive. The country's per capita gross national income (Atlas method) has steadily increased from USD 560 in 2000 to USD 3,650 in 2014. Currently, Indonesia is the fourth largest populated country in the world, the 10th largest economy in the world in terms of purchasing power parity, and a member of the G20. This has made great gains in poverty reduction, more than halving the poverty rate since 1999, to 11.2% by 2014.³

President Joko Widodo - elected in July 2014 - emphasized the development of maritime and other infrastructures, particularly increasing the capacity of electric power, since taking office. Fuel subsidies that were almost completely removed by early 2015, have helped to increase government spending on development priorities. Indonesia, with nine other ASEAN members, will continue to move towards participation in the ASEAN Economic Community, although full implementation of economic integration is completed with a deadline set by the end of 2015.⁴

In terms of competitiveness, Indonesia's competitiveness index in 2015 is recorded at the 37th position of 140 countries assessed. The ranking of Indonesia is above countries such as Portugal ranked 38th, Italy ranked 43rd, Russia ranked 45th, South Africa ranked 49th, India ranked 55th and Brazil is ranked 75th. At ASEAN level, Indonesia's ranking is still below the three neighboring countries, namely Singapore is ranked 2nd, Malaysia ranked 18th and Thailand is ranked 32nd. However, Indonesia is still ahead of the Philippines ranked 47th, Vietnam ranked 56th, Laos is ranked 83rd, Cambodia is ranked 90th, and Myanmar is ranked 131st.⁵

The dominance of foreign parties in the mastery of the strategic sector has been in the spotlight since the reform era. The dominance of foreign parties is now widespread and spread to the strategic sectors of the economy. The government is advised to rearrange the economic development strategy so that the results will be more equitable for the people and highly competitive against global competition. Foreign dominance is increasingly strong in strategic sectors, such as finance, energy and mineral resources, telecommunications, and plantations. With such foreign domination, the economy is often impressed by their interests.⁶

² <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/id.html>,

³ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/indonesia/overview>

⁴ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/id.html>,

⁵ <http://www.kemenkeu.go.id/Berita/indeks-daya-saing-global-indonesia-duduki-peringkat-37-dari-140-negara>

⁶ <http://bisniskeuangan.kompas.com/read/2011/05/23/07263157/Ekonomi.Indonesia.Didominasi.Asing>,

Table 1: Policy Context of INDONESIA

DIMENSION	DATA	DATA SOURCE(S)
Land area (in sq km)	1,904,443	
Size of population	248.0 m	
GDP per capita (US\$)	US\$ 3,510	
Type of government	Presidential Democracy	
Voice & accountability	0.13/53	The Governance Indicators, 2015 Update
Political stability	-0.37/31.07	
Government effectiveness	-0.01/54.81	
Rule of law	-0.35/41.83	
Regulatory quality	-0.10/49	

In Governance sector, Indonesia Governance Index (IGI) 2012 shows that the performance of governmental governance nationally from scale 10 only reached 5.70 with the effectiveness of bureaucracy only reached 5.38. This is corroborated by the publication of Worldwide Governance Indicator by World Bank 2013, which shows that from 2006 to 2012 the performance of the Indonesian government tended not to improve. Even based on government effectiveness indicator, placing Indonesia with Vietnam is in the lowest position compared to 7 (seven) other Asian economies such as Singapore, India, Malaysia, Thailand, China and Philippines. The low effectiveness of the government is measured by the low number of supporting variables such as the low quality of public services, the incompetent and non-independent personnel apparatus, the low quality of policy, and the low commitment of policy implementation.⁷

POLITICS AND SOCIETY

Indonesia has emerged as a model for democracy in Southeast Asia, but Indonesia's democratic transition is not without setbacks. Since the fall of the Suharto regime in 1998, Indonesia's ambitious program for institutional reform and democratization has been undermined by violent protests, ethnic and sectarian disputes and separatist movements. At the same time, Indonesia also continues to face problems such as corruption and increased fundamentalism and sectarian violence. Nevertheless, Indonesia has succeeded in its efforts to establish a credible judicial and electoral commission, as well as an active and strong anti-corruption commission.⁸

The 2014 election is an important step forward for Indonesia, but Joko Widodo's administration faces the challenge of maintaining the country's achievements in democracy and development. As Indonesian civil society is increasingly called to promote public confidence in election and democratic

⁷ http://www.kompasiana.com/syehsaifuddin/reformasi-hukum-menuju-pemerintahan-dinamis_54f92578a33311b6078b46cc,

⁸ <https://www.ndi.org/indonesia>

institutions, citizen activists need to further develop their capacity to educate the public and effectively monitor the political process.⁹

In terms of freedom of opinion. In Southeast Asia, only the Philippines and Indonesia recorded positive developments and gained "half-free" status in press freedom. Nevertheless, Indonesia remains in the spotlight because of the enormous political influence on the media, attacks and threats against activists and journalists in the region, as well as persecution of minorities conducted by media crews themselves.¹⁰

Indonesia ranks 30th in the ranking of countries with the worst human rights conditions¹¹. Cases of human rights violations in Indonesia have not disappeared. Conversely, freedom of opinion has recently come under greater pressure¹². In the launching of the annual human rights report, Amnesty International (AI) noted the rise in restraint of freedom of expression, the limitation of religious freedom, the violence of the security forces in Indonesia. The issue of the death penalty has also received serious attention from international human rights organizations.

On April 30, 2015, Law No. 14 of 2008 on Public Information Disclosure (PID) officially took effect. In practice there are still many shortcomings in the disclosure of public information, the problem flows from the problem of legislation to implementation problems.

One of the highlights of Open Data Forum Indonesia (ODFI) is the openness of public information in the sector of Justice and Law Enforcement Agencies. In the ODFI perspective the judicial sector is one of the vital sectors primarily because it deals directly with access to justice and the public interest. It can not be denied, for five years the enactment of the Law No. 14 of 2008 on PID, has somewhat altered the face of judicial institutions in Indonesia, especially in the field of information disclosure. For example, judicial institutions have issued internal regulations on public information services as the implementing regulations of the Law No. 14 of 2008 on PID, establishing PID Official, setting standards for public information service procedures, and internal changes. However, some of the things that are at the core of the Law No. 14 of 2008 on PID are still not fully implemented by judicial institutions, such as the availability of regular information to be announced quickly, simply and cheaply. In addition, the massive public information announced without clear quality and usability values also becomes another problem. Finally, the fact that the official site website of judicial institutions in announcing public information makes the implementation of Law No. 14 of 2008 on PID is still far from being expected.¹³

The 2015 Human Development Index (HDI) report released by the United Nations for Development Program (UNDP) recently stated that Indonesia as a developing country continues to progress. Indonesia's Human Development Index (HDI) is ranked 110th out of 187 countries, with an index value of 0.684. If calculated from 1980 to 2014, means Indonesia's HDI increased 44.3%.¹⁴

⁹ <https://www.ndi.org/indonesia>

¹⁰ <http://www.dw.com/id/masih-terlalu-banyak-wartawan-gugur-dalam-tugas/a-19033198>

¹¹ <http://www.tribunnews.com/internasional/2013/12/07/kondisi-ham-di-indonesia-terburuk-ke-30-sedunia>

¹² <http://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional/20151230151353-20-101200/berbagai-pelanggaran-ham-sepanjang-2015/>

¹³ <http://icjr.or.id/memperingati-5-tahun-berlakunya-uu-keterbukaan-informasi-publik-odfi-minta-agar-lembaga-lembaga-peradilan-untuk-memastikan-keterbukaan-informasi/>

¹⁴ <http://www.voaindonesia.com/content/undp-indeks-pembangunan-manusia-indonesia-alami-kemajuan/3110936.html>

LEVELS OF CORRUPTION

In 2015 Indonesia was ranked 88th with a CPI score of 36. The score increased two points from 2014 which is ranked 107th. This increase in Indonesia's CPI is influenced by increased public accountability and also the prevention of corruption that is considered effective.¹⁵

Since 2012, Indonesia developed an index about Anticorruption Behavior. Indonesia's Anti-Corruption Behavior Index in 2015 was 3.59 on a scale of 0 to 5. This figure is lower than the achievement of 2014 of 3.61. In the official statistics released by the Central Bureau of Statistics, the value of the index closer to 5 indicates that society is behaving more anticorruption. On the contrary, the index value approaching 0 indicates that people behave more permissively towards corruption.¹⁶

Table 2: Perception of the ACA Performance in Three Global Indicators 2015

INDICATOR	RANK AND SCORE
CPI (Transparency International)	107 th (34)
Control of Corruption (World Bank)	34.1 (-0.6)
Irregular Payments & Bribes (World Economic Forum)	87 th (3.6)

¹⁵ <https://m.tempo.co/read/news/2016/01/27/063739904/kabar-baik-peringkat-korupsi-indonesia-membaik>

¹⁶ <http://www.beritasatu.com/nasional/350686-bps-indeks-perilaku-antikorupsi-2015-turun.html>

2. INSTITUTIONAL BACKGROUND AND PROFILE OF THE ACA

The Corruption Eradication Commission (was known as Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi - KPK) was established based on Law No 30 of 2002 on Corruption Eradication Commission, KPK is given the mandate to eradicate corruption professionally, intensively and continuously. KPK is an independent state institution, which in carrying out its duties and authority is free from any power.¹⁷

KPK was formed not to take over the task of eradicating corruption from existing institutions. The explanation of the law states the role of the KPK as a trigger mechanism, which means encouraging or as a stimulus for corruption eradication efforts by pre-existing institutions to be more effective and efficient.

One of the duty of KPK which is coordination with institution authorized to eradicate corruption crime; Supervision of the institution authorized to eradicate corruption; Conduct detection, investigation, and prosecution of criminal offenses; Take actions to prevent corruption; And monitor the implementation of state governance.

In performing its duties, KPK is guided by five principles, namely: legal certainty, openness, accountability, public interest, and proportionality. The KPK is responsible to the public and submits its report openly and periodically to the President, the House of Representatives, and the Supreme Audit.

The KPK is chaired by a five-commissiners, a chairman concurrently member and four vice-chairperson concurrently members. The five KPK leaders are state officials, who come from elements of government and elements of society. The KPK leadership holds office for four years and can be re-elected only for one term. Commissioners had a colloective-collegial mechanism in decision-making.

Commissioners in charge of four areas, which consists of Prevention, Enforcement, Information and Data, and Internal Control and Public Complaints. Each of these fields is led by a deputy. The KPK is also assisted by the Secretariat General, led by a Secretary General who is appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, but is accountable to the KPK.

The KPK's organizational structure stipulated in such a way as to enable the wider community to participate in the activities and steps taken by the KPK. In the operational implementation, the KPK appoints recruited personnel in accordance with the required competencies¹⁸. For examples, Investigators recruited from Police Officer. Prosecutors from Attorney General officials. General staff recruited from "Indonesia Memanggil", a KPK program recruitment.

RESOURCES

For the Financial resource, the availability of the budget can be fulfilled 100%, meaning that all the operational funding needs of KPK can be provided in the budget of KPK, after obtaining approval from Commission III of House¹⁹ and Ministry of Finance. In the period 2007 s.d. 2013, KPK succeeded in

¹⁷ www.kpk.go.id

¹⁸ *ibid*

¹⁹ The House has eleven (11) commissions that focused by development program. Commission III one of several commissions that taken responsibilities in Law, Security, Defense, and Human Rights. The Commission III is a partner for Law Enforcement Agency, including KPK.

getting budget allocation to finance all its activities with increasing trend, but in 2014 showed a slight decrease considering KPK in 2014 self-efficiency efficiency of operational fund of KPK that is saving certain operational activity and not Reduce priority operational funds.²⁰

Jurisdiction	Public sector				Non-government			
	Legislators	Judiciary	Police, military etc.	Other public service	Gov't-owned corporations	Public contractors	Charities / NGOs	All business / some business
Functions/ mandate/ powers								
1. Research, intelligence, risk assessment & detection	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2. Corruption investigation – in response to complaints	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3. Corruption investigation – own motion powers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4. Prosecution powers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5. Asset recovery / confiscation / restitution powers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6. Prevention powers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7. Education and outreach powers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

²⁰ LAKIP KPK,

STRUCTURE

Based on Attachment to the Regulation of the Chairman of the KPK. PER-08 / XII / 2008 dated December 30, 2008 on the Organization and Working Procedures of the KPK were:



PREVENTION, EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

ENFORCEMENT

The Division of Enforcement has the task of preparing the formulation of policies and implementing policies in the field of Corruption Act.

The Division of Enforcement perform actions:

- Formulating policies for sub-areas of Detection, Investigation and Prosecution and Coordination and Supervision of handling of corruption cases by other law enforcement;
- Implementation of investigations of alleged corruption and cooperate in investigation activities conducted by other law enforcement officers;
- Implementation of corruption case investigations and cooperate in investigations conducted by other law enforcement agencies;
- Implementation of prosecution, filing of legal remedies, implementation of judges & court decisions, implementation of other legal actions in handling corruption cases in accordance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Implementation of coordination and supervision activities against other law enforcement officers conducting investigation, investigation and prosecution of corruption cases;
- Implementation of secretarial activities, development of resources and operational support within the Deputy of Enforcement;
- Coordination, synchronization, monitoring, evaluation and implementation of employment relations in the areas of Investigation, Investigation and Prosecution and Coordination and Supervision of handling of corruption cases by other law enforcement agencies; and
- Implementation of other tasks given by the Leaders in accordance with their field.

The Division is led by the Deputy of Enforcement and is responsible for performing its duties to the Commissioners.

Deputy for Enforcement in charge of:

- Directorate of Detection;
- Directorate of Investigation;
- Directorate of Prosecution;
- Coordination and Supervision Work Unit; and
- Deputy Secretariat for Enforcement.

PREVENTION

The Division of Prevention has the task of preparing the formulation of policies and implementing policies in the field of Corruption Prevention. The Division led by a Deputy of Prevention.

The Division for Prevention held the function:

- Formulation of policies for the sub-division of Registration and Investigation of State Asset Overhaul Report (Asset Declaration), Gratification/Graft, Education and Public Service, and Research and Development;
- Implementation of corruption prevention through data collection, registration and inspection of Asset Declaration;
- Implementation of corruption prevention through acceptance of reporting and handling of gratuities/graft received by Public Servants or State Organizers
- Implementation of corruption prevention through anti corruption education, socialization of corruption eradication and anti-corruption campaign;
- Implementation of corruption prevention through research, review and development of corruption eradication;
- Coordination and supervision over the prevention of criminal acts of corruption to relevant agencies and agencies in carrying out public services;
- Implementation of secretarial activities and fostering of resources within the Deputy of Prevention.
- Coordination, synchronization, monitoring, evaluation and implementation of employment relationships in sub-fields of Registration and Investigation of State Letters of Assets Report (Asset Declaration), Gratification, Education and Public Services and Research and Development;
- Implementation of other tasks given by the Leaders in accordance with their field.

DATA AND INFORMATION

The Division of Information and Data has the duty to prepare policy formulation and implement policy on Information and Data.

The Division of Deputy of Information and Data has function:

- Formulation of policies in the sub-field of Information Processing and Data, Development Network between Commission and Institution;
- Provision of system support, information and communication technology within the KPK;
- Implementation of network coaching between commissions and agencies in the eradication of corruption conducted by the KPK;
- Information gathering and analysis for the eradication of criminal acts of corruption, managerial interests and in the framework of the detection of possible indications of corruption and corruption as well as potential causes of corruption;
- Implementation of secretarial activities and guidance of resources within the Deputy of Information and Data sector;
- Coordination, synchronization, monitoring, evaluation and implementation of working relationships in the field of Information and Data Processing, Network Development between Commission and Institution; and
- Implementation of other tasks given by the Commissioner in accordance with their field.

The Division of Information and Data is led by Deputy of Information and Data and responsible for the execution of its duty to Commissioner of KPK;

In the execution of duties and functions Deputy of Information and Data Division may form Working Group whose membership comes from one Directorate or cross Directorate to Deputy of Information and Data as stipulated by Decision of Deputy of Information and Data Division;

INTERNAL CONTROL AND PUBLIC COMPLAINTS

The Division for Internal Control and Public Complaints have the task of preparing policies and implementing policies in the field of Internal Control and Public Complaints.

The Division for Internal Control and Public Complaints has function:

- Formulation of policies in the sub-field of Internal Control and Public Complaints;
- Implementation of internal supervision on the implementation of duties and functions of the KPK in accordance with legislation and policies stipulated by the Commissioners;
- Acceptance and handling of reports / complaints from the public about alleged corruption cases submitted to the KPK, either directly or indirectly;
- Implementation of secretarial activities and development of resources within the Deputy for Internal Control and Public Complaints;
- Coordination, synchronization, monitoring, evaluation and implementation of employment relationships in the field of Internal Monitoring and Complaints; and
- Implementation of other tasks given by the Commissioners in accordance with their field.

