



ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN COMMITMENT PRINCIPLES IN THE G20 ANTI-CORRUPTION WORKING GROUP IN 2020

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Abstract

Corruption is an act that violates the law and this act often occurs in every country in the world, including Indonesia. Currently, the state has begun to realize the dangers caused by acts of corruption that can harm various fields such as economic, social and political in a country. With many countries experiencing the problem of corruption, there is a desire to jointly eradicate it by holding a joint agreement and committing to overcome it. The implementation of the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group activity in 2020 is a continuation of previous activities to declare a joint commitment to fighting corruption. The Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs strives to always play an active role in these activities. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the principles contained in the commitments agreed by the countries participating in the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group in 2020. The method used in writing this article is normative juridical or can also be called doctrinal legal research. This paper uses secondary data. Secondary data is data obtained by an organization or individual from other parties who have collected and obtained it before. The results obtained from this paper are that there are principles agreed upon in the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group in 2020, namely: 1) principles for the preparation and implementation of a national strategy on anti-corruption; 2) principles to Promote Integrity in Privatization and Public-Private Partnerships; 3) the principle of Encouraging the Integrity of the Public Sector through the Use of Information and Communication Technology.

Keywords: *Principles, Commitment, Anti-Corruption, G20, Indonesian Government*

1. INTRODUCT

Corruption comes from the Latin corruption or corruptus which literally means savagery, depravity, dishonesty, bribery, immorality, deviation (Evi Hartanti, 2009). The increase in the crime of corruption that is uncontrolled and even rampant has a very bad impact because corruption is an act that harms the state both directly and indirectly. History proves that almost every country is faced with the problem of corruption. Eradication of criminal acts of corruption is associated with the trend of criminal acts of corruption in Indonesia, which continues to increase and is still ranked second in Asia and sixth in the world (IGM Nurdjana, 2010). Corruption can no longer be classified as an ordinary crime but has become an extraordinary crime. In addition to causing state losses, corruption in the life of the nation and state also has a negative impact on democracy, the economy, and the general welfare of the state. Oftentimes the crime of corruption is associated with the state apparatus, whether civil servants or state officials or often referred to as white collar crime or white collar crime (Teguh Suista & Aria Zurneti, 2011).

If corruption in a society is rampant and becomes the food of the people every day, the result will be that the society becomes a chaotic society, there is no social system that can work properly. Every individual in society will only be selfish (M. Umer Chapra, 1995). There will be no genuine cooperation and brotherhood. Empirical facts from research results in many countries and theoretical support by social scientists show that corruption has a negative effect on the sense of social justice and social equality. Corruption causes sharp differences between social groups and individuals in terms of income, prestige, power and others (Mahathir Mohamad, 1986).

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Corruption also jeopardizes the moral and intellectual standards of society. When corruption is rampant, there is no main value or glory in society. Theobald states that corruption creates a climate of greed, selfishness, and cynicism (Robin Theobald Chandra, 1990) Muzaffar states that corruption causes the attitude of individuals to put their own interests above everything else and will only think about themselves only. If the climate of society has been created that way, then the public's desire to sacrifice for the good and development of society will continue to decline and may be lost.

One of the most dangerous negative effects of corruption in the long term is the destruction of the younger generation. In a society where corruption has become daily food, children grow up with antisocial personalities, then the younger generation will consider corruption as a common thing (or even culture), so that their personal development becomes accustomed to being dishonest and irresponsible (Syed Hussein Alatas, 1999). If the young generation of a nation is like that, you can imagine how bleak the future of that nation will be. Political power achieved by corruption will produce illegitimate government and community leaders in the eyes of the public. If this is the case, then the people will not trust the government and these leaders, as a result they will not obey and submit to their authority. Widespread corrupt practices in politics such as fraudulent elections, violence in elections, money politics and others can also cause damage to democracy, because to maintain power, corrupt rulers will use violence (Susetiawan, 1997). or spread corruption more widely in society. In addition, such a situation will trigger socio-political instability and social integration, because there is a conflict between the rulers and the people. In fact, in many cases, this has led to the disgraceful fall of government power, as happened in Indonesia.

