Report on 2023 Corruption Trends Monitoring Result

Law and Judiciary Monitoring Division

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Report on 2023 Corruption Trends Monitoring Results

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Monitoring Background

Since 2004, Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) has consistently published reports on corruption trends monitoring in Indonesia. This is carried out to find out the level of corruption that occurs from year to year and identify in a greater depth a number of variables such as modus operandi, sectors, areas suspected of being vulnerable to corruption, and mapping the professional background of each person named as a suspect by law enforcement officials.

The results shown in this report can be used as a description of the extent of the commitment and strategy for corruption eradication by the government towards each monitored variable. Learning from the results of previous years' monitoring reports, corruption consistently increases from year to year, in terms of the number of cases, suspects, as well as the amount of potential state financial losses. This indicates that the agenda for eradicating corruption is still not given priority by the government.

One of the most objective indicators to support this argument is the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) issued by Transparency International. Indonesia's score stagnated in 2023 in comparison to the previous year, and its ranking in fact declined from 110 to 115. For the government of President Joko Widodo (Jokowi), this score is certainly not a good achievement. The IPK index remains the same as when President Jokowi was first inaugurated in 2014 (see Graph 1). This indicates that the strategy to eradicate corruption in the Jokowi era is going nowhere.
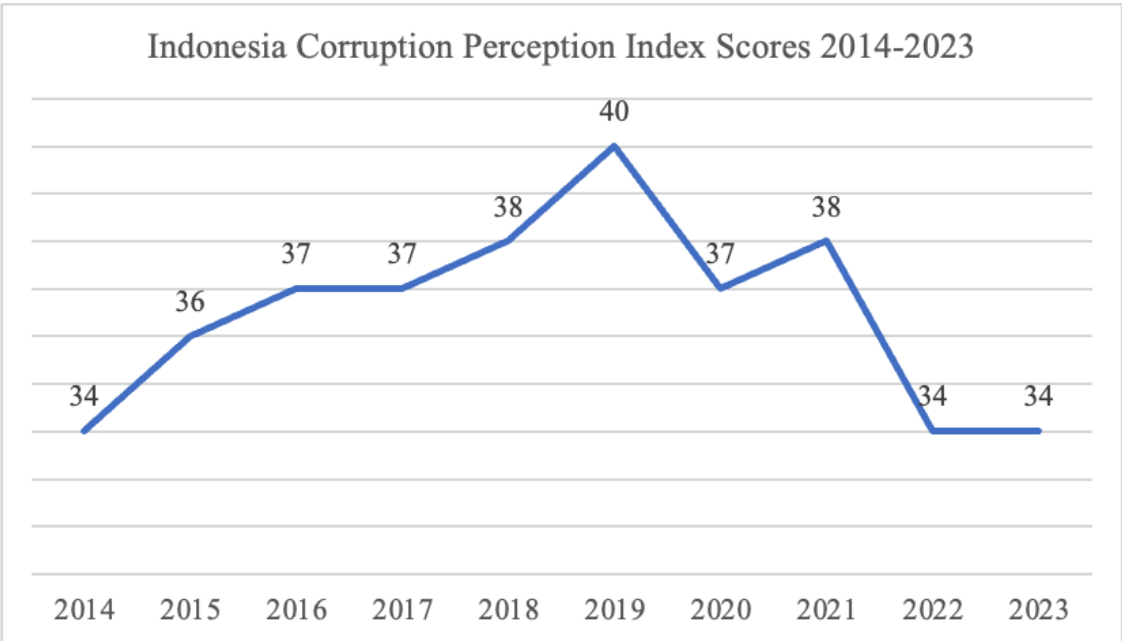
Graph 1. Scores of Corruption Perception Index during the Joko Widodo Presidencies (2014-2023)

Apart from that, a domestic index can also be used as a reference for assessing the level of vulnerability of corruption is Index of Anti Corruption Behavior (Indeks Perilaku Anti