The Division is led by Deputy of Internal Control and Public Complaints and responsible for the execution of its duty to Commissioners of KPK.

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

The Secretariat General has the duty to prepare policies and implementation of administrative policies, resources, public services, security and comfort, public relations and legal defense to all KPK organizational units;

The Secretariat has function:

- Formulating policies on sub-areas of administration, resources, public services, security and convenience, public relations and legal defense to all KPK organizational units;
- Implementation of medium and short term planning, development and management of treasury, management of grant / donor fund and preparation of financial report and performance of KPK;
- Implementation of providing logistics support, internal affairs, asset management, procurement, auction of confiscated goods / loot, as well as building management and security for the implementation of KPK duties;
- Implementation of human resource management through organizing competency-based and performance-based human resource management functions;

- Implementation of regulatory drafting, litigation, giving opinion and legal information and legal assistance;
- Implementation of fostering relationships with the community, communicating policies and the results of the implementation of corruption eradication to the community, the implementation of KPK protocol and the development of KPK's administration;
- Coordination, synchronization, monitoring, evaluation and implementation of work relations in the field of the Secretariat General; and
- Implementation of other tasks given by the Leaders in accordance with their field.

The General Secretariat is headed by the Secretary-General and is responsible for the performance of his duties to the Commissioners of KPK;

In the execution of its duties and functions the Secretariat General may form a Working Group whose membership is derived from a Bureau or a cross-bureau established by a Secretary-General's Decision;

General Secretariat in charge:

- Planning and Finance Bureau;
 - General Bureau;
 - Bureau of Human Resources;
 - Legal Bureau;
 - Public Relations Bureau; and
 - Secretariat
-

3. KEY FINDINGS

Based on the dimensions, the following measurements of the anti-corruption agency have been identified:

Legal Basis, Independence, and Authority

In general, this dimension is of medium value. There are one of seven indicators that have low scores, two indicators that have a medium score, and four indicators that have a high score. The low score is the operational autonomy and the impartiality of the KPK. While the indicators that have a medium score is the mechanism of selection and replacement of commissioners, and public confidence that KPK is not legally used by the ruling regime as a tool for political opponents. Meanwhile, the indicators that have high scores are independence, authority, mandate, and the mechanism of selection of commissioners.

Financial and Human Resources

In general, this dimension is bad. There are three out of nine indicators in financial dimensions and low human resources, two moderate scores, and four well-scored indicators. The lowest score is the proportion of KPK's average budget to total government budget over the last 3 years, the budget adequacy of the KPK to perform its functions, and the security and stability of the KPK's budget over the past 3 years. While indicators that have a medium score is the capacity of investigators and employees in terms of prevention. Meanwhile, indicators that have high scores are excellent salary, selection, training, and employee stability.

Prosecution and Investigation

There are one of nine indicators in action and investigation that have low scores, while three indicators have a moderate score. The lowest score is the average number of cases investigated by the KPK. While indicators that have a medium score is Accessibility KPK to corruption and whistle-blower complainants, Efficiency and professionalism of corruption investigation, and gender identification in preparing corruption complaints and Oversight the trend of corruption. Meanwhile, indicators that have high scores are responsiveness, desire for investigation, conviction rate, investigation of influential people, and the restitution and recovery of assets.

Prevention, Education, and Public Service

There are one of nine indicators in prevention, education, and community services that have low scores, while three indicators have medium scores. The lowest score is the average proportion of KPK operational expenditure allocated for public outreach and prevention. While the indicators with medium scores are the number of reviews of KPK's organizational procedures, systems and plans for prevention, education and outreach and implementation, and KPK collaboration with other stakeholders in prevention, education and outreach activities. Meanwhile, high-scoring indicators are preventive initiatives, preventive recommendations, research, campaigns, and websites and social media.

Inter-Agency Cooperation

All indicators in the inter-institutional cooperation dimension have maximum scores. It shows that in the past year KPK has performed very well as a trigger mechanism of corruption eradication in Indonesia. With its mandate, the KPK can collaborate with other law enforcement agencies, cooperation with other

state agencies, cooperation with CSOs and businesses, participation in international forums, and cooperation with other countries' anti-corruption agencies.

Supervision and Oversight

There are two out of four indicators in Oversight and Supervision dimensions that have a medium score. These two indicators are the depth of Information and accessibility of the KPK's annual report and website and the Procedures for dealing with complaints against KPK personnel. Meanwhile, the indicators that have high scores are the supervisory mechanism and the publication of the results of supervision.

Public Perception on the Performance of Anti-Corruption Institutions

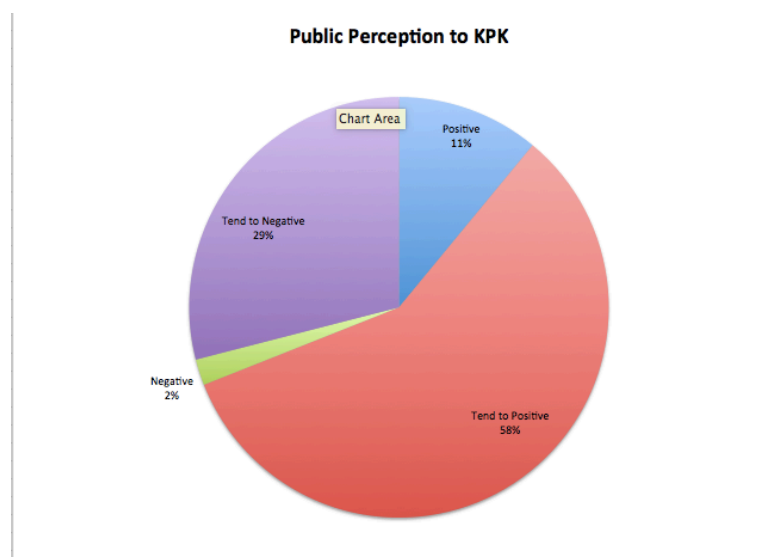
All indicators in the Public Perceptions dimension of Anticorruption Agency Performance have maximum score. At least, within three years the KPK is still trusted by the public as an institution that has the power and resources to eradicate corruption, the KPK is still trusted by the public as an institution that respects the rights of defendants, and the KPK is still trusted by the public as the most effective institution in efforts to eradicate acts corruption.

In 2015, Transparency International Indonesia were made a rapid public survey to measure public perception about KPK awareness. This survey is intended to explore information about community needs and potentials against the KPK (and the eradication of corruption in general). By knowing this public voice can assist the KPK in building a support base and areas where the KPK needs more resources to remain relevant.

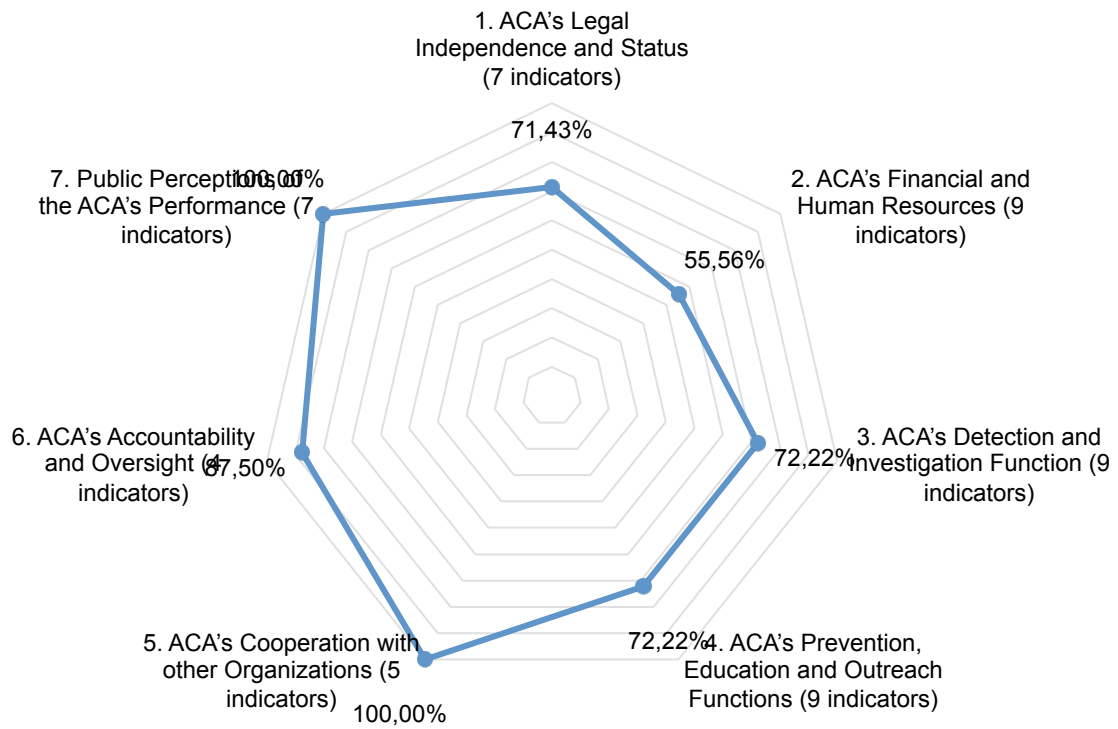
Public surveys were conducted in 11 provinces surveyed by Transparency International Indonesia previously in the 2015 Corruption Perception Survey at local level. Sampling reached 2,200 respondents, originating from rural-urban areas; Level of young age, adults and parents; Woman and man; Different levels of income and employment.

The survey was conducted from September to November 2015. The survey method was a face-to-face interview with respondents from randomly selected households. Sampling for household research using stratified random sampling. The margin of error of this study, using a 95% confidence level, was below 2.5% (2.2%).

The result is, 11% respondents assess KPK performance is positive and 58% tend to positive. Meanwhile, 29% respondents assess tend to negative and only 2% says negative.



Indicators by Dimension



ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

DIMENSI	INDIKATOR								
ACA's Legal Independence and Status (7)	Independence	Mandate	Authority	Appointment of ACA Commissioners	ACA Commissioner(s)' term of office and removal	ACA's operational autonomy and impartiality	Government's reliance on ACA to use corruption as a weapon against political opponents		
ACA's Financial and Human Resources (9)	Average proportion of ACA's budget to total government budget for past 3 years	Sufficiency of ACA's budget for performing its functions	Security and stability of ACA's budget during past 3 years	ACA personnel's salary and benefits	ACA's selection criteria for personnel	Expertise of ACA's personnel in corruption investigation	Expertise of ACA's personnel in corruption prevention and education	Training of ACA's personnel	Stability of personnel
ACA's Detection and Investigation Function (9)	ACA's accessibility to corruption complainants/informants, including public and whistle-blowers during past 3 years	ACA's responsiveness to corruption complaints during past 3 years	ACA's willingness to initiate corruption investigations during past 3 years	Average number of cases investigated by the ACA per year during past 3 years	Efficiency and professionalism of corruption investigations by ACA during past 3 years	Average conviction rate of corruption cases investigated by ACA in past 3 years	ACA's willingness to investigate influential persons for corruption without fear or favour during past 3 years	ACA's role in restitution, asset recovery, freezing and confiscation during past 3 years	ACA identify in compiling corruption complaints monitoring corruption trends
ACA's Prevention, Education and Outreach Functions (9)	Average proportion of ACA's operating expenditure allocated to public outreach and prevention during past 3 years	Number of reviews of organizational procedures, systems & capabilities conducted by ACA to prevent corruption during past 3 years	Frequency of including corruption prevention recommendations in ACA's investigation reports during past 3 years	ACA's plan for prevention, education and outreach and its implementation	ACA's collaboration with other stakeholders in prevention, education and outreach activities	ACA's research and exploration of corruption risks, context and conditions	ACA's research and exploration of corruption risks, context and conditions	ACA's dissemination of corruption prevention information and use of campaigns	ACA's use of website and media for disseminating information on corruption prevention
ACA's Cooperation with other Organizations (5)	Government support (e.g. Attorney-General's Office, Director of Public Prosecutions) to ACA for prosecution of corruption cases	Cooperation between ACA and other integrity agencies (including other ACAs if there are multiple ACAs in country)	Cooperation between ACA and non-government organizations including CSOs and private companies	ACA's participation in international networks	ACA's cooperation with ACAs in other countries				
ACA's	Information provided in	ACA's oversight	ACA's procedure for	Outcomes of					

Public Perceptions of the ACA's Performance (7)	Public confidence that government has given ACA the required powers and resources for curbing corruption	Public confidence in ACA's adherence to due process, impartiality, and fairness in using its powers	Confidence in ACA's adherence to due process, impartiality, and fairness in using its powers, among persons who had direct contact with ACA	Confidence in ACA's dignified and respectful treatment of persons under investigation	Public perception of ACA's effectiveness in corruption control	Perception of ACA's effectiveness in corruption control among persons with direct contact with ACA	Perception of ACA's effectiveness in dealing with complaints among female citizens who had direct contact with ACA		
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Table 1: Detailed Indicator Scores, with Sources and Comments

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
1. ACA's Legal Independence and Status (7 indicators)				
1. ACA's legal independence [COLOUR CELLS ACCORDING TO SCORE]	Independent agency	Separate agency outside ministry	Within police or ministry	Based on Law no. 30/2002, article 3 reads that the Corruption Eradication Commission is a state institution that carries out its duties and authority independently.
2. ACA's mandate	Focus on investigation, education and prevention (and prosecution if applicable)	Primary focus on investigation	Education and prevention without investigation	Based on Law no. 30/2002, article 6 reads that the Corruption Eradication Commission has a duty: A) Coordination with agencies authorized to eradicate corruption; B) Supervision of institutions authorized to eradicate corruption; C) Conduct detections, investigations and prosecutions of corruption; D) Take actions to prevent corruption; and E) Monitor the administration of the state.
3. ACA's legal powers	Extensive powers (e.g., arrest and search of arrested persons; examining suspect's bank accounts, safe-deposit boxes, income tax records and property; search and entry of premises, etc.)	Some powers	Few or none	Based on Law no. 30/2002, article 12, paragraph 1). In carrying out the task of investigation, investigation and prosecution as referred to in Article 6 letter c, the Corruption Eradication Commission is authorized: A) Intercepts and records the conversation; B) Ordering the relevant authorities to prohibit a person from traveling abroad; C) Requesting information from banks or other financial institutions concerning the financial condition of the accused or defendant being examined; D) To order banks or other financial institutions to block accounts alleged to have resulted from the corruption of a suspect, defendant or other related party; E) Ordering the suspect's superior or superior to suspend the suspect from office; F) Request the data of the wealth and data of the suspect or defendant's taxation to the relevant institution; G) Temporarily suspend any financial transaction, trade transaction and other agreements or temporary revocation of licenses, licenses and concessions committed or owned by suspects or

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
				<p>defendants presumed to be based on preliminary evidence sufficiently related to the criminal act of corruption being examined;</p> <p>H) Request the assistance of Interpol Indonesia or other state law enforcement agencies to conduct searches, arrests and seizure of evidence abroad;</p> <p>I) Request assistance from the police or other relevant agencies to make arrests, detentions, searches and seizures in cases of corruption being dealt with.</p>
4. Appointment of ACA Commissioner(s)	Independent committee using objective criteria and procedure is transparent	Ministerial committee using objective criteria but procedure is not transparent	Prime Minister/ President/ Head of State makes the decision and the procedure is not transparent	<p>Based on Law no. 30/2002, Article 30</p> <p>(1) The Chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission as referred to in Article 21 paragraph (1) letter a shall be elected by the People's Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia on the basis of the nominees proposed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia.</p> <p>(2) In order to facilitate the selection and determination of candidates for the Leadership of the Corruption Eradication Commission, the Government shall establish a selection committee charged with implementing the provisions stipulated in this Law.</p> <p>(3) Membership of the selection committee as referred to in paragraph (2) shall consist of elements of the government and elements of the community.</p> <p>(4) Upon its establishment, the selection committee as referred to in paragraph (3) shall announce the acceptance of the candidate.</p> <p>(5) Registration of candidates shall be made within 14 (fourteen) working days continuously.</p> <p>(6) The selection committee shall announce to the public to obtain a response to the name of the candidate as referred to in paragraph (4).</p> <p>(7) The response as referred to in paragraph (6) shall be submitted to the selection committee by no later than 1 (one) month as of the date of its publication.</p> <p>(8) The selection committee shall determine the name of the prospective Leader to be submitted to the President of the Republic of Indonesia.</p> <p>(9) At the latest 14 (fourteen) working days from the date of receipt of the list of candidates from the selection committee, the President of the Republic of Indonesia shall submit the names of candidates as referred to in paragraph (8) to 2 (two) times the required number of positions to the House of Representatives Republic of Indonesia.</p> <p>(10) The People's Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia shall elect and determine 5</p>

