

International Anti-Corruption Conference 2018 in Copenhagen
National anti-corruption statement
(Indonesia)

I. Preamble: The present state of the fight against corruption in Indonesia

1. Update London Summit

- a. Indonesia pledges 19 commitments in the London Summit 2016:
 - ➔ The commitments represents Indonesia's continuous efforts to expose corruption, punish the corrupt and support those who have suffered from corruption, and drive out the culture of corruption wherever it exists.
 - ➔ Transparency International has identified Indonesia as one of two countries having the highest completion rate to date, among 43 countries.
- b. Anti-Corruption Campaign
 - ➔ Anti-Corruption Campaign is important to raise people's awareness on the corruption crime and ways to prevent it.
 - ➔ It has been delivered according to the age group and audience and also in thematic approaches.
 - ➔ The Indonesian Anti-Corruption Agency (KPK) provides material of anti-corruption education programs, including materials for toddler to the university graduates, for public officials, and for women.
 - ➔ It also provides program to certify the trainers of anti-corruption, with the aim to invite more parties.
- c. Beneficial Ownership
 - ➔ The government of Indonesia has issued the Presidential Regulation Number 13 of 2018 on the Implementation of Know Your Beneficial Owner Principle by Corporations to Prevent and Eradicate Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism.
 - ➔ This regulation requires corporation to identify and manage the beneficial ownership information; and report it to the company registry.
 - ➔ The enactment of this regulation is also part of Indonesia's OGP National Action Plan 2018 - 2020 and Indonesia's commitment Open Government Partnership Paris Declaration in 2016.
- d. Data portal "One Map Indonesia":
 - ➔ The government of Indonesia has a data portal to integrate the information and data on mining, oil and gas industry, infrastructure, and forestry areas.
 - ➔ The data portal integrates more than 500 regents and 34 provinces which enable them to monitor the areal of the mining industries within their jurisdiction.

Indonesia also developing data portal on Extractive Industries:

- ➔ To provide a range of information on the payment from the companies and the payment received by the government.
- ➔ To enable the public to download or export the data into excel format for further analysis.

e. Indonesia has established the Anti-Corruption Learning Center.

2. In 2018, Indonesia just enacted the President Regulation No. 54 of 2018 on the Anti-Corruption National Action Plan which defines the priorities of the Government on anti-corruption programs;
3. Indonesia has launched web-based business licensing system called the Online Single Submission (OSS) in July 2018, to simplify and expedite the business related-licenses/permits and to increase transparency as well as to prevent bribery in the licensing process. The system integrates licensing application from both national and local levels to increase the ease of doing business.

II. Statement of anti-corruption commitments

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia are committed:

1. To ensure the independence and effectiveness of the anti-corruption agency as deemed by the article 6 and 36 of UNCAC by implementing the Jakarta Principles, including improving the capacity of Indonesia anti-corruption agency;
2. To implement the beneficial ownership transparency by:
 - ➔ improving the effectiveness of the central registers of beneficial owners;
 - ➔ ensuring effective access for law enforcement agencies and other competent authorities to beneficial ownership information for companies and other legal entities registered;
 - ➔ cooperating with other countries in sharing best practices and developing capacity building programs to promote beneficial ownership transparency.
3. To increase the transparency, accountability, and effectiveness of the public procurement system, including through the use of information technology and the improvement of public procurement institutions and the civil service capabilities;
4. To continue encouraging women to say no to corruption and empowering women to have confidence to share her Anti-Corruption values to her families and communities;
5. To enhance the capacity of the Anti-Corruption Learning Center, through close collaboration with International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA) and other anti-corruption training centers;
6. To work with civil society and international organisations to explore follow up action to implement the recommendation of implementation review of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC);

7. To continue working closely with business and civil society in tackling corruption, promoting a culture of integrity and supporting private sector anti-corruption initiatives;
8. To improve public participation, public-private partnerships, and the use of open data in order to promote greater transparency in the public sector, including in public procurement, budget processes;
9. To implement corruption prevention measures across the public administration at all relevant levels and promote a culture of integrity and accountability in the public and law enforcement sector, including by improving the transparency, resolving conflicts of interest affecting public officials, and requirements for the conduct of public officials;
10. To promote coherent use of digital technologies to enhance transparency and to prevent corruption in the public sector, including in the public service;
11. To implement national strategy on anti-corruption which focusing on corruption prevention in three areas:
 - ➔ Licensing
 - ➔ State Finance
 - ➔ Law Enforcement and Bureaucratic Reform.
12. To strengthen effort in combatting impunity towards corruption crime;
13. To strengthen cooperation and promoting cross-border coordination on denying safe haven of corrupt officials and the recovery of the proceeds of corruption;
14. To continue providing sufficient protection for whistleblower of corruption cases;
15. To develop the standards of integrity in the State-Owned Enterprises, including, but are not limited to, development of corporate codes of conduct or ethics, whistleblower or complaints mechanisms, conflicts of interest prevention guideline, and procurement transparency.

Jakarta, October 2018