Korupsi-IPAK) issued by Statistics Indonesia (or Badan Pusat Statistik, the Central Bureau of Statistics). The results of the BPS survey in 2023 show that Indonesia's IPAK is still low, whereas the score is only 3.93 from a scale of 0 to 5.[1] This figure decreased by 0.01 points compared to 2022, and this achievement falls short of the target stated in the 2023 National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN), namely a score of 4.09.[2]

These indicators have also been apparent in the form of public disappointment with President Jokowi's performance, especially in terms of eradicating corruption. For example, the Indicator survey institute, at the beginning of 2024, captured trends in public trust in the corruption eradication sector. The study found that a plurality of respondents, around 35 percent, thought that the eradication of corruption was getting worse. Meanwhile, only 32.7 percent rated it as improving.[3]

Therefore, ICW has again released a report on the results of 2023 corruption trends monitoring to observe the current corruption situation.

Monitoring Limitations

Tabulation of each corruption case data is carried out throughout 2023, involving data dated from January 1 to December 31, 2023. As explained in the previous section, all corruption data tabulated are cases that have entered the investigation stage and where general information regarding the case is available. This means that if there is information about the handling of a case that has advanced to the investigation stage or there has been an investigation warrant issued by law enforcement officials, but there is no general information regarding the case description or identity of the suspect within the search period in this report, this information is not included or tabulated.

At this point we would express our criticism of the habit of law enforcement officials who announce the determination of suspects at the same time as detention. This procedure has also been implemented by the Corruption Eradication Commission under Firli Bahuri in the 2019-2023 period. Previously, the formal procedure commonly carried out by the Corruption Eradication Commission was to announce the suspect at the same time as, or shortly after, sending an investigation warrant (Sprindik) to the suspect. This procedure makes it easier for the public to obtain information regarding the handling of cases by the law enforcement at the investigation level.

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[1] Devy Setiyawati, et.al, Indeks Perilaku Anti Korupsi 2023, (Statistics Indonesia) Vol. 7/2023, p. 23
[2] Ibid.
[3] Medcom "Survei Indikator: Pemberantasan Korupsi era Jokowi Buruk" -
https://www.medcom.id/nasional/hukum/VNnPg5Jk-survei-indikator-pemberantasan-korupsi-era-jokowi-buruk

Apart from that, it is important to mention the obstacles experienced by the team when tabulating data. During the tabulation process, the information obtained mostly come from secondary sources or online media reports. This is not without reason as the information that should have been provided by law enforcement officials through their official website is in fact difficult to find. In fact, much of the infrastructure of official law enforcement websites, especially police and prosecutor's work units in a number of areas, are quite difficult to browse.

The above conditions have an impact on differences in data and accuracy of information regarding the handling of corruption cases that ICW has managed to collect with data from each law enforcement agency. Therefore, it is important to underline that it is crucial that information on handling corruption cases be conveyed to the public as a tool to encourage transparency and accountability in handling corruption cases and build monitoring instruments.

Transparency regarding the handling of corruption cases absolutely must be considered by every law enforcement agency. This is because the obligation to convey the process and progress of case handling has been regulated in Article 9 paragraph (2) of Law No. 14 of 2008 concerning Transparency of Public Information (UU KIP). The regulation states that "Information regarding the activities and performance of Public Bodies is information that must be provided." Moreover, information on case handling that has at least entered the investigation stage is not included in the list of excluded information under Article 17 of UU KIP.

Due to the limited information that can be obtained, therefore, unlike previous years' reports, the 2023 corruption trends monitoring report no longer analyses the performance of law enforcement based on assessments calculated from monitored data. This is to avoid debates regarding methodology, especially the difference between the terminology for referring to "cases" (*kasus*) as used in this report, and *perkara*, which is formally used by law enforcement.

General Finding

Based on the results of corruption case monitoring in 2023, ICW found a highly significant increase compared to previous years (see Graph 2), namely 791 corruption cases with 1,695 people named as suspects by law enforcement officials. Furthermore, from the cases that have been successfully monitored, there is potential for state losses reaching IDR 28,412,786,978,089 (IDR 28.4 trillion), potential bribery and gratification of IDR 422,276,648,294 (IDR 422 billion), potential illegal levies or extortion of IDR 10,156,703,000 (IDR 10 billion), and potential assets disguised through money laundering amounting to IDR 256,761,818,137 (IDR 256 billion).