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
				<p>(five) required candidates as referred to in paragraph (9), within no later than 3 (three) months from the date of receipt of the proposal of the President of the Republic of Indonesia.</p> <p>(11) The People's Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia shall elect and determine among the candidates as referred to in paragraph (10), a Chairman while 4 (four) other prospective members shall automatically become Vice-Chair.</p> <p>(12) Elected candidates shall be submitted by the leadership of the People's Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia to the President of the Republic of Indonesia no later than 7 (seven) working days after the end of the election to be approved by the President of the Republic of Indonesia as Head of State.</p> <p>(13) The President of the Republic of Indonesia shall determine the elected candidate no later than 30 (thirty) working days from the date of receipt of the letter of leadership of the People's Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia.</p> <p>Based on Law no. 30/2002, Article 31 The process of nominating and election of members of the Corruption Eradication Commission as referred to in Article 30 shall be transparent.</p>
5. ACA Commissioner(s)' term of office and removal	Fixed term with tenure (difficult to remove Commissioners without cause, e.g. incompetence or proven misconduct)	Fixed term without tenure but not difficult to remove Commissioners	No fixed term and Commissioners can be replaced easily	<p>Based on Law no. 30/2002, article 32</p> <p>(1) The Chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission shall cease or be dismissed because:</p> <p>A) died;</p> <p>B) Termination of his term;</p> <p>C) Become a defendant for committing a criminal offense;</p> <p>D) Remain unattended or continuously for more than 3 (three) months can not perform its duties;</p> <p>E) Resign; or</p> <p>F) Are subject to sanctions under this Act.</p> <p>(2) In the event that the Chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission becomes a suspect of a criminal offense, is temporarily suspended from office.</p> <p>(3) The termination referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be stipulated by the President of the Republic of Indonesia.</p> <p>Based on Law no. 30/2002, article 34 The Chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission holds a position for 4 (four) years and can be re-elected only for one term.</p> <p>Immunity in the leadership of the Commission became a separate polemic, due to many KPK</p>

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
				leaders who dragged the legal case. The absence of immunity to the KPK leadership to prevent abuse of authority for KPK leaders, this is in accordance with the opinion from the expert. So there needs to be a deep discussion on the formulation of the presence of immunity for the leadership of the Corruption Eradication Commission.
6. ACA's operational autonomy and impartiality	High (no political interference)	Limited (some political interference)	Low (high level of political interference)	<p>Based on Law no. 30/2002, article 3 reads that the Corruption Eradication Commission is a state institution that carries out its duties and authority is independent and free from any influence of power.</p> <p>However, the Corruption Eradication Commission is at risk of losing its independence if it enters the Executive Board into a new structure and they are appointed and dismissed by the president.</p>
7. Government's reliance on ACA to use corruption as a weapon against political opponents	Government has not used ACA as a weapon against political opponents	Evidence of limited use of ACA by government as a weapon against political opponents	Evidence of widespread use of ACA by government as a weapon against political opponents	<p>Based on Law no. 30/2002, article 3 reads that the Corruption Eradication Commission is a state institution that carries out its duties and authority is independent and free from any influence of power.</p> <p>However, there is a potential suspicion of KPK utilization for tools to destroy political opponents. For example, KPK leaders, as well as the emergence of a dispute between the Police and the KPK in the case of Bambang Widjojanto and Komjen Pol Budi Gunawan used the signal of KPK as a tool for revenge.</p>

2. ACA's Financial and Human Resources (9 indicators)

8. Average proportion of ACA's budget to total government budget for past 3 years	Above 0.20%	Between 0.10% to 0.20%	Below 0.10%	<p>Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) budget is still considered very small and far from ideal as an institution to eradicate corruption. The budget of an anti-corruption agency in a country should reach 0.5 percent of the total state budget of revenues and expenditures.</p> <p>Former Commissioner also confirmed this at the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) Hong Kong anti-corruption agency Bertrand de Speville while visiting the KPK Office, Jakarta. He argues, "Countries that succeed in eradicating corruption at least allocate 0.5% of the total state budget," said Bertrand. He said the budget for KPK in Indonesia is still relatively small or only about 0.05% of the total state budget. This can be seen from the lack of human resources and the lack of KPK infrastructure</p>
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INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
9. Sufficiency of ACA's budget for performing its functions	More than adequate (80% to 100% of budget request is approved)	Adequate (66% to 79% of budget request is approved)	Inadequate (less than 66% of budget request is approved) and relies on funding by CSOs and donor agencies	The budget for the Corruption Eradication Commission in 2013 was cut by approximately IDR 44.1 billion (USD 33 Million approximately) from the initial plan of IDR 706.5 billion to IDR 662.4 billion. As a result, the KPK cut its budget for various internal units.
10. Security and stability of ACA's budget during past 3 years	ACA budget is guaranteed based on previous year's allocation and has not been reduced	ACA budget has not been reduced during past 3 years	ACA budget has been reduced during past three years	Law 30/2002 article 64. Only discuss about the source of funding KPK comes from the state, but still not talk about stability. The budget instability of the KPK and other state institutions is due to the economic policies taken by the government at the time. This is in accordance with the Directorate General of Budget, Ministry of Finance.
11. ACA personnel's salary and benefits	Competitive salary and benefits	Adequate salary and benefits	Low salary and limited benefits	<p>Based on Government Decree No 63 of 2005 About KPK Human Resource, article 14</p> <p>(1) Performance management includes goal setting, alignment of competencies toward achievement of goals as well as assessment and performance measurement.</p> <p>(2) Performance appraisal and measurement is activity of planning, monitoring and evaluation on achievement of work result by using measured parameters.</p> <p>(3) The result of performance appraisal of Commission staff becomes the basis for determining the policy and implementation of education and training, employee development and employee compensation.</p> <p>Based on Government Decree No 63 of 2005 About KPK Human Resource, article 15</p> <p>(1) Compensation shall be given to employees in respect of their positive contributions and / or services, including: a. salary; B. Allowance; And c. Incentives based on specific job performance.</p> <p>(2) The salaries of Commission employees as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall be determined on the basis of competence and performance in accordance with the employee's contribution to the Commission.</p> <p>(3) The salary of civil servants employed by the Commission shall be calculated by reducing the amount of salary and allowances from the original institution.</p> <p>(4) Income Tax on compensation shall be borne by each employee.</p> <p>(5) The amount of compensation of the Commission's employees shall be determined by a Commission Regulation.</p> <p>(6) The number of personnel and expenditure needs of the Commission's employees is determined</p>

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
				<p>not to exceed the budget allocation of personnel to the State Budget (APBN) allocated to the Commission. Have not answered about how competitive KPK salaries with other institutions.</p> <p>Based on the information from the Head of Human Resources Bureau of KPK Apin Alvin said that KPK set the minimum salary of 8-9 million rupiah (2013) for administrative and functional position of 50 million rupiah</p>
12. ACA's selection criteria for personnel	Meritocratic and transparent procedures	Limited meritocratic or transparent procedures	Patronage and non-transparent procedures	<p>Based on Government Decree No 63 of 2005 About KPK Human Resource article 11.</p> <p>(1) Recruitment and selection of employees shall be conducted in an open manner and based on the competence and other requirements stipulated by the Chairman of the Commission.</p> <p>(2) Recruitment and selection of personnel is a planned and systematic activity to obtain employees in accordance with the needs of the Commission in order to support the achievement of the objectives of the Commission.</p> <p>(3) Recruitment of Civil Servants employed may be conducted through a government agency at the request of the Chairman of the Commission for selection as referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2). Not mentioned about the meritocratic in KPK.</p>
13. Expertise of ACA's personnel in corruption investigation	High level of expertise	Lacking expertise in some areas	Lacking expertise in many areas	Based on Government Decree No 63 of 2005 About KPK Human Resource article 12 Education and training is intended to develop and improve the competence of employees to be able and successful in carrying out their work.
14. Expertise of ACA's personnel in corruption prevention and education	High level of expertise	Lacking expertise in some areas	Lacking expertise in many areas	Based on Government Decree No 63 of 2005 About KPK Human Resource article 12 Education and training is intended to develop and improve the competence of employees to be able and successful in carrying out their work.
15. Training of ACA's personnel	Well-trained personnel with many training opportunities	Some trained personnel with limited training opportunities	Training is unimportant and neglected	<p>Based on Government Decree No 63 of 2005 About KPK Human Resource, article 12 reads Education and training is intended to develop and improve the competence of employees to be able and successful in carrying out their work and</p> <p>Based on Government Decree No 63 of 2005 About KPK Human Resource, article 13 reads (1)</p>

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
				Commission staff development through education and training, improvement of work experience, mutation, rotation and promotion adjusted to the demands of workload, organizational goals and objectives based on performance appraisal results of each employee. (2) Employee career development shall be conducted fairly and openly for every qualified employee to perform work according to the competence and performance of the employee concerned. .
16. Stability of ACA's personnel	Low turnover and resignation rate (0% to 5% per year)	Moderate turnover and resignation rate (more than 5% to 10% per year)	High turnover and resignation rate (more than 10% per year)	<p>Annual Report 2012 Page 58. Percentage of KPK employees resigned to 2012 by 8.8% with 7.4% details returned to home institutions and 1.3% resign, and 0.1% retirement. Update With Latest Annual Report.</p> <p>Employee termination of 2012:</p> <p>Civil servants who employed as many as 51 employees (7.4%) with information returned to the institution of origin and retirement. Permanent employees as many as 9 employees (1.3%) with the information resigned. Non Permanent Employees as many as 1 person (1%) with retirement statements. So the total KPK employees who quit or leave in 2012 as many as 61 employees (8.8%).</p> <p>Employee Termination 2013:</p> <p>Permanent employees as many as 7 people (0.7%) with 5 persons information resigned, 1 person due to illness, 1 person died. Non Permanent Employees as many as 6 people (0.6%) with a description of the contract. Civil Servants Employed as many as 17 people (1.7%) with information 15 people returned to the institution of origin because the term of the assignment ended, 2 people retired. So the total KPK employees who quit or leave in 2013 as many as 30 employees (3%).</p>

2. ACA's Detection and Investigation Function (9 indicators)

17. ACA's accessibility to corruption complainants/informants, including public and whistle-blowers during past 3 years	ACA is highly accessible as reflected in the high proportion of corruption complaints received relative to population and perceived level of corruption, and proportion of	ACA is accessible as reflected in the moderate proportion of corruption complaints received relative to population and perceived level of corruption, and	ACA is inaccessible as reflected in low proportion of corruption complaints received relative to population and perceived level of corruption, and	<p>Progress Report on Public Report Handling. The basic principle of community participation in combating corruption is how people are given the freedom to play an active role in eradicating corruption, especially in reporting allegations of corruption. In 2015 (as of 31 October), the KPK received a public complaints report of 4,789 reports, and has been verified as many as 4,789 reports.</p> <p>Progress Report on Public Reports Handling. The basic principle of community participation in combating corruption is how people are given the freedom to play an active role in eradicating corruption, especially in reporting allegations of corruption. In 2015 (as of December 31), the KPK</p>
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INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
	complainants confident to identify themselves	proportion of complainants confident to identify themselves	proportion of complainants confident to identify themselves	received a public complaints report of 5,694 reports, and has been verified as many as 5,694 reports.
18. ACA's responsiveness to corruption complaints during past 3 years	ACA is highly responsive as reflected in the high proportion of corruption complaints investigated and investigation cases completed during past 3 years	ACA is responsive as reflected in the moderate proportion of corruption complaints investigated and investigation cases completed during past 3 years	ACA is not responsive as reflected in the low proportion of corruption complaints investigated and investigation cases completed during past 3 years	During past 3 years, based on KPK 2012 annual report page 62. Community Complaint Letter of 2012 by Province there are 6,344 complaints. Community Complaint Letter In 2013 By Province there are 6,801 complaints. Community Complaint Letter Year 2014 By Province there is 9,432 complaints.
19. ACA's willingness to initiate corruption investigations during past 3 years	High number of corruption investigations initiated by ACA	Moderate number of corruption investigations initiated by ACA	Low number of corruption investigations initiated by ACA	During past 3 years, based on Annual Report on page 74. Corruption Case Based on Institution Year 2012 there are as many as 48. Then Corruption Cases by Region 2012 as many as 48. Corruption Case Based on Institution Year 2013 there are 70. Then Corruption Cases by Region of 2012 as much as 70. Corruption Cases Based on Institutions Year 2014 there are 58. Then Corruption Cases by Region of 2014 as much as 58.
20. Average number of cases investigated by the ACA per year during past 3 years	More than 1,000 corruption cases investigated by the ACA per year during the past three years	Between 300 to 999 corruption cases investigated by the ACA per year during the past three years	Less than 300 corruption cases investigated by the ACA per year during the past three years	Annual Report page 74. In 2012 KPK conducted investigation activities: The investigation was conducted on 77 cases. In 2013 KPK conducts investigation activities: The investigation activities were carried out on 81 cases. In 2014 KPK conducts investigation activities: Investigation activities were conducted on 80 cases.
21. Efficiency and	Highly efficient and	Efficient and	Inefficient and	The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) successfully deposited Non Tax State Revenue of

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
professionalism of corruption investigations by ACA during past 3 years	professional investigation of corruption cases	professional investigation of corruption cases	unprofessional investigation of corruption cases	<p>IDR 1.196 trillion (\pm 90 billion USD) to the state treasury and local government. The amount is obtained from the handling of corruption cases of IDR 1.178 trillion (\pm 90 billion USD) and gratification of IDR 18.568 billion (\pm 1,4 million USD) during the year 2013.</p> <p>Judging from the type of case, bribery still dominates, i.e. as many as 20 cases. Consecutive, followed by procurement of goods and services as many as 15 cases, levies six petitions, permissions five cases, and money laundering crime five cases. The amount of state financial return from handling cases, until the end of December 2014, reached more than IDR 112, 7 billion (\pm 8,4 million USD). The amount is entered into the state treasury, in the form of Non-Tax State Revenues.</p> <p>KPK Annual Report 2014 Page 41.</p>
22. Average conviction rate of corruption cases investigated by ACA in past 3 years	Above 75%	Between 50% to 75%	Below 50%	<p>The KPK is also more effective in saving the finances of the corrupted state for daring to impose money-laundering articles on corruptors. KPK's performance was noted as one of the best in the world with conviction rate reached 100 percent.</p>
23. ACA's willingness to investigate influential persons for corruption without fear or favour during past 3 years	Considerable evidence of investigation of influential persons for corruption	Some evidence of investigation of influential persons for corruption	No evidence of investigation of influential persons for corruption	<p>In 2012 KPK sets the status of suspects as many as 50 people based on different level of office, one of them is House of Representative (HoR) and Local HoR member (16 persons), head of institution / ministry (1 person), Mayor/Regent and Vice (4 persons).</p> <p>In the year 2013 KPK sets the status of suspects as many as 59 people based on different level of office, one of them is House of Representative (HoR) and Local HoR (8 persons), head of institution / ministry (4 persons), Mayor/Regent and Vice (3 persons).</p> <p>In the year 2014, the Commission determined the status of suspects as many as 54 people based on different levels of office, one of them is House of Representative (HoR) and Local HoR (4 persons), heads of institutions / ministries (9 persons), Mayor/Regent and Vice (12 persons).</p>
24. ACA's role in restitution, asset recovery, freezing and confiscation during past 3 years	Very active role by ACA	Moderately active role by ACA	Inactive role by ACA	<p>In 2012 the management of confiscated and seized goods and Confiscated Goods recorded in the KPK report there are 35 cases.</p> <p>In 2013 the management of confiscated and seized goods and Confiscated Goods recorded in the KPK report was 29 cases.</p> <p>In 2014 the management of confiscated and seized goods and Confiscated Goods recorded in the KPK report contained 46 cases</p>
25. Does the ACA identify gender in	The ACA has gender sensitive demographic	The ACA has gender sensitive demographic	The ACA does not collect gender	<p>National Women on Anti Corruption Movement considers the role of women is very important in the prevention of corruption, whether as mothers, wives and as members of the community. It is hoped</p>

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
compiling corruption complaints and monitoring corruption trends?	information that allows it to monitor how corruption and its services affect women differently	information that could allow it to monitor how corruption and its services affect women differently, but it does not actively monitor these differences.	sensitive demographic information.	that the movement will be able to produce as many women and women organizations as possible to participate by protecting themselves from corruption by disseminating potentially corrupt knowledge, modes and opportunities and their legal consequences. So this positive influence, not only for the child and her husband, but also the community wherever they are.