Corruption destroys the economic development of a nation (Tunku Abdul Aziz, 2005) If an economic project is run full of elements of corruption (bribery for project graduation, nepotism in the appointment of project implementers, embezzlement in its implementation and other forms of corruption in the project), then the expected economic growth of the project will not be achieved (Gerald M. Meier & James E. Rauch, 2005). Empirical research by Transparency International shows that corruption also results in reduced investment from domestic and foreign capital, because investors will think twice about paying higher than appropriate costs in investing (such as bribing officials to get permits, security costs to third parties). security so that the investment is safe and other unnecessary costs). Since 1997, investors from developed countries (America, Britain and others) tend to prefer to invest their funds in the form of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in countries with low levels of corruption (David Jay Green, 2004).

Corruption also causes bureaucratic inefficiency and increases administrative costs in the bureaucracy. If the bureaucracy has been surrounded by corruption in various forms, then the basic principles of a rational, efficient, and quality bureaucracy will never be implemented. The quality of service must be very poor and disappointing to the public. Only people who have it will get good service because they are able to bribe. This situation can lead to widespread social unrest, social inequality and possibly social anger that causes the downfall of bureaucrats.

The crime of corruption in Indonesia has become increasingly widespread among the Indonesian people. Current developments, both the quality of crimes and the quantity of cases that occur, continue to increase from year to year. The increase in criminal acts of corruption can disrupt and have an impact on all aspects of human life (Romli Atmasasmita, 2004). Corruption has



long existed in Indonesia. Practices such as abuse of authority, bribery, payment of facilitation payments, illegal levies, giving rewards on the basis of collusion and nepotism and the use of state money for personal gain, are interpreted by the public as acts of corruption and are considered common in this country. Ironically, even though efforts to eradicate them have been carried out for more than four decades, these corrupt practices continue, there is even a tendency for their modus operandi to be more sophisticated and organized, making it even more difficult to tackle them.

The factors causing corruption in Indonesia consist of 4 (four) aspects, namely:

- 1) Aspects of individual behavior, namely internal factors that encourage someone to commit corruption such as greed, morale that is not strong enough to face temptation, income that does not meet the needs of a reasonable life, urgent life needs, consumptive lifestyle, lazy or unwilling working hard, and not practicing religious teachings properly.
- 2) Organizational aspects, namely lack of exemplary from the leadership, incorrect organizational culture, inadequate accountability system, weakness of management control system, management tends to cover up acts of corruption that occur in the organization.
- 3) Community aspects, which are related to the community environment where the individuals and organizations are located, such as prevailing values that are conducive to corruption, lack of awareness that the most disadvantaged from the occurrence of corrupt practices are the community and they themselves are involved in corrupt practices, and prevention and eradication of corruption will only succeed if the community takes an active role. In addition, there is a misunderstanding of the meanings in Indonesian culture.
- 4) Aspects of legislation, namely the issuance of monopolistic legislation that only benefits relatives and or cronies of state authorities, inadequate quality of legislation, ineffective judicial review, imposition of sanctions that are too light, application of sanctions inconsistent and indiscriminate, and weak areas of evaluation and revision of laws and regulations (BPKP RI, 2002).

Corruption is not only detrimental to the state's finances or economy, but also hampers the growth and continuity of national development and violates the social and economic rights of the community. In addition, corruption can not only occur within a country, but involves two or even more countries because of its transnational nature. As one of the extraordinary crimes, eradicating corruption must also use extraordinary efforts by involving the active participation of all elements of society in efforts to eradicate corruption at the domestic level. In addition, cooperation with countries at the international level is also needed to fight corruption together.

The international community has also agreed that corruption is an extraordinary crime that is transnational in nature, both in terms of actors, the flow of funds, and the resulting impact. The agreement was embodied in a United Nations initiative through the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) which was signed by Indonesia on December 18, 2003 in Merida, Mexico. UNCAC includes a series of guidelines for States Parties in carrying out corruption eradication including prevention efforts, formulation of the types of crimes including corruption, law enforcement processes, provisions for international cooperation and asset recovery mechanisms, especially those that are transnational in nature. The effective implementation of the provisions in UNCAC can be considered as a reflection of a country's strong commitment to eradicating corruption, implementing good governance, and enforcing the rule of law.