Of the number of cases and suspects that were found, the Republic of Indonesia Prosecutor's Office handled 551 cases with 1,163 suspects, the Republic of Indonesia Police Agency handled 192 cases with 385 suspects, and the Corruption Eradication Commission handled 48 cases with 147 people being named as suspects.

Corruption Trend in the Last Five Years

In order to observe corruption trends occurring in Indonesia, ICW conducted a comparative analysis of the tabulation results of information on corruption cases in 2023 with the previous four years (2019-2023). The results can be seen in the graph below:
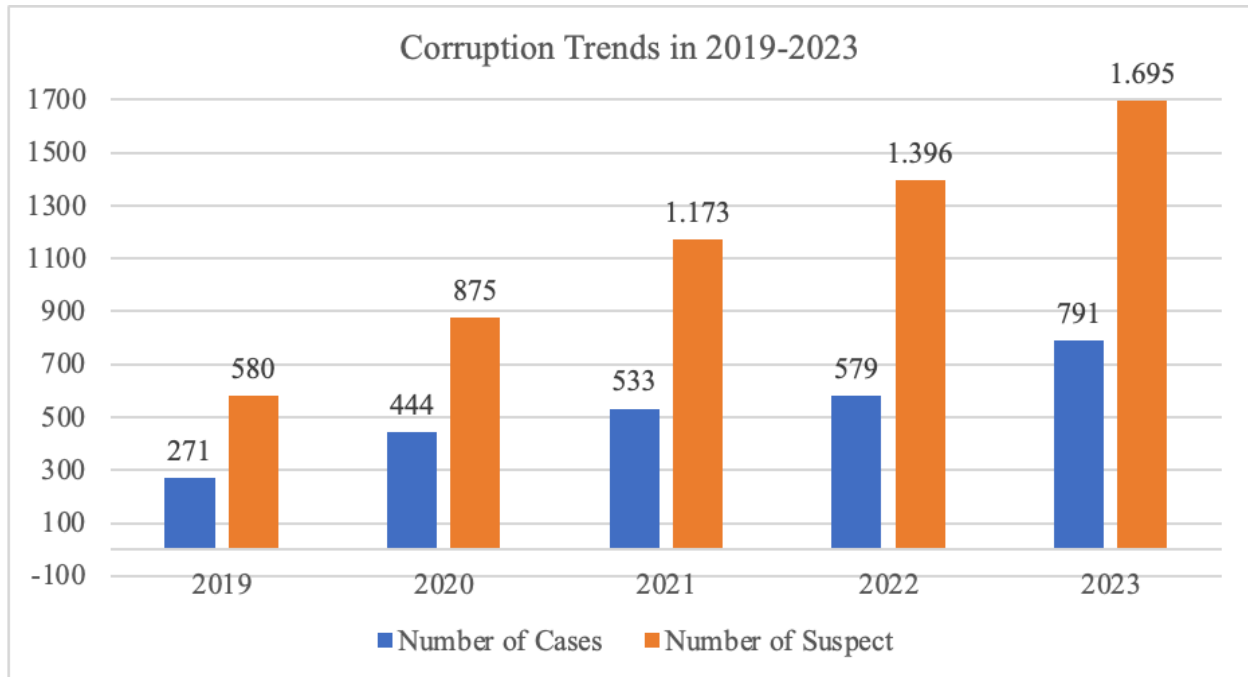
Graph 2. Corruption Trends in the Last Five Years (2019-2023)

Based on the graph above, the trend of corruption has increased quite consistently in the last five years. In 2023, the increase was particularly significant compared to previous years, both in the number of cases and suspects, where 791 corruption cases were found and 1,695 people were named as suspects. From the results of ICW's analysis, two factors causing the increase in corruption cases from year to year have been identified.