4. ACA's Prevention, Education and Outreach Functions (9 indicators)

26. Average proportion of ACA's operating expenditure allocated to public outreach and prevention during past 3 years	Above 1% of ACA's operating expenditure	Between 0.5% and 1% of ACA's operating expenditure	Below 0.5% of ACA's operating expenditure	<p>Report of Year 2012, page 54.</p> <p>The total budget for 2012 for the Deputy to Prevent the budget ceiling is IDR 60 billion and Absorption of IDR 33 billion</p> <p>2013 Year Report, page 40.</p> <p>Total budget year 2013 for Deputy to prevent budget ceiling of IDR 44 Billion and Absorption of IDR 26 Billion.</p> <p>2014 Report, page 51.</p> <p>The total budget for 2014 for the Deputy of Prevention of the budget ceiling is IDR 29 Billion and Absorption of IDR 24 Billion.</p>
27. ACA's corruption prevention initiatives during past 3 years	Many corruption prevention initiatives (average of 3 or more per year)	Some corruption prevention initiatives (average of 1-2 per year)	ACA initiated few or no corruption prevention initiatives	<p>The KPK's annual report shows that the last 3 years of corruption prevention initiatives. Prevention action is carried out with training activities based on Presidential Instruction No. 17 of 2012 on Corruption Prevention and Eradication Act in 2012. And if seen, the absorption of the budget of Deputy Prevention also increased every year.</p> <p>Annual Report 2012 Page 49.</p> <p>During 2012, it was recorded four times that KPK held training on strengthening the capacity of law enforcement officers. The first, in Central Java, March 27-28. The second is in Jambi, May 14-16. The third is in East Kalimantan, 10 - 12 July. Fourth in Bengkulu, 9 - 10 October.</p> <p>Annual Report 2013 Page 14.</p> <p>During 2013, it was recorded five times KPK held training on strengthening the capacity of law enforcement officers. First, in Medan, 5-8 February 2013. Subsequently in Palangkaraya (5-8 March 2013), Jayapura (13-17 May 2013), Yogyakarta (17-20 June 2013), and Makassar (7-10</p>

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
				<p>October 2013).</p> <p>2014 Annual Report Page 103.</p> <p>During 2014, it was recorded three times KPK held training on strengthening the capacity of law enforcement officers. First, Training on Increasing Law Enforcement Official Human Resource Capacity in Kupang, NTT, on 5 - 9 May 2014. Second, Training on Increasing Law Enforcement Official Human Resource Capacity in Ternate, North Maluku, on June 9 -13, 2014. Third Training on Law Enforcement Official Capacity Building in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan, on September 8-12, 2014.</p>
28. Number of reviews of organizational procedures, systems & capabilities conducted by ACA to prevent corruption during past 3 years	Many reviews were conducted (relative to no. of organisations in jurisdiction)	A substantial number of reviews were conducted (relative to no. of organisations in jurisdiction)	Few or no reviews were conducted (relative to no. of organisations in jurisdiction)	Anticorruption prevention in addition to education and socialization can be done with Anticorruption campaign. The campaign was created with the aim to convey messages and campaign issues quickly, quickly and precisely.
29. Frequency of including corruption prevention recommendations in ACA's investigation reports during past 3 years	Frequently	Sometimes	Not at all	Prevention of corruption cases is assessed frequently in the last three years. KPK conducts preventing cooperation with the Financial and Development Supervisory Board (Internal/Government auditor and supervisor for development). This is considered to have a positive impact on efforts to accelerate the eradication of corruption through prevention.
30. ACA's plan for prevention, education and outreach and its implementation	Comprehensive and clear plan which is implemented and accessible	The plan for prevention, education and outreach exists but not implemented fully	There is no or a weak plan for prevention, education and outreach activities	Inculcating Anti-Corruption Education. Now the KPK conducts the activity in a discussion forum such as Pre-School, School and University. Many activities are conducted such as training and workshops, monitoring of training results, and anti-corruption campaigns that can be done in electronic media, print media and talk shows. In terms of implementation, not all cities in Indonesia can implement because it is difficult in terms of outreach. In addition, KPK also held a first phase Baseline Study Program of Family-Based Corruption Prevention
31. ACA's collaboration with other stakeholders in	High degree of collaboration with three or more joint	Some degree of collaboration with one or two joint	Little or no collaboration with other stakeholders	Socialization of World Bank Grants, namely Monitoring and Evaluation, Socialization of Use of Education Fund, Campaign Socialization using Information Car, Dissemination Socialization Fund. Center for Anti-Corruption Studies, namely Development of Integrity Learning Materials,

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
prevention, education and outreach activities	projects	projects		Implementation or Implementation of Thematically Integrated Program of Learning and Training Of Trainers (TOT).
32. ACA's research and exploration of corruption risks, context and conditions	Extensive use of research, to develop risk assessments and sectoral corruption profiles	Some degree of research to develop risk assessments and sectoral corruption profiles	Little or no discernible independent research carried out by the ACA	In the annual report of KPK in 2012 many activities carried out such as: The Public Sector Integrity Survey 2012, Survey shows the value of the National Integrity Index. Assessment of the Anti-Corruption Initiative 2012, its main activity is conducting self-assessment of anti-corruption initiatives that it has undertaken along with supporting evidence. Study social costs, taking into account explicit and implicit costs. Baseline Study Stage 1 family-based corruption prevention program in 2012. Map of potential corruption. Public Perception Survey 2008 until 2011
33. ACA's dissemination of corruption prevention information and use of campaigns	Extensive dissemination of corruption prevention and reliance on campaigns	Limited dissemination of corruption prevention information and reliance on campaigns	Does not disseminate corruption prevention information or rely on campaigns	Prevention of corruption is done one of them by means of Anti-Corruption Campaign. Activities undertaken such as Focus Group Discussion, Community Development, Media Campaign, Campaign Event (Anti-Corruption Exhibition, Anticorruption Fighting) and Film Screening.
34. ACA's use of its website and social media for disseminating information on corruption prevention	Extensive use of its website and social media to spread corruption prevention information	Limited use of its website and social media to spread corruption prevention information	ACA does not have a website and does not rely on social media to spread corruption prevention information	Efforts to prevent corruption are not only by way of socialization alone but there are other ways that is by using websites and social media to disseminate information about corruption. The ACCH (Anti Corruption Clearing House) website can be found in the Anti-Corruption Clinic, where the Anti-Corruption Clinic is provided to people with issues related to elements of corruption, how to prevent or avoid such behavior. In addition there is Anticorruption Education Book, this product for all levels of education, teachers, parents and the general public. And in this website there are statistical data that can be seen by all people.

5. ACA's Cooperation with other Organizations (5 indicators)

35. Government support (e.g. Attorney-General's Office, Director of Public	High level of support as reflected in absence of interference and	Moderate level of support as reflected in some interference and average	Low level of support as reflected in substantial interference and	The level of government support for the ACA is seen in the KPK's 2014 annual report that is a Memorandum of Understanding between the KPK and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, a Memorandum of Understanding between the KPK and the Ministry of Education on cooperation in combating corruption, the development of KPK cooperation and the
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INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
Prosecutions) to ACA for prosecution of corruption cases	average prosecution rate of above 75%	prosecution rate of 50% to 75%	average prosecution rate of below 50%	Doctors Association Indonesia etc.
36. Cooperation between ACA and other integrity agencies (including other ACAs if there are multiple ACAs in country)	High degree of cooperation between ACAs or between ACA and other integrity agencies	Limited cooperation between ACAs or between ACA and other integrity agencies	Conflict and/or lack of cooperation between ACAs or between ACA and other integrity agencies	<p>Anticorruption International Cooperation With Betrand De Speville, Cooperation and Meetings in the International Territory, Receive visits and meetings with other States, Intergovernmental law assistance, and Implementation of global commitments.</p> <p>In 2012, KPK with other ACA led a declaration to strengthened ACA in Asia Pacific; they launched 2012 The Jakarta Principle.</p>
37. Cooperation between ACA and non-government organizations including CSOs and private companies	High degree of cooperation between ACA and other organizations including CSOs and private companies	Limited cooperation between ACA and other organizations	Conflict and/or lack of cooperation between ACA and other organizations	The cooperation between ACA and other organizations including NGOs and private companies is very high. This is evident from the KPK's 2012 annual report in which KPK conducts socialization such as anti-corruption zones in the business sector (Program Initiatives of Anti-Corruption in Business) socialization in the private sector. Then there are anti-corruption zones in the community, such as Socialization of Community Initiatives (NGO, Campus, Private, Student) and Audience.
38. ACA's participation in international networks	Very active with ACA participating in 3 or more networks	Active with ACA participating in 1 or 2 networks	ACA does not participate in any network	<p>Co-organised by the Commission for Eradication of Corruption in Indonesia (KPK) and the OECD, this international conference focuses on foreign bribery, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● raising awareness of the risks foreign bribery poses to governments, businesses and individuals ● reviewing international and national legal frameworks for fighting foreign bribery ● sharing experiences and best practices in the fight against foreign bribery and corruption <p>fostering international co-operation in foreign bribery cases</p>
39. ACA's cooperation with ACAs in other countries	High degree of cooperation with joint projects and technical assistance with several ACAs in other countries	Limited cooperation in some areas with one or two ACAs in other countries	No cooperation between ACA and ACAs in other countries	On 26-27 November 2012, current and former heads of anti-corruption agencies (ACAs), anti-corruption practitioners and experts from around the world gathered in Jakarta at the invitation of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) Indonesia, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to discuss a set of "Principles for Anti-Corruption Agencies" to promote and strengthen the independence and effectiveness of ACAs.

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
				<p>Launched The Jakarta Statement on Principles for Anti Corruption Agencies in 2012, has an impact on increasing international cooperation and can learn from other anti-corruption agencies' experience in combating corruption. Some of the key issues discussed in this meeting are existence, independence, and effectiveness. In this case the two institutions that can be an example are anti-corruption institutions in Singapore and Hong Kong. Both leaders of the agency revealed that government support with legislation is important. House Chair Mr. Marzuki Alie also gave support by hoping that the KPK leadership will not hesitate to show that the agency is independent.</p> <p>With the establishment of these 16 principles, it is expected that anti-corruption institutions become independent and effective</p>

6. ACA's Accountability and Oversight (4 indicators)

40. Information provided in and accessibility of ACA's annual report and website	Comprehensive information on ACA is provided in annual report and website; submitted to Parliament and easily accessible to the public	Limited information on ACA is provided in annual report and website; submitted to Parliament but not easily accessible to the public	Submits annual report to government but is not available to the public	<p>Public information disclosure becomes an important means to optimize the oversight of the implementation of the state and the activities of other public bodies in providing services to the public. This is then set forth in Law no. 14 of 2008 on Public Information Openness.</p> <p>Therefore, in an effort to enforce the mandate of the law, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) as one of the public bodies, by the end of 2013 through Commission Regulation no. 2 of 2013 on the Organization and Working Procedures of the Corruption Eradication Commission, forming a new section, the Public Information and Communication Service (PIKP). This section complements the other pre-existing section of the KPK Public Relations Bureau, namely the Protocol and the Coverage Section.</p> <p>With the ease of the public in obtaining information, the Commission received the public information disclosure award in 2015 from the President. KPK received a score of 66,850 with the third rank in the category of non-structural government institutions. In the first rank are: Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center/INTRAC with a value of 86,750 and second rank Election Commission with value 67,117. President Jokowi said, to realize an open government requires a mentality among government bureaucracy and public bodies. And require</p>
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INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
				system reform and work pattern by applying E-government electronic system from E-budgeting, E-procurement, E-audit, E-catalog, to cash flow management system
41. ACA's oversight mechanisms	Oversight committees with active participation by Members of Parliament, senior civil servants and prominent citizens	Oversight committees with Members of Parliament and/or senior civil servants as members	Accountable to Executive without any oversight committee	The performance accountability report is prepared as accountability to stakeholders and complies with Presidential Instruction Number 7 of 1999 which mandates every government institution / state institution financed by the state budget to deliver the report. This report details organizational responsibilities and resource usage responsibilities for the organization's mission
42. ACA's procedure for dealing with complaints against ACA personnel	Complaints against ACA personnel are investigated by another public agency to avoid conflict of interest and results of investigation and punishment imposed are publicised	Complaints against ACA personnel are investigated by its internal control unit but results of investigation and punishment are not publicised	Complaints against ACA personnel are ignored or not investigated without any explanation	Deputy for Internal Control and Complaints The public has the task of preparing policies and implementing policies in the field of Internal Monitoring and Complaints. Corruption Eradication Commission. The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) said it would not publish an investigation into alleged violations of its code of conduct reported by the public, including alleged violations of the code of ethics by KPK Chairman Abraham Samad in 2014.
43. Outcomes of complaints against ACA or its personnel in past 3 years	All valid complaints against ACA personnel result in punishment or other remedies, and outcome is publicized	Some valid complaints against ACA personnel result in punishment or other remedies, and outcome is publicized	Complaints involving ACA personnel are ignored and not investigated at all	Former Chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission, Abraham Samad proved to have committed a "gross violation" of the KPK's code of ethics, because his attitude and actions created the situation and condition of the leakage of Investigation Order related to Anas Urbaningrum case. Although deemed not to be proven directly leaked the letter, Abraham is considered negligent in supervising his secretary, the perpetrators of leaking the document to a number of parties.

7. Public Perceptions of the ACA's Performance (7 indicators)

44. Public confidence that government has given ACA the required powers and resources for curbing	High level of confidence as reflected in survey finding (above 75%) and views of ACA	Moderate level of confidence as reflected in survey finding (50%-75%) and views of ACA	Low level of confidence as reflected in survey finding (below 50%) and views of ACA	After generating polemics and rejection of many parties, President Joko Widodo on Friday, June 19, 2015 finally declared cancel the government's plan to discuss the Revision of Corruption Eradication Act in the National Legislation Program 2015. Jokowi step is right and should be given appreciation because Jokowi heard public aspirations and The substance of the KPK Law Revision is considered as one of the major schemes of KPK's weakening efforts
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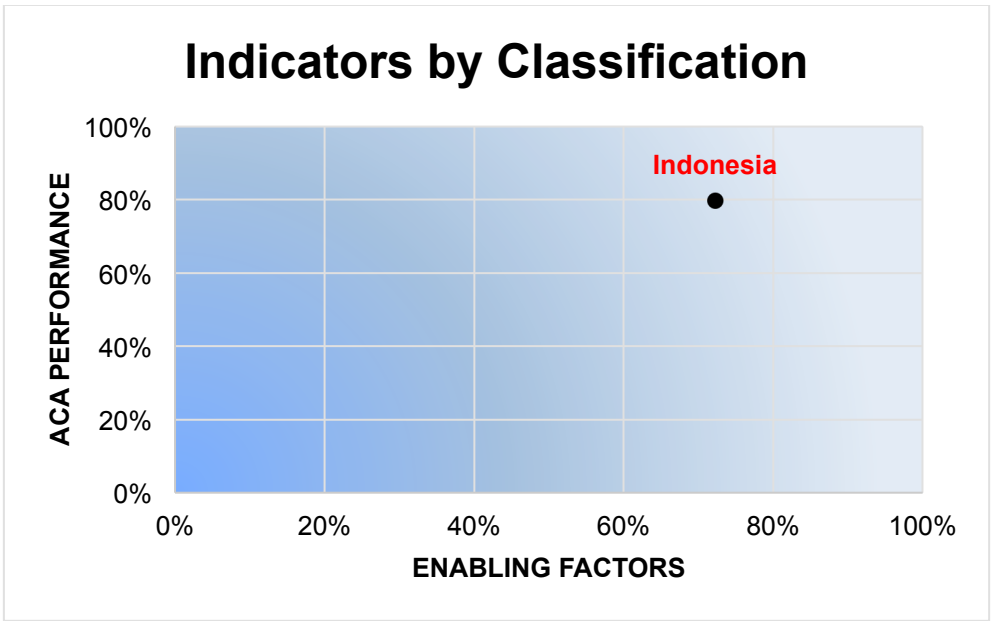
INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
corruption	senior personnel, CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts and journalists	senior personnel, CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts and journalists	senior personnel, CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts and journalists	
45. Public confidence in ACA's adherence to due process, impartiality, and fairness in using its powers	High level of confidence as reflected in survey finding (above 75%) and views of ACA senior personnel, CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts and journalists	Moderate level of confidence as reflected in survey finding (50%-75%) and views of ACA senior personnel, CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts and journalists	Low level of confidence as reflected in survey finding (below 50%) and views of ACA senior personnel, CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts and journalists	The level of confidence in the KPK is almost double the level of trust in the police and the prosecutor's office. A total of 82 percent of the public admitted to believe in the KPK. Only 11.2 percent said they did not believe in the anti-corruption agency
46. Confidence in ACA's adherence to due process, impartiality, and fairness in using its powers, among persons who had direct contact with ACA	High level of confidence as reflected in survey finding (above 75%) and views of ACA senior personnel, CSO leaders, journalists and, if possible, persons with direct contact with ACA	Moderate level of confidence as reflected in survey finding (50%-75%) and views of ACA senior personnel, CSO leaders, journalists and, if possible, persons with direct contact with ACA	Low level of confidence as reflected in survey finding (below 50%) and views of ACA senior personnel, CSO leaders, journalists and, if possible, persons with direct contact with ACA	Former Vice Chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission Bambang Widjojanto, said there was no discrimination against the accused of alleged bribery Hambalang project, Anas Urbaningrum
47. Confidence in ACA's dignified and respectful treatment of persons under investigation	High level of confidence as reflected in the views of ACA senior personnel, CSO leaders, journalists and persons subject to investigation, if	Moderate level of confidence as reflected in views of ACA senior personnel, CSO leaders, journalists and persons subject to investigation, if	Low level of confidence as reflected in views of ACA senior personnel, CSO leaders, journalists and persons subject to investigation, if	The KPK should not simply ignore the suspect's right to obtain suspension of detention, especially Law Number 30 Year 2002 regarding the Corruption Eradication Commission does not prohibit the anti-corruption body from suspending the detention of a suspect whose case is being investigated.