Indonesia has been a State Party to UNCAC since 19 September 2006. This means that Indonesia has demonstrated its commitment to the UN Convention against Corruption by ratifying

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UNCAC into domestic law through Law number 7 of 2006. Thus, Indonesia has an obligation to implement the UNCAC articles. To ensure the implementation of UNCAC in each State Party, a review mechanism is carried out in 2 rounds of 5 years each. The review process for the implementation of UNCAC can be a strategic momentum to demonstrate and appreciate the good practices that have been implemented by Indonesia, as well as to repair gaps in laws and government policies that may still be misused by perpetrators of corruption. As of February 6, 2020, there are 187 countries that are States Parties to UNCAC.

Besides UNCAC, Indonesia also has commitments to the G20. As the world's main economic forum, the G20 promotes dialogue to build political commitment from the world's main economic leaders in solving various challenges in global economic growth, including anti-corruption issues through the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG). The G20 ACWG was formed at the G20 Toronto Summit in June 2010 as a form of commitment by G20 member countries to promote anti-corruption values into national and international instruments. ACWG plays an important role in formulating comprehensive recommendations to encourage the efforts of G20 member countries to make a real contribution to eradicating corruption. Through the G20 High Level Principles (HLPs), the G20 forum agreed on anti-corruption principles on specific issues such as a national anti-corruption strategy, conflicts of interest, beneficial ownership transparency, SOE management, private sector integrity, whistleblower protection, improving public sector integrity through the use of Information Technology and Communication (ICT), and various other issues. In its implementation, the G20 HLPs can be used as an international standard in efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption for G20 member countries and other countries.

In 2020, to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the G20 ACWG, a ministerial meeting was held which agreed on a ministerial declaration of G20 countries. This declaration contains the commitments of G20 countries in the anti-corruption field in accordance with the agreements that have been reached at the G20 ACWG and the formulation of the focus and work areas of the G20 ACWG in the future. During the ten years since the G20 ACWG, Indonesia has always actively contributed to the negotiation process for the preparation of various G20 ACWG agreement documents, before the agreement documents were ratified at the head of state level at the G20 Summit which is held annually (KPK, 2020).

The Indonesian government has participated in the G20 ACWG, meaning that Indonesia has agreed to the commitments mandated at the international meeting on eradicating corruption. The author is interested in analyzing what commitments will be implemented in the Indonesian government's national policy in eradicating corruption.

2. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

The method used in writing articles is normative juridical or can also be called doctrinal legal research (Sukismo, 2008), namely legal research conducted by examining secondary materials in the form of library materials (Sumitro, 1988). The nature of legal research in this article is pre-scriptive research, namely research that aims to overcome a problem (Hartono, 2006).

This study uses secondary data. Secondary data is data obtained by an organization or individual from other parties who have previously collected and obtained it (Abdurrahman, 2009). The legal materials used in this paper are primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and



tertiary legal materials. The data collection technique in this study uses a literature study in the form of secondary data collection through libraries, e-libraries and several sites that are relevant to use. The author collects secondary data that has a relationship with the problem being studied. The legal materials studied and analyzed in normative legal research include primary, secondary, and tertiary book materials. The technique for reviewing and collecting the three legal materials is using a documentary study. Documentary studies are studies that examine various documents, both those relating to legislation and existing documents (Salim & Nurbani, 2014).

In normative legal research, data processing is done by compiling written legal materials. Systematization means making a classification of these legal materials to facilitate analysis and construction work. The activities carried out in the analysis of normative legal research data by means of the data obtained are analyzed descriptively qualitatively, namely the analysis of data that cannot be calculated. The legal materials obtained are then discussed, examined and grouped into certain parts to be processed into information data.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 G20 High-Level Principles for the Formulation and Implementation of a National Strategy on Anti-Corruption

Develop an Anti-Corruption Strategy

G20 countries are encouraged to ensure at the design stage that their national anti-corruption strategies are based on an initial diagnosis of strengths and gaps in existing anti-corruption frameworks. This diagnosis can analyze, for example: the existing legal and institutional framework; international commitments (eg conventions, other G20 High Level Principles, standards, outcome review mechanisms such as the UNCAC mechanism and, where relevant, other mechanisms); national policies or strategies on related issues (eg, asset recovery, combating organized crime, cross-border corruption, bribery of foreign officials, money laundering); and available resources and capacities. Early diagnosis will support the identification and prioritization of the country's challenges.