First, the government's strategy for eradicating corruption through actions taken by its legal apparatus has not been optimal. This argument is at least confirmed by the court decisions (verdicts) trend monitoring report which is simultaneously issued together with this report every year. Based on tabulation results of court decisions in corruption cases, at least in the 2020-2022 period, it shows that the average criminal sentence in the form of imprisonment and additional punishment in the form of payment of indemnity money are still far from providing a deterrent effect (see graphs 3 and 4).
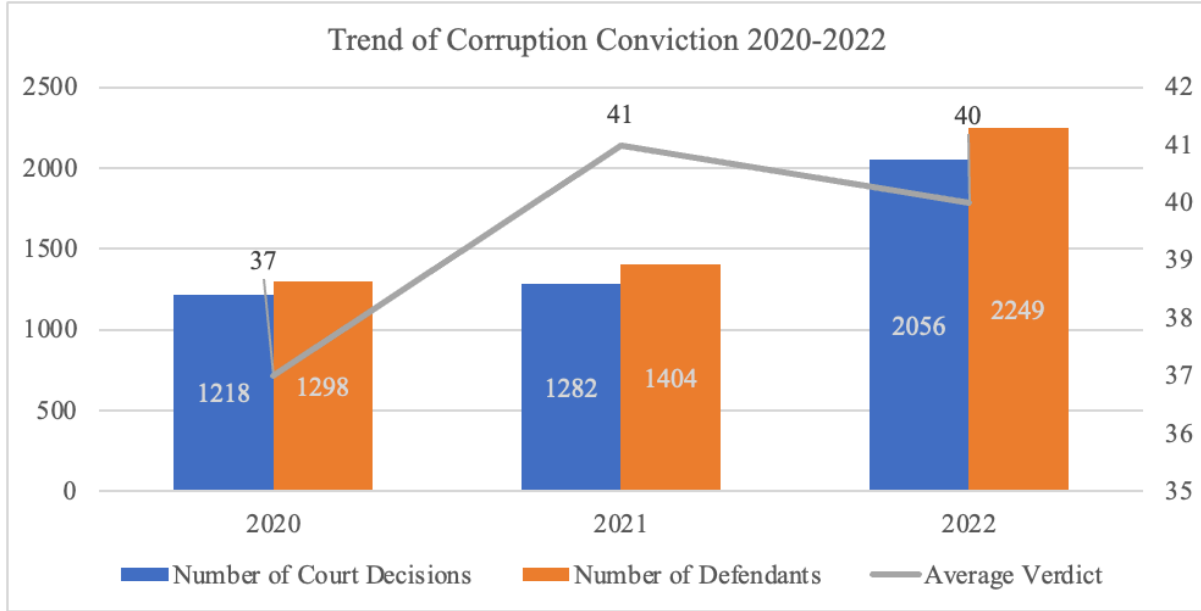
Graph 3. Trend of Corruption Convictions 2020-2022
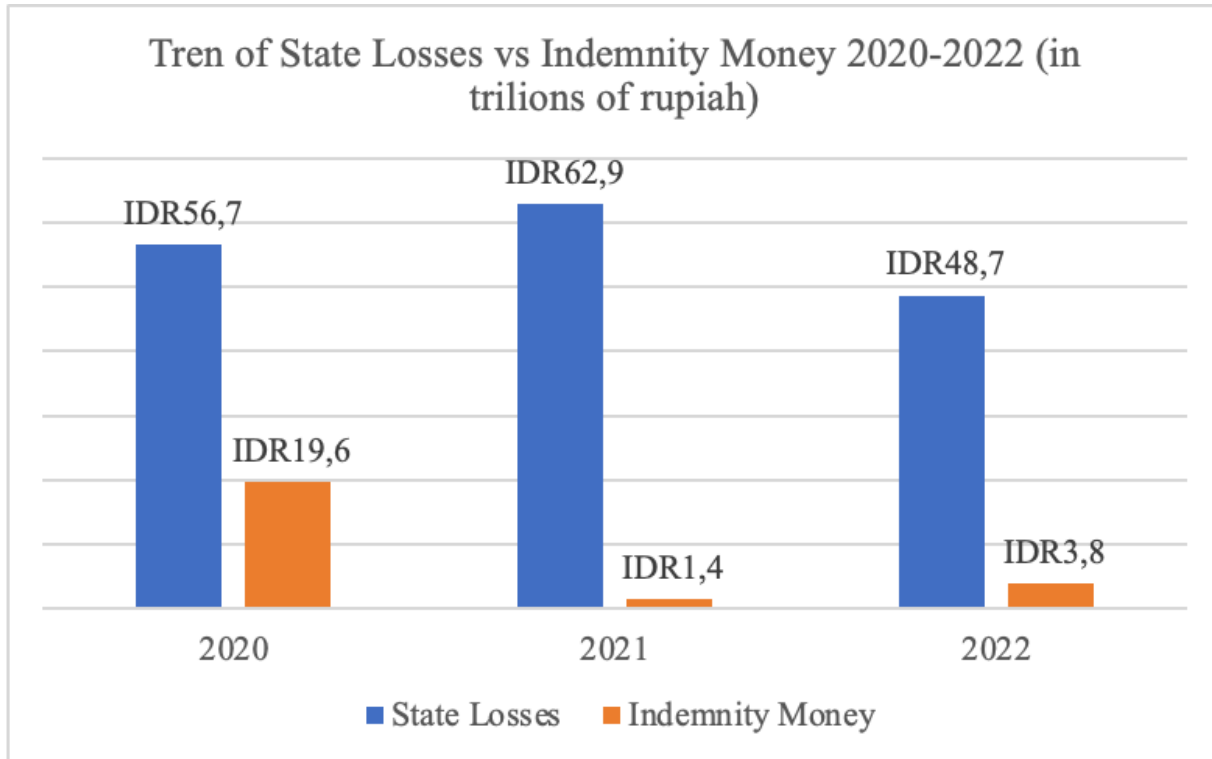
Graph 4. Trend of State Losses vs Indemnity Money 2020-2022