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
	possible	possible	possible	
48. Public perception of ACA's effectiveness in corruption control	High level of effectiveness as reflected in survey finding (above 75%) and views of CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts and journalists	Moderate level of effectiveness as reflected in survey finding (50%-75%) and views of CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts and journalists	Low level of effectiveness as reflected in survey finding (below 50%) and views of CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts and journalists	<p>The public is considered very satisfied with the performance of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). The score obtained KPK by 69.4 percent evidences that.</p> <p>According to the Executive Director of Poltracking Survey Agency, Hanta Yuda, public satisfaction with the KPK is a blow to the success of uncovering major cases, such as corruption scandals of ministerial level officials, and dragging corrupt council members to court. KPK dared to drag minister-level officials and council members to the green table until hand-held operations.</p> <p>Because the highest ranking of democratic institution's performance satisfaction is at 69.4% KPK institutions, Hanta added, the high public support for the democratic system can be seen from 2 things, namely in the form of opportunities and threats. Democracy will be an opportunity if consolidated well and successfully prospering the public and followed by institutional reform. The opposite would be a threat if not accompanied by reforming democratic institutions.</p>
49. Perception of ACA's effectiveness in corruption control among persons with direct contact with ACA	High level of effectiveness as reflected in survey finding (above 75%) and views of CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts, journalists and persons with direct contact with ACA, if possible	Moderate level of effectiveness as reflected in survey finding (50%-75%) and views of CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts, journalists and persons with direct contact with ACA, if possible	Low level of effectiveness as reflected in survey finding (below 50%) and views of CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts, journalists and persons with direct contact with ACA, if possible	<p>Former Acting Chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission Taufiequrachman Ruki is half excited and disbelieved while reading the draft revision of Law No. 30 of 2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission circulated at the Legislative Council of the House of Representatives on 6 October.</p> <p>He was surprised there are some members of Parliament who want to amputate the authority of anticorruption agencies that had been effective to combat these extraordinary crimes.</p>
50. Perception of ACA's effectiveness in dealing with complaints among female citizens who had direct contact with ACA	High level of effectiveness as reflected in survey finding (above 75%) and views of CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts, journalists and	Moderate level of effectiveness as reflected in survey finding (50%-75%) and views of CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts, journalists and	Low level of effectiveness as reflected in survey finding (below 50%) and views of CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts, journalists and	<p>The role of women in eradicating corruption is considered important. Women are considered to be a factor in preventing corruption, but it can also be a factor in corruption.</p> <p>One study concluded that the presence of more women in the public sphere reduced the number of corruption. In Indonesia, however, the KPK and related institutions have been preoccupied with corruption cases that dragged a number of women. Not only in Indonesia, women in the public sphere, especially those who occupy high positions in the governments of countries in the world, also not a few who are involved in corruption cases. The phenomenon that occurs shows that</p>

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
	females with direct contact with ACA if possible	females with direct contact with ACA, if possible	females with direct contact with ACA, if possible	<p>women are not entirely trustworthy as agents who are more anti-corruption act. Perception, emancipation and intolerance are the three keywords that will corroborate the argument. Corrupt behavior is more influenced by morality and state of the system than gender.</p> <p>In the narrative report "Strengthening Knowledge and the Role of Women in Combating Corruption", Women are more vulnerable to being victims and experiencing barriers to enjoying Women's Rights from corruption, especially corruption in the public service sector. Efforts to prevent and fight corruption will not make significant progress if only by law enforcement officials, bureaucrats and the Corruption Commission. It takes a strong and widespread community movement, involving all groups to fight and stop corrupt acts. It requires a comprehensive set of programs to increase women's knowledge of corruption and improve advocacy skills to combat corruption.</p> <p>The concerns of the Indonesian Women's Coalition for Justice and Democracy ultimately led to the establishment of cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to strengthen civil society, organized and knowledgeable women base groups to fight against corruption.</p> <p>The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) is also aware that corruption prevention efforts can be carried out by all national powers. One of them is an Indonesian woman, either through her role as mother and as wife and role in woman organization or role as professional.</p> <p>As wives and mothers, women are central figures in families who contribute greatly to the direction of development, especially in the cultivation / education of values and the formation of family character. One is the value of honesty, the value that can destroy corruption. The KPK believes that corruption can be eradicated if Indonesian women unite in anti-corruption education efforts and do four points in the resolution of "Women against Corruption".</p>

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on facts and evidence successfully tabulated with the anti-corruption platform, there are at least three groups of recommendations that have been formulated. The first recommendation is related to system recommendations, recommendations related to accountability and oversight, and recommendations against anti-corruption agencies. The second recommendation is directed to the stakeholders of anti-corruption agencies. While the third recommendation is directed to institutional anticorruption agencies.



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACA

Recommendation 7. KPK should immediately improve the ability of human resource to meet the medium and long-term needs of anti-corruption agencies.

Recommendation 8. The KPK should immediately extend the reach of its communication strategies in order to reach the wider community.

The extension of the reach of this communication strategy can also enable people to use campaign materials owned by the KPK to internalize the value of anticorruption strategic community.

Recommendation 9. KPK needs to immediately strengthen the efforts of Moral Oversight in handling cases of large and high profile. Anti-corruption agencies are mapping progress of their investigation

Recommendation 10. KPK needs to develop a community satisfaction survey model to collect reporting information. The use of this reporting's complacency survey is important to understand the expectations of the complainant and to understand the issues in which the reporter originated. At least, there are two standard questions that need to be asked that is the belief in the complaint handling procedure and how effective the effective grievance handling procedures in the effort to eradicate corruption.

Recommendation 11. The KPK needs to ensure that suspected cases of corruption receive appropriate treatment in accordance with the rights of the convicted person. In the midst of high public confidence in KPK's capacity to eradicate corruption, there are still allegations addressed to the KPK allegedly providing discrimination against certain corruption defendants. Therefore, it is recommended to use UN guidelines and Indonesian Crime Article for prosecution as reference and training materials for KPK investigators.

Recommendation 12. The KPK also needs to develop a financial management system based on a short-to-medium term program. The discourse on the KPK's long-term and medium-term budgets needs to be dynamited to respond to public challenges that the KPK's existence is a semipermanent or ad hoc institution that will end its term when corruption has been erased. Therefore, the KPK needs sufficient resources to reach its optimal capacity to complete its constitutional mandate.

Recommendation 13. KPK needs to be more proactive in developing planning, especially related to strengthening the investigation function. KPK needs to use its own resources to conduct research and surveys with specific objectives to mitigate priority corruption risks that have been determined. This allows KPK employees to identify corruption risks more precisely. In addition, business and government political relations are changing, it also needs to be responded by the KPK by identifying the specific specialization and skills needed by KPK employees to mitigate the risk of priority corruption.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT

Recommendations 1. Governments need to identify and meet the needs of the KPK to improve the capacity of more case investigations.

The addition of capacity is expected to reduce the build-up of inquiry. The government needs to determine the ideal proportion between the number of cases investigated by the number of investigators on duty. In addition to paying attention to the proportion of cases and ideal investigators the government is also expected to grant the KPK's authority to be able to recruit independent investigators and other supportive policies in terms of personnel management.

Recommendation 2a. The government needs to add and increase the capacity of investigators to prosecute corruption.

Despite the increasing trend, however, the average number of cases investigated by the KPK is still very small under 300 cases over the past three years. The composition between the number

of complaints and the number of investigators currently assessed has not fully met the public expectation of fast case handling.

Recommendation 2b. The government also needs to add and improve the capacity of more effective prevention officials against corruption cases.

The employee's capacity is particularly related to the types of corruption that high category risks include political corruption related to elections and corruption of natural resources. In addition KPK is expected to continue to strengthen the awareness of strategic groups, especially women, art communities, IT communities, faculty, and private sector.

Recommendation 3. The government should make a review of its performance-based budgeting mechanisms to support anticorruption agency expansion for provincial level.

The risk of corruption in the region grew in line with the process of delegating central authority to the regions through fiscal decentralization. There is an expectation of kpk presence in the regions to help reduce the risk of corruption in the regions. This important review answers at least in terms of authority, funding sources, and hiring mechanisms. It is important that the plan to establish kpk in the region has the same capability as the central kpk and does not become a place of compromise with local elites.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CIVIL SOCIETY

Recommendation 4. KPK should increase transparency and public participation in Oversight the performance of corruption eradication.

KPK is a publicly perceived institution as the most trusted institution in eradicating corruption. Therefore, the Commission needs to be transparent to the handling of a case either involving an outside party or an internal party who commits a breach of discipline, employee ethics, even criminal.

Recommendation 5. KPK needs to strengthen the internal control system.

In addition, the KPK needs to use an external Oversight mechanism to conduct Oversight and Oversight. For example, by peer review by anti-corruption agencies in other countries. This mechanism is sufficient to answer the public's doubt about the effectiveness of internal control mechanisms that have been carried out through internal supervisors and ethical committees consisting of credible and impartial external parties.

Recommendation 6. The KPK needs to address the limited immunity of active leaders/commisioners.

This is necessary to maintain the performance of the KPK amid the criminalization efforts that befell the KPK leaders or investigators. However, it should be noted the need for criteria of

criminal type done so that immunity is not just counter-productive with law enforcement efforts
being conducted by KPK.

ANNEX 1: BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT

Transparency International believes that Anti-Corruption Agencies (ACAs), as public institutions tasked with combatting corruption, must be transparent, accessible and accountable to citizens. They must operate with the utmost integrity, maintain a reputation of objectivity and professionalism and demonstrate effectiveness in their duties. Transparency International has identified ACAs as key partners in the fight against corruption and plans to work in constructive collaboration with governments who are ready to invest in improving their anti-corruption effectiveness by building strong oversight and enforcement mechanisms.

Transparency International's initiative aimed at strengthening anti-corruption agencies combines biennial assessments of ACAs with sustained engagement, dialogue and advocacy at both national and regional levels. A robust assessment tool was developed over a period of two years in consultation with numerous experts and practitioners around the world. In mid-2013, Transparency International convened an experts meeting in Kuala Lumpur to explore the possibility of developing an ACA assessment tool. After receiving encouraging feedback and useful input, Transparency International commissioned a background review and draft framework by anti-corruption specialist, Alan Doig. The concept received further interest and backing from ACAs in Asia Pacific during the 18th and 19th Steering Group Meetings of the ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia-Pacific in 2013 and 2014.

In 2014, Transparency International commissioned anti-corruption expert, Dr Jon Quah to further refine the framework, producing a set of indicators incorporating elements of TI's National Integrity Systems assessment methodology and other relevant tools and principles. In April 2015, Transparency International organized a Focus Group Discussion in Bangkok, bringing together practitioners, researchers and ACAs to scrutinize the indicator framework and approach. Participants subsequently formed an Advisory Group to guide the finalization of the tool.

The tool was piloted in Bhutan in 2015 and lessons learned around the research framework, process and approach were captured and used to finalize the methodology in consultation with the Advisory Group.

ANNEX 2: INTERVIEWEES

Persons interviewed during assessment of ACA – Indonesia, Oct 2015 – July 2016

	Position	Organisation
1	Former KPK Commissioners	KPK
2	Former Acting KPK Commissioners	KPK
3	Deputy	Deputy of Prevention, KPK
4	Research & Development	Deputy of Data and Information
5	External Relations	Deputy of Data and Information

ANNEX 3: STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED

Persons engaged during consultation on assessment findings – Indonesia, Oct 2015 – July 2016

	Position	Organisation
1	Sociology of Corruption Expert	University Of Indonesia
2	Political Economy Expert	Initiative and Strategy Institute
3	Law and Policy Expert	Hasanuddin University
4	Anti Corruption Movement Expert/Activist	NGO's

ANNEX 4: REFERENCES

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ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

DIMENSI	INDIKATOR								
ACA's Legal Independence and Status (7)	Independence	Mandate	Authority	Appointment of ACA Commissioners	ACA Commissioner(s)' term of office and removal	ACA's operational autonomy and impartiality	Government's reliance on ACA to use corruption as a weapon against political opponents		
ACA's Financial and Human Resources (9)	Average proportion of ACA's budget to total government budget for past 3 years	Sufficiency of ACA's budget for performing its functions	Security and stability of ACA's budget during past 3 years	ACA personnel's salary and benefits	ACA's selection criteria for personnel	Expertise of ACA's personnel in corruption investigation	Expertise of ACA's personnel in corruption prevention and education	Training of ACA's personnel	Stability of personnel
ACA's Detection and Investigation Function (9)	ACA's accessibility to corruption complainants/informants, including public and whistle-blowers during past 3 years	ACA's responsiveness to corruption complaints during past 3 years	ACA's willingness to initiate corruption investigations during past 3 years	Average number of cases investigated by the ACA per year during past 3 years	Efficiency and professionalism of corruption investigations by ACA during past 3 years	Average conviction rate of corruption cases investigated by ACA in past 3 years	ACA's willingness to investigate influential persons for corruption without fear or favour during past 3 years	ACA's role in restitution, asset recovery, freezing and confiscation during past 3 years	ACA identify in compilation of corruption complaints monitoring corruption trends
ACA's Prevention, Education and Outreach Functions (9)	Average proportion of ACA's operating expenditure allocated to public outreach and prevention during past 3 years	Number of reviews of organizational procedures, systems & capabilities conducted by ACA to prevent corruption during past 3 years	Frequency of including corruption prevention recommendations in ACA's investigation reports during past 3 years	ACA's plan for prevention, education and outreach and its implementation	ACA's collaboration with other stakeholders in prevention, education and outreach activities	ACA's research and exploration of corruption risks, context and conditions	ACA's research and exploration of corruption risks, context and conditions	ACA's dissemination of corruption prevention information and use of campaigns	ACA's use of website and media for dissemination of information on corruption prevention
ACA's Cooperation with other Organizations (5)	Government support (e.g. Attorney-General's Office, Director of Public Prosecutions) to ACA for prosecution of corruption cases	Cooperation between ACA and other integrity agencies (including other ACAs if there are multiple ACAs in country)	Cooperation between ACA and non-government organizations including CSOs and private companies	ACA's participation in international networks	ACA's cooperation with ACAs in other countries				
ACA's	Information provided in	ACA's oversight	ACA's procedure for	Outcomes of					

Public Perceptions of the ACA's Performance (7)	Public confidence that government has given ACA the required powers and resources for curbing corruption	Public confidence in ACA's adherence to due process, impartiality, and fairness in using its powers	Confidence in ACA's adherence to due process, impartiality, and fairness in using its powers, among persons who had direct contact with ACA	Confidence in ACA's dignified and respectful treatment of persons under investigation	Public perception of ACA's effectiveness in corruption control	Perception of ACA's effectiveness in corruption control among persons with direct contact with ACA	Perception of ACA's effectiveness in dealing with complaints among female citizens who had direct contact with ACA		
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Table 1: Detailed Indicator Scores, with Sources and Comments