The design process is an important stage in the preparation of a national anti-corruption strategy. In accordance with national needs and priorities in their countries, G20 countries should define clear responsibilities for the design process, which are in accordance with the legal system in force in their countries. Those in charge of this process should have the highest level of political support needed so that they can effectively be independent from undue influence during the design process.

Recognizing that there are a variety of approaches that can be used by any country, the G20 countries are encouraged to ensure that, where applicable, all leaders or chairpersons in one or more of these institutions have a mandate to maintain the necessary political momentum for the drafting process to ensure that every set targets or schedules can be met, while ensuring effective communication with senior political leaders and heads of ministries and other agencies.

G20 countries should seek to ensure that various parties have the opportunity to voice their contributions to the design and drafting process, especially from institutions and entities that will be responsible for part of the implementation process. These institutions and entities are not limited to the public sector or government bodies, but should also include individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society and the private sector. Ensuring that the design process is inclusive, for example through public consultations, will ensure the quality and scope of the strategies developed. This will also make stakeholders feel that they have ownership of these strategies, which will support an effective and successful implementation process. Appropriately,

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G20 countries are encouraged to pay attention to gender-specific issues in the design and development of national anti-corruption strategies.

G20 countries should ensure that adequate steps are taken to promote cooperation with key implementing entities, institutions and partners at all levels. Such cooperation can be more likely to be established by including these implementing partners, where appropriate, in the design and preparation stage, as well as in the implementation stage. Perform a corruption risk analysis and, if necessary, strengthen data collection and utilization systems. Based on the results of the initial diagnosis, the country can conduct a risk analysis of the various threats and vulnerabilities of corruption it faces. This may require identifying sectors or institutions that are at greater risk of corruption, as well as threats and vulnerabilities at national and international levels, including those from related areas, such as money laundering and economic crime. Based on an understanding of the risks that exist, countries can apply a risk-based approach that is tailored to the conditions at hand to allocate their resources and implement measures to prevent or mitigate these risks. Taking into account the importance of data in such decision-making, and given the complexity and challenges of data collection, countries are encouraged to identify and address existing evidence gaps and implement processes to strengthen the overall collection and use of anti-corruption-related data.

G20 countries should make efforts to ensure that their national anti-corruption strategies are ambitious yet realistic, and comprehensively make the key areas identified can be addressed in practical ways. These objectives may be based, but are not limited to, evaluation results from the UNCAC review cycle, as well as other evaluation mechanisms, where relevant. Political will, resources at the national level, and available capacity and training to be utilized in the design, drafting and implementation processes should be taken into account when determining what is to be achieved, and also in the national strategy itself, where possible, to manage political and public expectations of the successful implementation of the strategy. The final agreed strategy needs to be approved by the appropriate authorities and published, as appropriate. It would be helpful to show why action against corruption is needed and how the planned activities will contribute to the achievement of this vision. This will support the assessment of the effectiveness of strategy implementation. In the case of publications, efforts can be made to disseminate and build awareness about the objectives of the strategy.

G20 countries should ensure to pay attention to the allocation of resources that will be needed to realize the outcomes identified in the strategy. G20 countries should consider identifying mechanisms to oversee the implementation process, which may include, as appropriate, mandates to one or more specific bodies in accordance with articles 6 and 36 of UNCAC. Mechanisms selected are encouraged to include monitoring and evaluation of implementation progress, coordination of stakeholders, and identification of improvements or additional support needed. G20 countries are encouraged to take steps to ensure transparency in the implementation process, including the implementation of the reviewed strategies, which can not only provide encouragement once successes have been achieved, but can also be used to identify and resolve challenges or obstacles. identified in the implementation phase.

G20 countries are encouraged to identify indicators that show progress on the strategies used, as well as related implementation plans. The indicators selected, where possible, should be



'specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and timely', as recommended by UNDP. While it can be difficult to demonstrate the relationship between the activities in the strategy and the achievement of outcomes, having clear indicators of implementation progress, where appropriate, will assist the supervisory/monitoring body in reporting on the status of implementation and serve as benchmarks for achievement over time.