Seeing that the conditions of punishment are far from the original intent of providing a deterrent effect, it follows that the trend of corruption consistently shows an increase every year. Based on a criminological analysis, from the perspective of a perpetrator or potential perpetrator, they will calculate the benefits they will receive and compare them with the costs they will bear when committing a criminal act. If the prospective perpetrator sees that the benefits they will obtain from the proceeds of corruption are potentially greater than the probability of the burden of punishment they will bear, then this will be the main factor for the prospective perpetrator to commit corruption.[4]

Second, it can be said that the strategy for preventing corruption has not worked optimally. As an important indicator of the success of the corruption eradication agenda, apart from prosecution, prevention work also deserves an important note. The government itself actually has a prevention instrument, namely the national strategy for preventing corruption (Stranas-PK), which was formed based on Presidential Regulation no. 54 of 2018. However, looking at the factual conditions where corruption cases consistently increase from year to year, then the government's prevention strategy has not made a significant contribution.

As an effort that must be taken seriously, one of the future improvement steps that can be taken is to maximize the role of the Inspectorate which has the function of acting as a Government Internal Monitoring Apparatus (APIP) in every ministry and regional government. Efforts to maximize the performance of the inspectorate are done by improving competence, starting from the ability to identify corruption-prone points to monitoring techniques for budget management which can be used as an early warning system for potential fraud.

Trend in the Potential Value of State Losses

The trend in increasing the number of cases and suspects is not followed by the trend in the potential value of state losses revealed by law enforcement officials and successfully monitored in this report. Compared to the previous year, where potential state losses reached IDR 42,747,547,825,049 (IDR 42.7 trillion), there was a decrease in 2023, namely around IDR 28.4 trillion.