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
1. ACA's Legal Independence and Status (7 indicators)				
1. ACA's legal independence [COLOUR CELLS ACCORDING TO SCORE]	Independent agency	Separate agency outside ministry	Within police or ministry	Based on Law no. 30/2002, article 3 reads that the Corruption Eradication Commission is a state institution that carries out its duties and authority independently.
2. ACA's mandate	Focus on investigation, education and prevention (and prosecution if applicable)	Primary focus on investigation	Education and prevention without investigation	Based on Law no. 30/2002, article 6 reads that the Corruption Eradication Commission has a duty: A) Coordination with agencies authorized to eradicate corruption; B) Supervision of institutions authorized to eradicate corruption; C) Conduct detections, investigations and prosecutions of corruption; D) Take actions to prevent corruption; and E) Monitor the administration of the state.
3. ACA's legal powers	Extensive powers (e.g., arrest and search of arrested persons; examining suspect's bank accounts, safe-deposit boxes, income tax records and property; search and entry of premises, etc.)	Some powers	Few or none	Based on Law no. 30/2002, article 12, paragraph 1). In carrying out the task of investigation, investigation and prosecution as referred to in Article 6 letter c, the Corruption Eradication Commission is authorized: A) Intercepts and records the conversation; B) Ordering the relevant authorities to prohibit a person from traveling abroad; C) Requesting information from banks or other financial institutions concerning the financial condition of the accused or defendant being examined; D) To order banks or other financial institutions to block accounts alleged to have resulted from the corruption of a suspect, defendant or other related party; E) Ordering the suspect's superior or superior to suspend the suspect from office; F) Request the data of the wealth and data of the suspect or defendant's taxation to the relevant institution; G) Temporarily suspend any financial transaction, trade transaction and other agreements or temporary revocation of licenses, licenses and concessions committed or owned by suspects or

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
				<p>defendants presumed to be based on preliminary evidence sufficiently related to the criminal act of corruption being examined;</p> <p>H) Request the assistance of Interpol Indonesia or other state law enforcement agencies to conduct searches, arrests and seizure of evidence abroad;</p> <p>I) Request assistance from the police or other relevant agencies to make arrests, detentions, searches and seizures in cases of corruption being dealt with.</p>
4. Appointment of ACA Commissioner(s)	Independent committee using objective criteria and procedure is transparent	Ministerial committee using objective criteria but procedure is not transparent	Prime Minister/ President/ Head of State makes the decision and the procedure is not transparent	<p>Based on Law no. 30/2002, Article 30</p> <p>(1) The Chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission as referred to in Article 21 paragraph (1) letter a shall be elected by the People's Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia on the basis of the nominees proposed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia.</p> <p>(2) In order to facilitate the selection and determination of candidates for the Leadership of the Corruption Eradication Commission, the Government shall establish a selection committee charged with implementing the provisions stipulated in this Law.</p> <p>(3) Membership of the selection committee as referred to in paragraph (2) shall consist of elements of the government and elements of the community.</p> <p>(4) Upon its establishment, the selection committee as referred to in paragraph (3) shall announce the acceptance of the candidate.</p> <p>(5) Registration of candidates shall be made within 14 (fourteen) working days continuously.</p> <p>(6) The selection committee shall announce to the public to obtain a response to the name of the candidate as referred to in paragraph (4).</p> <p>(7) The response as referred to in paragraph (6) shall be submitted to the selection committee by no later than 1 (one) month as of the date of its publication.</p> <p>(8) The selection committee shall determine the name of the prospective Leader to be submitted to the President of the Republic of Indonesia.</p> <p>(9) At the latest 14 (fourteen) working days from the date of receipt of the list of candidates from the selection committee, the President of the Republic of Indonesia shall submit the names of candidates as referred to in paragraph (8) to 2 (two) times the required number of positions to the House of Representatives Republic of Indonesia.</p> <p>(10) The People's Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia shall elect and determine 5</p>

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
				<p>(five) required candidates as referred to in paragraph (9), within no later than 3 (three) months from the date of receipt of the proposal of the President of the Republic of Indonesia.</p> <p>(11) The People's Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia shall elect and determine among the candidates as referred to in paragraph (10), a Chairman while 4 (four) other prospective members shall automatically become Vice-Chair.</p> <p>(12) Elected candidates shall be submitted by the leadership of the People's Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia to the President of the Republic of Indonesia no later than 7 (seven) working days after the end of the election to be approved by the President of the Republic of Indonesia as Head of State.</p> <p>(13) The President of the Republic of Indonesia shall determine the elected candidate no later than 30 (thirty) working days from the date of receipt of the letter of leadership of the People's Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia.</p> <p>Based on Law no. 30/2002, Article 31 The process of nominating and election of members of the Corruption Eradication Commission as referred to in Article 30 shall be transparent.</p>
5. ACA Commissioner(s)' term of office and removal	Fixed term with tenure (difficult to remove Commissioners without cause, e.g. incompetence or proven misconduct)	Fixed term without tenure but not difficult to remove Commissioners	No fixed term and Commissioners can be replaced easily	<p>Based on Law no. 30/2002, article 32</p> <p>(1) The Chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission shall cease or be dismissed because:</p> <p>A) died;</p> <p>B) Termination of his term;</p> <p>C) Become a defendant for committing a criminal offense;</p> <p>D) Remain unattended or continuously for more than 3 (three) months can not perform its duties;</p> <p>E) Resign; or</p> <p>F) Are subject to sanctions under this Act.</p> <p>(2) In the event that the Chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission becomes a suspect of a criminal offense, is temporarily suspended from office.</p> <p>(3) The termination referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be stipulated by the President of the Republic of Indonesia.</p> <p>Based on Law no. 30/2002, article 34 The Chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission holds a position for 4 (four) years and can be re-elected only for one term.</p> <p>Immunity in the leadership of the Commission became a separate polemic, due to many KPK</p>

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
				leaders who dragged the legal case. The absence of immunity to the KPK leadership to prevent abuse of authority for KPK leaders, this is in accordance with the opinion from the expert. So there needs to be a deep discussion on the formulation of the presence of immunity for the leadership of the Corruption Eradication Commission.
6. ACA's operational autonomy and impartiality	High (no political interference)	Limited (some political interference)	Low (high level of political interference)	<p>Based on Law no. 30/2002, article 3 reads that the Corruption Eradication Commission is a state institution that carries out its duties and authority is independent and free from any influence of power.</p> <p>However, the Corruption Eradication Commission is at risk of losing its independence if it enters the Executive Board into a new structure and they are appointed and dismissed by the president.</p>
7. Government's reliance on ACA to use corruption as a weapon against political opponents	Government has not used ACA as a weapon against political opponents	Evidence of limited use of ACA by government as a weapon against political opponents	Evidence of widespread use of ACA by government as a weapon against political opponents	<p>Based on Law no. 30/2002, article 3 reads that the Corruption Eradication Commission is a state institution that carries out its duties and authority is independent and free from any influence of power.</p> <p>However, there is a potential suspicion of KPK utilization for tools to destroy political opponents. For example, KPK leaders, as well as the emergence of a dispute between the Police and the KPK in the case of Bambang Widjojanto and Komjen Pol Budi Gunawan used the signal of KPK as a tool for revenge.</p>

2. ACA's Financial and Human Resources (9 indicators)

8. Average proportion of ACA's budget to total government budget for past 3 years	Above 0.20%	Between 0.10% to 0.20%	Below 0.10%	<p>Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) budget is still considered very small and far from ideal as an institution to eradicate corruption. The budget of an anti-corruption agency in a country should reach 0.5 percent of the total state budget of revenues and expenditures.</p> <p>Former Commissioner also confirmed this at the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) Hong Kong anti-corruption agency Bertrand de Speville while visiting the KPK Office, Jakarta. He argues, "Countries that succeed in eradicating corruption at least allocate 0.5% of the total state budget," said Bertrand. He said the budget for KPK in Indonesia is still relatively small or only about 0.05% of the total state budget. This can be seen from the lack of human resources and the lack of KPK infrastructure</p>
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INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
9. Sufficiency of ACA's budget for performing its functions	More than adequate (80% to 100% of budget request is approved)	Adequate (66% to 79% of budget request is approved)	Inadequate (less than 66% of budget request is approved) and relies on funding by CSOs and donor agencies	The budget for the Corruption Eradication Commission in 2013 was cut by approximately IDR 44.1 billion (USD 33 Million approximately) from the initial plan of IDR 706.5 billion to IDR 662.4 billion. As a result, the KPK cut its budget for various internal units.
10. Security and stability of ACA's budget during past 3 years	ACA budget is guaranteed based on previous year's allocation and has not been reduced	ACA budget has not been reduced during past 3 years	ACA budget has been reduced during past three years	Law 30/2002 article 64. Only discuss about the source of funding KPK comes from the state, but still not talk about stability. The budget instability of the KPK and other state institutions is due to the economic policies taken by the government at the time. This is in accordance with the Directorate General of Budget, Ministry of Finance.
11. ACA personnel's salary and benefits	Competitive salary and benefits	Adequate salary and benefits	Low salary and limited benefits	<p>Based on Government Decree No 63 of 2005 About KPK Human Resource, article 14</p> <p>(1) Performance management includes goal setting, alignment of competencies toward achievement of goals as well as assessment and performance measurement.</p> <p>(2) Performance appraisal and measurement is activity of planning, monitoring and evaluation on achievement of work result by using measured parameters.</p> <p>(3) The result of performance appraisal of Commission staff becomes the basis for determining the policy and implementation of education and training, employee development and employee compensation.</p> <p>Based on Government Decree No 63 of 2005 About KPK Human Resource, article 15</p> <p>(1) Compensation shall be given to employees in respect of their positive contributions and / or services, including: a. salary; B. Allowance; And c. Incentives based on specific job performance.</p> <p>(2) The salaries of Commission employees as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall be determined on the basis of competence and performance in accordance with the employee's contribution to the Commission.</p> <p>(3) The salary of civil servants employed by the Commission shall be calculated by reducing the amount of salary and allowances from the original institution.</p> <p>(4) Income Tax on compensation shall be borne by each employee.</p> <p>(5) The amount of compensation of the Commission's employees shall be determined by a Commission Regulation.</p> <p>(6) The number of personnel and expenditure needs of the Commission's employees is determined</p>

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
				<p>not to exceed the budget allocation of personnel to the State Budget (APBN) allocated to the Commission. Have not answered about how competitive KPK salaries with other institutions.</p> <p>Based on the information from the Head of Human Resources Bureau of KPK Apin Alvin said that KPK set the minimum salary of 8-9 million rupiah (2013) for administrative and functional position of 50 million rupiah</p>
12. ACA's selection criteria for personnel	Meritocratic and transparent procedures	Limited meritocratic or transparent procedures	Patronage and non-transparent procedures	<p>Based on Government Decree No 63 of 2005 About KPK Human Resource article 11.</p> <p>(1) Recruitment and selection of employees shall be conducted in an open manner and based on the competence and other requirements stipulated by the Chairman of the Commission.</p> <p>(2) Recruitment and selection of personnel is a planned and systematic activity to obtain employees in accordance with the needs of the Commission in order to support the achievement of the objectives of the Commission.</p> <p>(3) Recruitment of Civil Servants employed may be conducted through a government agency at the request of the Chairman of the Commission for selection as referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2). Not mentioned about the meritocratic in KPK.</p>
13. Expertise of ACA's personnel in corruption investigation	High level of expertise	Lacking expertise in some areas	Lacking expertise in many areas	Based on Government Decree No 63 of 2005 About KPK Human Resource article 12 Education and training is intended to develop and improve the competence of employees to be able and successful in carrying out their work.
14. Expertise of ACA's personnel in corruption prevention and education	High level of expertise	Lacking expertise in some areas	Lacking expertise in many areas	Based on Government Decree No 63 of 2005 About KPK Human Resource article 12 Education and training is intended to develop and improve the competence of employees to be able and successful in carrying out their work.
15. Training of ACA's personnel	Well-trained personnel with many training opportunities	Some trained personnel with limited training opportunities	Training is unimportant and neglected	<p>Based on Government Decree No 63 of 2005 About KPK Human Resource, article 12 reads Education and training is intended to develop and improve the competence of employees to be able and successful in carrying out their work and</p> <p>Based on Government Decree No 63 of 2005 About KPK Human Resource, article 13 reads (1)</p>

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
				Commission staff development through education and training, improvement of work experience, mutation, rotation and promotion adjusted to the demands of workload, organizational goals and objectives based on performance appraisal results of each employee. (2) Employee career development shall be conducted fairly and openly for every qualified employee to perform work according to the competence and performance of the employee concerned. .
16. Stability of ACA's personnel	Low turnover and resignation rate (0% to 5% per year)	Moderate turnover and resignation rate (more than 5% to 10% per year)	High turnover and resignation rate (more than 10% per year)	<p>Annual Report 2012 Page 58. Percentage of KPK employees resigned to 2012 by 8.8% with 7.4% details returned to home institutions and 1.3% resign, and 0.1% retirement. Update With Latest Annual Report.</p> <p>Employee termination of 2012:</p> <p>Civil servants who employed as many as 51 employees (7.4%) with information returned to the institution of origin and retirement. Permanent employees as many as 9 employees (1.3%) with the information resigned. Non Permanent Employees as many as 1 person (1%) with retirement statements. So the total KPK employees who quit or leave in 2012 as many as 61 employees (8.8%).</p> <p>Employee Termination 2013:</p> <p>Permanent employees as many as 7 people (0.7%) with 5 persons information resigned, 1 person due to illness, 1 person died. Non Permanent Employees as many as 6 people (0.6%) with a description of the contract. Civil Servants Employed as many as 17 people (1.7%) with information 15 people returned to the institution of origin because the term of the assignment ended, 2 people retired. So the total KPK employees who quit or leave in 2013 as many as 30 employees (3%).</p>

2. ACA's Detection and Investigation Function (9 indicators)

17. ACA's accessibility to corruption complainants/informants, including public and whistle-blowers during past 3 years	ACA is highly accessible as reflected in the high proportion of corruption complaints received relative to population and perceived level of corruption, and proportion of	ACA is accessible as reflected in the moderate proportion of corruption complaints received relative to population and perceived level of corruption, and	ACA is inaccessible as reflected in low proportion of corruption complaints received relative to population and perceived level of corruption, and	<p>Progress Report on Public Report Handling. The basic principle of community participation in combating corruption is how people are given the freedom to play an active role in eradicating corruption, especially in reporting allegations of corruption. In 2015 (as of 31 October), the KPK received a public complaints report of 4,789 reports, and has been verified as many as 4,789 reports.</p> <p>Progress Report on Public Reports Handling. The basic principle of community participation in combating corruption is how people are given the freedom to play an active role in eradicating corruption, especially in reporting allegations of corruption. In 2015 (as of December 31), the KPK</p>
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INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
	complainants confident to identify themselves	proportion of complainants confident to identify themselves	proportion of complainants confident to identify themselves	received a public complaints report of 5,694 reports, and has been verified as many as 5,694 reports.
18. ACA's responsiveness to corruption complaints during past 3 years	ACA is highly responsive as reflected in the high proportion of corruption complaints investigated and investigation cases completed during past 3 years	ACA is responsive as reflected in the moderate proportion of corruption complaints investigated and investigation cases completed during past 3 years	ACA is not responsive as reflected in the low proportion of corruption complaints investigated and investigation cases completed during past 3 years	During past 3 years, based on KPK 2012 annual report page 62. Community Complaint Letter of 2012 by Province there are 6,344 complaints. Community Complaint Letter In 2013 By Province there are 6,801 complaints. Community Complaint Letter Year 2014 By Province there is 9,432 complaints.
19. ACA's willingness to initiate corruption investigations during past 3 years	High number of corruption investigations initiated by ACA	Moderate number of corruption investigations initiated by ACA	Low number of corruption investigations initiated by ACA	During past 3 years, based on Annual Report on page 74. Corruption Case Based on Institution Year 2012 there are as many as 48. Then Corruption Cases by Region 2012 as many as 48. Corruption Case Based on Institution Year 2013 there are 70. Then Corruption Cases by Region of 2012 as much as 70. Corruption Cases Based on Institutions Year 2014 there are 58. Then Corruption Cases by Region of 2014 as much as 58.
20. Average number of cases investigated by the ACA per year during past 3 years	More than 1,000 corruption cases investigated by the ACA per year during the past three years	Between 300 to 999 corruption cases investigated by the ACA per year during the past three years	Less than 300 corruption cases investigated by the ACA per year during the past three years	Annual Report page 74. In 2012 KPK conducted investigation activities: The investigation was conducted on 77 cases. In 2013 KPK conducts investigation activities: The investigation activities were carried out on 81 cases. In 2014 KPK conducts investigation activities: Investigation activities were conducted on 80 cases.
21. Efficiency and	Highly efficient and	Efficient and	Inefficient and	The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) successfully deposited Non Tax State Revenue of