G20 countries are encouraged to consider adopting and implementing a monitoring and evaluation process as regular monitoring of any identified indicators related to implementation progress, in line with the relevant provisions of the G20 High Level Principles on Organizing Against Corruption. G20 countries should make efforts to ensure that mechanisms or procedures are in place to facilitate regular reporting on implementation progress to various stakeholders, which may include political bodies or officials as well as implementing partners. Reporting should be easily accessible to the general public, if deemed appropriate. Reports can be submitted in various forms, depending on the intended audience, including using online platforms. With this in mind, G20 countries should consider whether reporting mechanisms or procedures already cover aspects of public reporting in order to provide adequate information to the public about what has been done to prevent and fight corruption and to increase overall public support in the fight against corruption. .

Ensuring Effective Implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

G20 countries are encouraged to ensure that, where relevant, anti-corruption strategies are complemented by an action plan. Such action plans should be designed with a view to bringing concrete results and be based on UNCAC provisions and, where appropriate, other relevant anti-corruption instruments. In addition to reflecting core objectives such as integrity, transparency, and accountability in public sector entities, any action plan must take into account key factors which may consist of: determining the relative priority of various activities; short, medium, or long term implementation schedule for the activities that have been identified, as well as ownership of each of these activities; phasing of activities as required; high-level resource requirements; and/or special considerations concerning specific sectors and contexts. G20 countries are also encouraged to identify the necessary instruments and tools to support implementation and, where appropriate, sustainable reporting mechanisms.

G20 countries should ensure openness and transparency, and promote public awareness of the framework, rule of law and related processes governing privatization. This can be achieved through clear and accessible online publications, as appropriate. A transparent, fair, informed and inclusive decision-making process is the cornerstone of good governance. G20 countries should consider ensuring end-to-end transparency and public awareness, for specific privatizations, including objectives, benefits in terms of financing and official support, risks and proposed mitigation measures, and their economic impacts, including in terms of affordability of payments. debt (e.g. any debt/liabilities/liabilities, whether explicit or latent/conditional, which includes government spending to ensure that public finances remain affordable, or off-balance sheet debt). For example, countries should consider publishing updated information on project progress, and/or consulting with stakeholders.

G20 countries should ensure that there are appropriate regulations and frameworks in place for the relevant sector before the country moves towards privatization, such as an appropriate anti-corruption and competition framework, and market regulation. This is especially important when a sector is moving substantially away from public sector service delivery. These regulations must be clear, transparent, and enforceable in order to reduce the risk of corruption in an unregulated

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environment. Clear legislative measures to tackle corruption, supported by a strong institutional framework, encourage good governance and integrity in privatization. The absence of these steps for privatization can be used as a smokescreen to disguise acts of corruption, which allows the management and decision-making processes to be carried out in a non-transparent manner. G20 countries should ensure that legislative measures in the criminal and non-criminal fields are established and enforced to deal with corruption within the existing framework governing privatization. These measures may include debarment, either temporarily or permanently, for perpetrators engaging in corrupt or other illegal activities as defined in national legislation. G20 countries should also ensure that, where applicable, there are policies and procedures in place to eliminate or manage potential conflicts of interest for those involved in or having influence over privatization as much as possible. G20 countries should ensure, where practicable, effective division of roles, responsibilities and commitments among the various supervisory, regulatory and enforcement/enforcement authorities involved in privatization in order to avoid risks that could create loopholes or opportunities. misuse (e.g. overlapping, duplication, fragmentation and/or concealment).

3.2 G20 High-Level Principles for Promoting Integrity in Privatization and Public-Private Partnerships

Building a Framework to Promote Integrity in Privatization

Privatization can be subject to unauthorized interference, such as collusion and bribery, by corrupt actors. Such interference can affect risk assessments, expenses/expenses and associated scheduling, and can also result in projects that do not reflect national priorities. Prior to entering into a privatization engagement, policy makers must have clear objectives and appropriate tools and frameworks to support transparent and effective decision-making to reduce opportunities for corruption and help reduce the risk of illegal interference. G20 countries should take appropriate steps to ensure that the initial decision to undertake a privatization project is one that is free from undue influence. This could include developing appropriate tools to support effective and transparent decision-making, as well as ensuring that each review process is protected from manipulation and in line with national priorities.