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
professionalism of corruption investigations by ACA during past 3 years	professional investigation of corruption cases	professional investigation of corruption cases	unprofessional investigation of corruption cases	<p>IDR 1.196 trillion (± 90 billion USD) to the state treasury and local government. The amount is obtained from the handling of corruption cases of IDR 1.178 trillion (± 90 billion USD) and gratification of IDR 18.568 billion (± 1,4 million USD) during the year 2013.</p> <p>Judging from the type of case, bribery still dominates, i.e. as many as 20 cases. Consecutive, followed by procurement of goods and services as many as 15 cases, levies six petitions, permissions five cases, and money laundering crime five cases. The amount of state financial return from handling cases, until the end of December 2014, reached more than IDR 112, 7 billion (± 8,4 million USD). The amount is entered into the state treasury, in the form of Non-Tax State Revenues.</p> <p>KPK Annual Report 2014 Page 41.</p>
22. Average conviction rate of corruption cases investigated by ACA in past 3 years	Above 75%	Between 50% to 75%	Below 50%	<p>The KPK is also more effective in saving the finances of the corrupted state for daring to impose money-laundering articles on corruptors. KPK's performance was noted as one of the best in the world with conviction rate reached 100 percent.</p>
23. ACA's willingness to investigate influential persons for corruption without fear or favour during past 3 years	Considerable evidence of investigation of influential persons for corruption	Some evidence of investigation of influential persons for corruption	No evidence of investigation of influential persons for corruption	<p>In 2012 KPK sets the status of suspects as many as 50 people based on different level of office, one of them is House of Representative (HoR) and Local HoR member (16 persons), head of institution / ministry (1 person), Mayor/Regent and Vice (4 persons).</p> <p>In the year 2013 KPK sets the status of suspects as many as 59 people based on different level of office, one of them is House of Representative (HoR) and Local HoR (8 persons), head of institution / ministry (4 persons), Mayor/Regent and Vice (3 persons).</p> <p>In the year 2014, the Commission determined the status of suspects as many as 54 people based on different levels of office, one of them is House of Representative (HoR) and Local HoR (4 persons), heads of institutions / ministries (9 persons), Mayor/Regent and Vice (12 persons).</p>
24. ACA's role in restitution, asset recovery, freezing and confiscation during past 3 years	Very active role by ACA	Moderately active role by ACA	Inactive role by ACA	<p>In 2012 the management of confiscated and seized goods and Confiscated Goods recorded in the KPK report there are 35 cases.</p> <p>In 2013 the management of confiscated and seized goods and Confiscated Goods recorded in the KPK report was 29 cases.</p> <p>In 2014 the management of confiscated and seized goods and Confiscated Goods recorded in the KPK report contained 46 cases</p>
25. Does the ACA identify gender in	The ACA has gender sensitive demographic	The ACA has gender sensitive demographic	The ACA does not collect gender	<p>National Women on Anti Corruption Movement considers the role of women is very important in the prevention of corruption, whether as mothers, wives and as members of the community. It is hoped</p>

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
compiling corruption complaints and monitoring corruption trends?	information that allows it to monitor how corruption and its services affect women differently	information that could allow it to monitor how corruption and its services affect women differently, but it does not actively monitor these differences.	sensitive demographic information.	that the movement will be able to produce as many women and women organizations as possible to participate by protecting themselves from corruption by disseminating potentially corrupt knowledge, modes and opportunities and their legal consequences. So this positive influence, not only for the child and her husband, but also the community wherever they are.

4. ACA's Prevention, Education and Outreach Functions (9 indicators)

26. Average proportion of ACA's operating expenditure allocated to public outreach and prevention during past 3 years	Above 1% of ACA's operating expenditure	Between 0.5% and 1% of ACA's operating expenditure	Below 0.5% of ACA's operating expenditure	<p>Report of Year 2012, page 54.</p> <p>The total budget for 2012 for the Deputy to Prevent the budget ceiling is IDR 60 billion and Absorption of IDR 33 billion</p> <p>2013 Year Report, page 40.</p> <p>Total budget year 2013 for Deputy to prevent budget ceiling of IDR 44 Billion and Absorption of IDR 26 Billion.</p> <p>2014 Report, page 51.</p> <p>The total budget for 2014 for the Deputy of Prevention of the budget ceiling is IDR 29 Billion and Absorption of IDR 24 Billion.</p>
27. ACA's corruption prevention initiatives during past 3 years	Many corruption prevention initiatives (average of 3 or more per year)	Some corruption prevention initiatives (average of 1-2 per year)	ACA initiated few or no corruption prevention initiatives	<p>The KPK's annual report shows that the last 3 years of corruption prevention initiatives. Prevention action is carried out with training activities based on Presidential Instruction No. 17 of 2012 on Corruption Prevention and Eradication Act in 2012. And if seen, the absorption of the budget of Deputy Prevention also increased every year.</p> <p>Annual Report 2012 Page 49.</p> <p>During 2012, it was recorded four times that KPK held training on strengthening the capacity of law enforcement officers. The first, in Central Java, March 27-28. The second is in Jambi, May 14-16. The third is in East Kalimantan, 10 - 12 July. Fourth in Bengkulu, 9 - 10 October.</p> <p>Annual Report 2013 Page 14.</p> <p>During 2013, it was recorded five times KPK held training on strengthening the capacity of law enforcement officers. First, in Medan, 5-8 February 2013. Subsequently in Palangkaraya (5-8 March 2013), Jayapura (13-17 May 2013), Yogyakarta (17-20 June 2013), and Makassar (7-10</p>

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
				<p>October 2013).</p> <p>2014 Annual Report Page 103.</p> <p>During 2014, it was recorded three times KPK held training on strengthening the capacity of law enforcement officers. First, Training on Increasing Law Enforcement Official Human Resource Capacity in Kupang, NTT, on 5 - 9 May 2014. Second, Training on Increasing Law Enforcement Official Human Resource Capacity in Ternate, North Maluku, on June 9 -13, 2014. Third Training on Law Enforcement Official Capacity Building in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan, on September 8-12, 2014.</p>
28. Number of reviews of organizational procedures, systems & capabilities conducted by ACA to prevent corruption during past 3 years	Many reviews were conducted (relative to no. of organisations in jurisdiction)	A substantial number of reviews were conducted (relative to no. of organisations in jurisdiction)	Few or no reviews were conducted (relative to no. of organisations in jurisdiction)	Anticorruption prevention in addition to education and socialization can be done with Anticorruption campaign. The campaign was created with the aim to convey messages and campaign issues quickly, quickly and precisely.
29. Frequency of including corruption prevention recommendations in ACA's investigation reports during past 3 years	Frequently	Sometimes	Not at all	Prevention of corruption cases is assessed frequently in the last three years. KPK conducts preventing cooperation with the Financial and Development Supervisory Board (Internal/Government auditor and supervisor for development). This is considered to have a positive impact on efforts to accelerate the eradication of corruption through prevention.
30. ACA's plan for prevention, education and outreach and its implementation	Comprehensive and clear plan which is implemented and accessible	The plan for prevention, education and outreach exists but not implemented fully	There is no or a weak plan for prevention, education and outreach activities	Inculcating Anti-Corruption Education. Now the KPK conducts the activity in a discussion forum such as Pre-School, School and University. Many activities are conducted such as training and workshops, monitoring of training results, and anti-corruption campaigns that can be done in electronic media, print media and talk shows. In terms of implementation, not all cities in Indonesia can implement because it is difficult in terms of outreach. In addition, KPK also held a first phase Baseline Study Program of Family-Based Corruption Prevention
31. ACA's collaboration with other stakeholders in	High degree of collaboration with three or more joint	Some degree of collaboration with one or two joint	Little or no collaboration with other stakeholders	Socialization of World Bank Grants, namely Monitoring and Evaluation, Socialization of Use of Education Fund, Campaign Socialization using Information Car, Dissemination Socialization Fund. Center for Anti-Corruption Studies, namely Development of Integrity Learning Materials,

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
prevention, education and outreach activities	projects	projects		Implementation or Implementation of Thematically Integrated Program of Learning and Training Of Trainers (TOT).
32. ACA's research and exploration of corruption risks, context and conditions	Extensive use of research, to develop risk assessments and sectoral corruption profiles	Some degree of research to develop risk assessments and sectoral corruption profiles	Little or no discernible independent research carried out by the ACA	In the annual report of KPK in 2012 many activities carried out such as: The Public Sector Integrity Survey 2012, Survey shows the value of the National Integrity Index. Assessment of the Anti-Corruption Initiative 2012, its main activity is conducting self-assessment of anti-corruption initiatives that it has undertaken along with supporting evidence. Study social costs, taking into account explicit and implicit costs. Baseline Study Stage 1 family-based corruption prevention program in 2012. Map of potential corruption. Public Perception Survey 2008 until 2011
33. ACA's dissemination of corruption prevention information and use of campaigns	Extensive dissemination of corruption prevention and reliance on campaigns	Limited dissemination of corruption prevention information and reliance on campaigns	Does not disseminate corruption prevention information or rely on campaigns	Prevention of corruption is done one of them by means of Anti-Corruption Campaign. Activities undertaken such as Focus Group Discussion, Community Development, Media Campaign, Campaign Event (Anti-Corruption Exhibition, Anticorruption Fighting) and Film Screening.
34. ACA's use of its website and social media for disseminating information on corruption prevention	Extensive use of its website and social media to spread corruption prevention information	Limited use of its website and social media to spread corruption prevention information	ACA does not have a website and does not rely on social media to spread corruption prevention information	Efforts to prevent corruption are not only by way of socialization alone but there are other ways that is by using websites and social media to disseminate information about corruption. The ACCH (Anti Corruption Clearing House) website can be found in the Anti-Corruption Clinic, where the Anti-Corruption Clinic is provided to people with issues related to elements of corruption, how to prevent or avoid such behavior. In addition there is Anticorruption Education Book, this product for all levels of education, teachers, parents and the general public. And in this website there are statistical data that can be seen by all people.

5. ACA's Cooperation with other Organizations (5 indicators)

35. Government support (e.g. Attorney-General's Office, Director of Public	High level of support as reflected in absence of interference and	Moderate level of support as reflected in some interference and average	Low level of support as reflected in substantial interference and	The level of government support for the ACA is seen in the KPK's 2014 annual report that is a Memorandum of Understanding between the KPK and the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, a Memorandum of Understanding between the KPK and the Ministry of Education on cooperation in combating corruption, the development of KPK cooperation and the
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INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
Prosecutions) to ACA for prosecution of corruption cases	average prosecution rate of above 75%	prosecution rate of 50% to 75%	average prosecution rate of below 50%	Doctors Association Indonesia etc.
36. Cooperation between ACA and other integrity agencies (including other ACAs if there are multiple ACAs in country)	High degree of cooperation between ACAs or between ACA and other integrity agencies	Limited cooperation between ACAs or between ACA and other integrity agencies	Conflict and/or lack of cooperation between ACAs or between ACA and other integrity agencies	<p>Anticorruption International Cooperation With Betrand De Speville, Cooperation and Meetings in the International Territory, Receive visits and meetings with other States, Intergovernmental law assistance, and Implementation of global commitments.</p> <p>In 2012, KPK with other ACA led a declaration to strengthened ACA in Asia Pacific; they launched 2012 The Jakarta Principle.</p>
37. Cooperation between ACA and non-government organizations including CSOs and private companies	High degree of cooperation between ACA and other organizations including CSOs and private companies	Limited cooperation between ACA and other organizations	Conflict and/or lack of cooperation between ACA and other organizations	The cooperation between ACA and other organizations including NGOs and private companies is very high. This is evident from the KPK's 2012 annual report in which KPK conducts socialization such as anti-corruption zones in the business sector (Program Initiatives of Anti-Corruption in Business) socialization in the private sector. Then there are anti-corruption zones in the community, such as Socialization of Community Initiatives (NGO, Campus, Private, Student) and Audience.
38. ACA's participation in international networks	Very active with ACA participating in 3 or more networks	Active with ACA participating in 1 or 2 networks	ACA does not participate in any network	<p>Co-organised by the Commission for Eradication of Corruption in Indonesia (KPK) and the OECD, this international conference focuses on foreign bribery, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● raising awareness of the risks foreign bribery poses to governments, businesses and individuals ● reviewing international and national legal frameworks for fighting foreign bribery ● sharing experiences and best practices in the fight against foreign bribery and corruption <p>fostering international co-operation in foreign bribery cases</p>
39. ACA's cooperation with ACAs in other countries	High degree of cooperation with joint projects and technical assistance with several ACAs in other countries	Limited cooperation in some areas with one or two ACAs in other countries	No cooperation between ACA and ACAs in other countries	On 26-27 November 2012, current and former heads of anti-corruption agencies (ACAs), anti-corruption practitioners and experts from around the world gathered in Jakarta at the invitation of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) Indonesia, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to discuss a set of "Principles for Anti-Corruption Agencies" to promote and strengthen the independence and effectiveness of ACAs.

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
				<p>Launched The Jakarta Statement on Principles for Anti Corruption Agencies in 2012, has an impact on increasing international cooperation and can learn from other anti-corruption agencies' experience in combating corruption. Some of the key issues discussed in this meeting are existence, independence, and effectiveness. In this case the two institutions that can be an example are anti-corruption institutions in Singapore and Hong Kong. Both leaders of the agency revealed that government support with legislation is important. House Chair Mr. Marzuki Alie also gave support by hoping that the KPK leadership will not hesitate to show that the agency is independent.</p> <p>With the establishment of these 16 principles, it is expected that anti-corruption institutions become independent and effective</p>

6. ACA's Accountability and Oversight (4 indicators)

40. Information provided in and accessibility of ACA's annual report and website	Comprehensive information on ACA is provided in annual report and website; submitted to Parliament and easily accessible to the public	Limited information on ACA is provided in annual report and website; submitted to Parliament but not easily accessible to the public	Submits annual report to government but is not available to the public	<p>Public information disclosure becomes an important means to optimize the oversight of the implementation of the state and the activities of other public bodies in providing services to the public. This is then set forth in Law no. 14 of 2008 on Public Information Openness.</p> <p>Therefore, in an effort to enforce the mandate of the law, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) as one of the public bodies, by the end of 2013 through Commission Regulation no. 2 of 2013 on the Organization and Working Procedures of the Corruption Eradication Commission, forming a new section, the Public Information and Communication Service (PIKP). This section complements the other pre-existing section of the KPK Public Relations Bureau, namely the Protocol and the Coverage Section.</p> <p>With the ease of the public in obtaining information, the Commission received the public information disclosure award in 2015 from the President. KPK received a score of 66,850 with the third rank in the category of non-structural government institutions. In the first rank are: Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center/INTRAC with a value of 86,750 and second rank Election Commission with value 67,117. President Jokowi said, to realize an open government requires a mentality among government bureaucracy and public bodies. And require</p>
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INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
				system reform and work pattern by applying E-government electronic system from E-budgeting, E-procurement, E-audit, E-catalog, to cash flow management system
41. ACA's oversight mechanisms	Oversight committees with active participation by Members of Parliament, senior civil servants and prominent citizens	Oversight committees with Members of Parliament and/or senior civil servants as members	Accountable to Executive without any oversight committee	The performance accountability report is prepared as accountability to stakeholders and complies with Presidential Instruction Number 7 of 1999 which mandates every government institution / state institution financed by the state budget to deliver the report. This report details organizational responsibilities and resource usage responsibilities for the organization's mission
42. ACA's procedure for dealing with complaints against ACA personnel	Complaints against ACA personnel are investigated by another public agency to avoid conflict of interest and results of investigation and punishment imposed are publicised	Complaints against ACA personnel are investigated by its internal control unit but results of investigation and punishment are not publicised	Complaints against ACA personnel are ignored or not investigated without any explanation	Deputy for Internal Control and Complaints The public has the task of preparing policies and implementing policies in the field of Internal Monitoring and Complaints. Corruption Eradication Commission. The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) said it would not publish an investigation into alleged violations of its code of conduct reported by the public, including alleged violations of the code of ethics by KPK Chairman Abraham Samad in 2014.
43. Outcomes of complaints against ACA or its personnel in past 3 years	All valid complaints against ACA personnel result in punishment or other remedies, and outcome is publicized	Some valid complaints against ACA personnel result in punishment or other remedies, and outcome is publicized	Complaints involving ACA personnel are ignored and not investigated at all	Former Chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission, Abraham Samad proved to have committed a "gross violation" of the KPK's code of ethics, because his attitude and actions created the situation and condition of the leakage of Investigation Order related to Anas Urbaningrum case. Although deemed not to be proven directly leaked the letter, Abraham is considered negligent in supervising his secretary, the perpetrators of leaking the document to a number of parties.

7. Public Perceptions of the ACA's Performance (7 indicators)

44. Public confidence that government has given ACA the required powers and resources for curbing	High level of confidence as reflected in survey finding (above 75%) and views of ACA	Moderate level of confidence as reflected in survey finding (50%-75%) and views of ACA	Low level of confidence as reflected in survey finding (below 50%) and views of ACA	After generating polemics and rejection of many parties, President Joko Widodo on Friday, June 19, 2015 finally declared cancel the government's plan to discuss the Revision of Corruption Eradication Act in the National Legislation Program 2015. Jokowi step is right and should be given appreciation because Jokowi heard public aspirations and The substance of the KPK Law Revision is considered as one of the major schemes of KPK's weakening efforts
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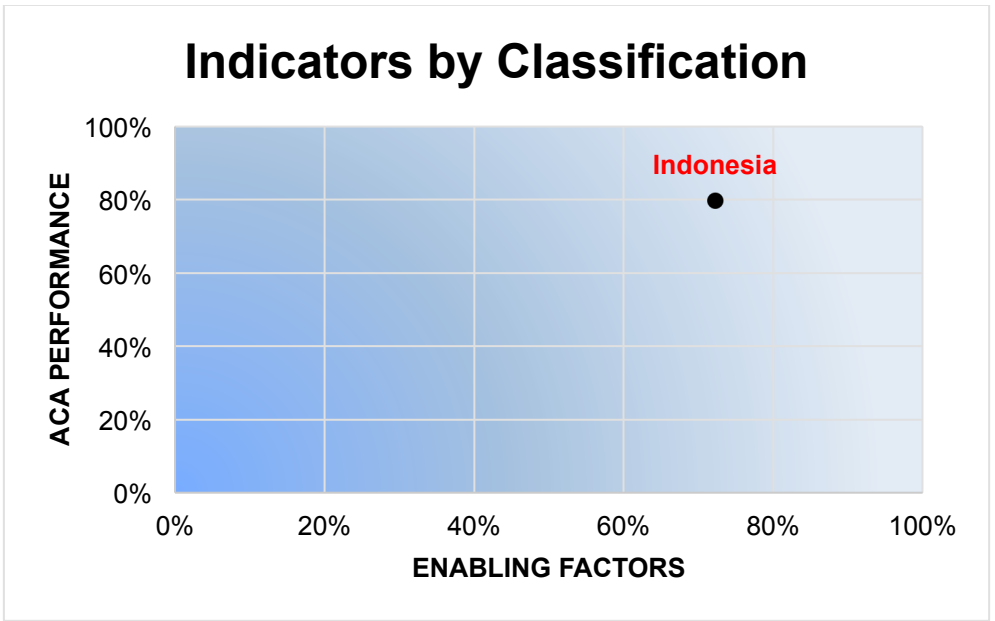
INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
corruption	senior personnel, CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts and journalists	senior personnel, CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts and journalists	senior personnel, CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts and journalists	
45. Public confidence in ACA's adherence to due process, impartiality, and fairness in using its powers	High level of confidence as reflected in survey finding (above 75%) and views of ACA senior personnel, CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts and journalists	Moderate level of confidence as reflected in survey finding (50%-75%) and views of ACA senior personnel, CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts and journalists	Low level of confidence as reflected in survey finding (below 50%) and views of ACA senior personnel, CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts and journalists	The level of confidence in the KPK is almost double the level of trust in the police and the prosecutor's office. A total of 82 percent of the public admitted to believe in the KPK. Only 11.2 percent said they did not believe in the anti-corruption agency
46. Confidence in ACA's adherence to due process, impartiality, and fairness in using its powers, among persons who had direct contact with ACA	High level of confidence as reflected in survey finding (above 75%) and views of ACA senior personnel, CSO leaders, journalists and, if possible, persons with direct contact with ACA	Moderate level of confidence as reflected in survey finding (50%-75%) and views of ACA senior personnel, CSO leaders, journalists and, if possible, persons with direct contact with ACA	Low level of confidence as reflected in survey finding (below 50%) and views of ACA senior personnel, CSO leaders, journalists and, if possible, persons with direct contact with ACA	Former Vice Chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission Bambang Widjojanto, said there was no discrimination against the accused of alleged bribery Hambalang project, Anas Urbaningrum
47. Confidence in ACA's dignified and respectful treatment of persons under investigation	High level of confidence as reflected in the views of ACA senior personnel, CSO leaders, journalists and persons subject to investigation, if	Moderate level of confidence as reflected in views of ACA senior personnel, CSO leaders, journalists and persons subject to investigation, if	Low level of confidence as reflected in views of ACA senior personnel, CSO leaders, journalists and persons subject to investigation, if	The KPK should not simply ignore the suspect's right to obtain suspension of detention, especially Law Number 30 Year 2002 regarding the Corruption Eradication Commission does not prohibit the anti-corruption body from suspending the detention of a suspect whose case is being investigated.

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
	possible	possible	possible	
48. Public perception of ACA's effectiveness in corruption control	High level of effectiveness as reflected in survey finding (above 75%) and views of CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts and journalists	Moderate level of effectiveness as reflected in survey finding (50%-75%) and views of CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts and journalists	Low level of effectiveness as reflected in survey finding (below 50%) and views of CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts and journalists	<p>The public is considered very satisfied with the performance of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). The score obtained KPK by 69.4 percent evidences that.</p> <p>According to the Executive Director of Poltracking Survey Agency, Hanta Yuda, public satisfaction with the KPK is a blow to the success of uncovering major cases, such as corruption scandals of ministerial level officials, and dragging corrupt council members to court. KPK dared to drag minister-level officials and council members to the green table until hand-held operations.</p> <p>Because the highest ranking of democratic institution's performance satisfaction is at 69.4% KPK institutions, Hanta added, the high public support for the democratic system can be seen from 2 things, namely in the form of opportunities and threats. Democracy will be an opportunity if consolidated well and successfully prospering the public and followed by institutional reform. The opposite would be a threat if not accompanied by reforming democratic institutions.</p>
49. Perception of ACA's effectiveness in corruption control among persons with direct contact with ACA	High level of effectiveness as reflected in survey finding (above 75%) and views of CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts, journalists and persons with direct contact with ACA, if possible	Moderate level of effectiveness as reflected in survey finding (50%-75%) and views of CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts, journalists and persons with direct contact with ACA, if possible	Low level of effectiveness as reflected in survey finding (below 50%) and views of CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts, journalists and persons with direct contact with ACA, if possible	<p>Former Acting Chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission Taufiequrachman Ruki is half excited and disbelieved while reading the draft revision of Law No. 30 of 2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission circulated at the Legislative Council of the House of Representatives on 6 October.</p> <p>He was surprised there are some members of Parliament who want to amputate the authority of anticorruption agencies that had been effective to combat these extraordinary crimes.</p>
50. Perception of ACA's effectiveness in dealing with complaints among female citizens who had direct contact with ACA	High level of effectiveness as reflected in survey finding (above 75%) and views of CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts, journalists and	Moderate level of effectiveness as reflected in survey finding (50%-75%) and views of CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts, journalists and	Low level of effectiveness as reflected in survey finding (below 50%) and views of CSO leaders, anti-corruption experts, journalists and	<p>The role of women in eradicating corruption is considered important. Women are considered to be a factor in preventing corruption, but it can also be a factor in corruption.</p> <p>One study concluded that the presence of more women in the public sphere reduced the number of corruption. In Indonesia, however, the KPK and related institutions have been preoccupied with corruption cases that dragged a number of women. Not only in Indonesia, women in the public sphere, especially those who occupy high positions in the governments of countries in the world, also not a few who are involved in corruption cases. The phenomenon that occurs shows that</p>

INDICATOR	INDICATOR VALUES			JUSTIFICATION OF SCORES AND DATA SOURCES
	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	
	females with direct contact with ACA if possible	females with direct contact with ACA, if possible	females with direct contact with ACA, if possible	<p>women are not entirely trustworthy as agents who are more anti-corruption act. Perception, emancipation and intolerance are the three keywords that will corroborate the argument. Corrupt behavior is more influenced by morality and state of the system than gender.</p> <p>In the narrative report "Strengthening Knowledge and the Role of Women in Combating Corruption", Women are more vulnerable to being victims and experiencing barriers to enjoying Women's Rights from corruption, especially corruption in the public service sector. Efforts to prevent and fight corruption will not make significant progress if only by law enforcement officials, bureaucrats and the Corruption Commission. It takes a strong and widespread community movement, involving all groups to fight and stop corrupt acts. It requires a comprehensive set of programs to increase women's knowledge of corruption and improve advocacy skills to combat corruption.</p> <p>The concerns of the Indonesian Women's Coalition for Justice and Democracy ultimately led to the establishment of cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to strengthen civil society, organized and knowledgeable women base groups to fight against corruption.</p> <p>The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) is also aware that corruption prevention efforts can be carried out by all national powers. One of them is an Indonesian woman, either through her role as mother and as wife and role in woman organization or role as professional.</p> <p>As wives and mothers, women are central figures in families who contribute greatly to the direction of development, especially in the cultivation / education of values and the formation of family character. One is the value of honesty, the value that can destroy corruption. The KPK believes that corruption can be eradicated if Indonesian women unite in anti-corruption education efforts and do four points in the resolution of "Women against Corruption".</p>

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on facts and evidence successfully tabulated with the anti-corruption platform, there are at least three groups of recommendations that have been formulated. The first recommendation is related to system recommendations, recommendations related to accountability and oversight, and recommendations against anti-corruption agencies. The second recommendation is directed to the stakeholders of anti-corruption agencies. While the third recommendation is directed to institutional anticorruption agencies.



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACA

Recommendation 7. KPK should immediately improve the ability of human resource to meet the medium and long-term needs of anti-corruption agencies.

Recommendation 8. The KPK should immediately extend the reach of its communication strategies in order to reach the wider community.

The extension of the reach of this communication strategy can also enable people to use campaign materials owned by the KPK to internalize the value of anticorruption strategic community.

Recommendation 9. KPK needs to immediately strengthen the efforts of Moral Oversight in handling cases of large and high profile. Anti-corruption agencies are mapping progress of their investigation

Recommendation 10. KPK needs to develop a community satisfaction survey model to collect reporting information. The use of this reporting's complacency survey is important to understand the expectations of the complainant and to understand the issues in which the reporter originated. At least, there are two standard questions that need to be asked that is the belief in the complaint handling procedure and how effective the effective grievance handling procedures in the effort to eradicate corruption.

Recommendation 11. The KPK needs to ensure that suspected cases of corruption receive appropriate treatment in accordance with the rights of the convicted person. In the midst of high public confidence in KPK's capacity to eradicate corruption, there are still allegations addressed to the KPK allegedly providing discrimination against certain corruption defendants. Therefore, it is recommended to use UN guidelines and Indonesian Crime Article for prosecution as reference and training materials for KPK investigators.

Recommendation 12. The KPK also needs to develop a financial management system based on a short-to-medium term program. The discourse on the KPK's long-term and medium-term budgets needs to be dynamited to respond to public challenges that the KPK's existence is a semipermanent or ad hoc institution that will end its term when corruption has been erased. Therefore, the KPK needs sufficient resources to reach its optimal capacity to complete its constitutional mandate.

Recommendation 13. KPK needs to be more proactive in developing planning, especially related to strengthening the investigation function. KPK needs to use its own resources to conduct research and surveys with specific objectives to mitigate priority corruption risks that have been determined. This allows KPK employees to identify corruption risks more precisely. In addition, business and government political relations are changing, it also needs to be responded by the KPK by identifying the specific specialization and skills needed by KPK employees to mitigate the risk of priority corruption.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT

Recommendations 1. Governments need to identify and meet the needs of the KPK to improve the capacity of more case investigations.

The addition of capacity is expected to reduce the build-up of inquiry. The government needs to determine the ideal proportion between the number of cases investigated by the number of investigators on duty. In addition to paying attention to the proportion of cases and ideal investigators the government is also expected to grant the KPK's authority to be able to recruit independent investigators and other supportive policies in terms of personnel management.

Recommendation 2a. The government needs to add and increase the capacity of investigators to prosecute corruption.

Despite the increasing trend, however, the average number of cases investigated by the KPK is still very small under 300 cases over the past three years. The composition between the number

of complaints and the number of investigators currently assessed has not fully met the public expectation of fast case handling.

Recommendation 2b. The government also needs to add and improve the capacity of more effective prevention officials against corruption cases.

The employee's capacity is particularly related to the types of corruption that high category risks include political corruption related to elections and corruption of natural resources. In addition KPK is expected to continue to strengthen the awareness of strategic groups, especially women, art communities, IT communities, faculty, and private sector.

Recommendation 3. The government should make a review of its performance-based budgeting mechanisms to support anticorruption agency expansion for provincial level.

The risk of corruption in the region grew in line with the process of delegating central authority to the regions through fiscal decentralization. There is an expectation of kpk presence in the regions to help reduce the risk of corruption in the regions. This important review answers at least in terms of authority, funding sources, and hiring mechanisms. It is important that the plan to establish kpk in the region has the same capability as the central kpk and does not become a place of compromise with local elites.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CIVIL SOCIETY

Recommendation 4. KPK should increase transparency and public participation in Oversight the performance of corruption eradication.

KPK is a publicly perceived institution as the most trusted institution in eradicating corruption. Therefore, the Commission needs to be transparent to the handling of a case either involving an outside party or an internal party who commits a breach of discipline, employee ethics, even criminal.

Recommendation 5. KPK needs to strengthen the internal control system.

In addition, the KPK needs to use an external Oversight mechanism to conduct Oversight and Oversight. For example, by peer review by anti-corruption agencies in other countries. This mechanism is sufficient to answer the public's doubt about the effectiveness of internal control mechanisms that have been carried out through internal supervisors and ethical committees consisting of credible and impartial external parties.

Recommendation 6. The KPK needs to address the limited immunity of active leaders/commisioners.

This is necessary to maintain the performance of the KPK amid the criminalization efforts that befell the KPK leaders or investigators. However, it should be noted the need for criteria of

criminal type done so that immunity is not just counter-productive with law enforcement efforts
being conducted by KPK.

ANNEX 1: BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT

Transparency International believes that Anti-Corruption Agencies (ACAs), as public institutions tasked with combatting corruption, must be transparent, accessible and accountable to citizens. They must operate with the utmost integrity, maintain a reputation of objectivity and professionalism and demonstrate effectiveness in their duties. Transparency International has identified ACAs as key partners in the fight against corruption and plans to work in constructive collaboration with governments who are ready to invest in improving their anti-corruption effectiveness by building strong oversight and enforcement mechanisms.

Transparency International's initiative aimed at strengthening anti-corruption agencies combines biennial assessments of ACAs with sustained engagement, dialogue and advocacy at both national and regional levels. A robust assessment tool was developed over a period of two years in consultation with numerous experts and practitioners around the world. In mid-2013, Transparency International convened an experts meeting in Kuala Lumpur to explore the possibility of developing an ACA assessment tool. After receiving encouraging feedback and useful input, Transparency International commissioned a background review and draft framework by anti-corruption specialist, Alan Doig. The concept received further interest and backing from ACAs in Asia Pacific during the 18th and 19th Steering Group Meetings of the ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia-Pacific in 2013 and 2014.

In 2014, Transparency International commissioned anti-corruption expert, Dr Jon Quah to further refine the framework, producing a set of indicators incorporating elements of TI's National Integrity Systems assessment methodology and other relevant tools and principles. In April 2015, Transparency International organized a Focus Group Discussion in Bangkok, bringing together practitioners, researchers and ACAs to scrutinize the indicator framework and approach. Participants subsequently formed an Advisory Group to guide the finalization of the tool.

The tool was piloted in Bhutan in 2015 and lessons learned around the research framework, process and approach were captured and used to finalize the methodology in consultation with the Advisory Group.

ANNEX 2: INTERVIEWEES

Persons interviewed during assessment of ACA – Indonesia, Oct 2015 – July 2016

	Position	Organisation
1	Former KPK Commissioners	KPK
2	Former Acting KPK Commissioners	KPK
3	Deputy	Deputy of Prevention, KPK
4	Research & Development	Deputy of Data and Information
5	External Relations	Deputy of Data and Information

ANNEX 3: STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED

Persons engaged during consultation on assessment findings – Indonesia, Oct 2015 – July 2016

	Position	Organisation
1	Sociology of Corruption Expert	University Of Indonesia
2	Political Economy Expert	Initiative and Strategy Institute
3	Law and Policy Expert	Hasanuddin University
4	Anti Corruption Movement Expert/Activist	NGO's

ANNEX 4: REFERENCES

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