G20 countries should identify the optimal form of private sector involvement in order to best fulfill the desired objectives and support the integrity of the engagement. G20 countries should ensure that the objectives of making a sale or contractual engagement are identified, clear and measurable from the start, to support effective and transparent decision-making during the privatization process, and to enable ongoing evaluation. Specific needs should be demonstrable and reasonable, and where possible, supported by a cost-benefit analysis. G20 countries should ensure that existing or developed frameworks governing privatization processes are based on high standards of integrity. This needs to be in line with other relevant frameworks (for example, but not limited to, frameworks in the field of public procurement or investment frameworks in infrastructure) as well as the applicable national legal system. Any gaps should be identified and treated appropriately.

Establish Sales and Auction Processes to Protect Public Interest and Reduce Corruption Risk

G20 countries should consider which approach is most effective in meeting the objectives identified earlier in order to create transparency and accountability. In particular, there needs to be



a clear justification for using non-competitive transaction methods (as permitted under the existing legal framework). In privatization, this may include the manner in which assets are sold and valued; this should include an evaluation of risk factors and, as appropriate, economic impacts. G20 countries should, where appropriate, have independent and impartial expert opinions regarding valuations, in order to facilitate legal pricing and optimal results for the country and protection of the public interest. As appropriate, economic assessments and/or feasibility studies can be used to compare the various options and identify the best way to meet the project objectives (identify which option provides the best value for money spent). G20 countries should, where appropriate, have an informed consent process in decision-making on the conduct, transactions and valuation of assets to reduce opportunities for unauthorized interference. This could include, for example, the approval process being carried out in stages or layers.

Assessing and Monitoring Processes for Better Corruption Prevention, Detection and Investigation

Establishing mechanisms, such as appropriate recording and auditing procedures, to assess processes during and after privatization transactions are carried out will help maintain transparency and accountability, as well as facilitate efforts to prevent, detect and investigate corruption. G20 countries should maintain accountability and transparency during and after privatization by ensuring that privatization projects are subject to a clear, comprehensive, independent and efficient audit and evaluation process during and after the selection process, in line with the basic principles of the system, applicable laws in the country, and based on the objectives agreed in advance.

G20 countries should consider ensuring that related results from performance management and monitoring systems can include occasional or routine auditing or reporting procedures to national legislatures or other institutions that are governance bodies or institutions formed from the results election. G20 countries should ensure that there is a monitoring and evaluation system mechanism that aims to prevent, detect and investigate corruption and related serious issues or problems, during and after the privatization process.

3.3 G20 High-Level Principles for Promoting Public Sector Integrity through Use of Information and Communication Technology

Effective and Transparent Administration of Government/Public Administration and Digital Public Services

G20 countries should explore ways in which Information and Communication Technology can facilitate programs that are in line with the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) in the proper management of public affairs and public property. G20 countries should introduce or increase the use of such technology, where appropriate, to provide government services, such as identity documents for citizens, company registration, taxation, customs, licensing and others. As corruption often occurs in slow and non-transparent bureaucratic processes, thereby concealing corruption, such digital innovations can reduce the risk of corruption by increasing efficiency and reducing opportunities for corruption in government service delivery by limiting, where appropriate, discretionary powers of public officials. Through automation, it can also improve productivity measurement and accountability in service delivery. In doing so, G20 countries should ensure that adequate measures are in place to address the risks of using this technology for illicit purposes, and ensure that the use of technology and communications does not undermine the implementation of other anti-corruption measures.

Electronic procurement and open data are ways/means to prevent corruption, increase transparency, and encourage fair competition. The use of online platforms facilitates access to the

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public auction process, reduces direct interaction between procurement officials and companies, increases business reach and competition, and enables easier detection of irregularities, such as auction collusion. Digitizing the procurement process strengthens internal anti-corruption controls and the detection of integrity violations, and provides an audit trail that can facilitate investigative steps. G20 countries need to develop and encourage the use of electronic tools, with available resources, to manage and announce the public procurement process, including planning, bidding process, awarding bidders, and post bidding winners. G20 countries are also encouraged to develop and implement open data standards (such as Open Data Standards on Contract Award) in government, including in public procurement spending. G20 countries also need to consider making use of big data, as appropriate, and exploring new technologies to better identify risks and red flags in procurement, uncover corrupt practices, and improve preventive measures.

In line with the G20 High-Level Principles on Organizing Against Corruption, G20 countries should consider expanding the use of electronic payment instruments to reduce cash transactions in public administration/government affairs. This can reduce opportunities for corruption and increase transparency and traceability. This should be done by taking into account the availability of adequate data security and financial inclusion.

Information and communication technology in community involvement in the anti-corruption field

G20 countries are encouraged to publish and provide access to government information, unless there are clearly restricted exceptions, as provided for in national law and in line with UNCAC article 13 1d, including through the creation of government information platforms. With regard to standards related to security, privacy, confidentiality and protection of personal data, G20 countries should promote the use of secure online platforms to facilitate public consultations to encourage various types of participation and input from citizens on essential public services, public policies and laws and regulations. G20 countries should explore the possibility of using information technology to promote effective and proactive engagement of civil society, academia, and the media in order to raise public awareness of the risks of corruption, for example through new or existing online platforms, or by exploring the possibility of opening consultation opportunities through social media.

Information technology in detecting, reporting and investigating corruption

G20 countries should, in line with the fundamental principles in the legal system in force in their respective countries, explore the possibility of using information technology systems that can facilitate relevant information (information that can assist in the prevention, detection, investigation and handling of corruption risk) may be billed electronically between public sector organizations with anti-corruption responsibilities. The protection of privacy rights and other legal protections inherent in data needs to be ensured, including clear and strong rules regarding the limits on storing and exchanging data. Recognizing that there is an increasingly digital shift in the public and private sectors, G20 countries are encouraged to explore how information technology can facilitate collaboration between national authorities and the private sector, in line with article 39 of UNCAC.

G20 countries, in line with the basic principles of the legal system in force in their countries, should consider using a new technology-based system to identify possible corruption.



This can help public sector organizations to identify and manage corruption and money laundering risks. When developing and using these tools, G20 countries should ensure full respect for individual rights, including in terms of privacy. G20 countries should consider, where appropriate, using information technology and innovative technologies to monitor public finances and projects in order to better detect risks of corruption and waste (inefficiency).

This can contribute to a more transparent, accountable and effective management of public finances. This could include working with stakeholders outside the public sector to develop innovative technologies and/or methods for monitoring public finances. G20 countries should establish information technology based channels, measures and communication systems to facilitate public reporting of criminal acts of corruption in line with the G20 High-Level Principles for the Effective Protection of Witness Reporting, and in line with articles 13 and 33 of UNCAC. G20 countries should require that such public reporting be properly followed up by the authorities.

G20 countries should consider the use of information technology to facilitate and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of international cooperation in the anti-corruption field. For example, by utilizing online platforms for the purpose of communicating and exchanging information between law enforcement officers in the anti-corruption field from various countries/jurisdictions. G20 countries should make efforts to ensure that investigators, public prosecutors and other public officials who handle or have responsibilities in the anti-corruption field are provided with adequate knowledge, appropriate digital skills, various tools, various guidelines, and education in the field of anti-corruption. broad meaning. These will enable them to work in a rapidly changing world of technology, in order to more effectively deal with corruption-related risks.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussions that have been carried out, the authors conclude that:

- 1) There are principles for the preparation and implementation of anti-corruption strategies at the national level. These principles build on existing international instruments and good practice. The aim is to identify a set of key principles that the government can consider in developing and implementing an anti-corruption strategy at the national level.
- 2) There are principles to promote integrity in privatization and public-private partnerships that build on existing international standards, including the G20 principles on Anti-corruption Open Data and the G20 Principles to promote integrity in public procurement, and the UN anti-corruption conventions and good practices. These principles are directed at identifying a series of important concrete steps that the government can consider when engaging the private sector in the form of privatization.
- 3) These principles build on existing international standards as well as recommendations from international organizations, including an introductory note to the G20 principles on anti-corruption open data and the G20 principles to promote integrity in public procurement. these high-level principles offer flexibility that allows each country to implement them effectively in accordance with their respective legal systems

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