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[4] John Roman and Graham Farrell, "Cost and Benefits Analysis for Crime Prevention: Opportunities Cost, Routine Saving, and Crime Externalities" Crime Prevention Studies Journal Vol. 14, pp. 63-64.
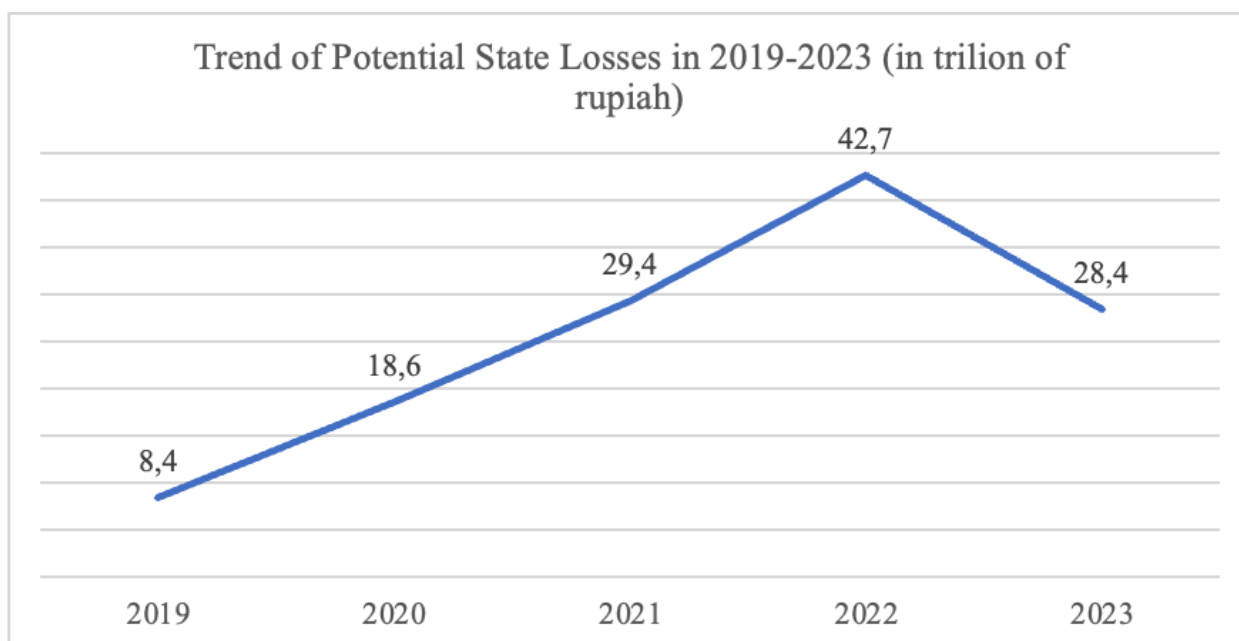
Graph 5. Trend of Potential State Losses in Five Years (2019-2023)

Even though there has been a decrease compared to the previous two years, the potential for state losses in 2023 is still very large. As a criminal act with an economic motive, the potential value of losses to the state will certainly have a significant impact on the destruction of the order of social life and economic stability in order to achieve justice and prosperity. This indicates that the state financial or economic management system by agencies, either the government, ministries/institutions at the central and regional levels, even down to the village government level, is still very poor.

Seeing these findings, it is appropriate to take concrete steps to strengthen supervision over all government activities in order to strengthen transparency and accountability in state financial management. These can be started by making improvements to the financial management system that is oriented towards the general principles of good governance.

More specifically, in the context of state financial management, every state official needs to apply the principles as regulated in Article 3 paragraph (1) of Law no. 17 of 2003 concerning State Finances, including accountability, professionalism, proportionality and transparency in the management of state finances, as well as financial audits by free and independent audit bodies.

Apart from that, in the context of law enforcement, there needs to be efforts from law enforcement officials to optimize sentences that are oriented towards returning assets resulting from crime. Reflecting on ICW's findings, so far not many efforts to recover assets have been carried out by law enforcement officials. Further description will be explained in the mapping section based on types of corruption.

Mapping of Cases Based on Types of Corruption

This monitoring report also highlights the articles charged by law enforcement agencies against corruption suspects. The classification of this investigation article is based on 7 (seven) types of corruption and other forms or acts that qualify as criminal acts of corruption as regulated in Law no. 31 of 1999 as amended into Law no. 20 of 2001 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Corruption (UU Tipikor).

Apart from the use of articles in UU Tipikor, this monitoring also carried out a search for the use of articles in Law no. 8 of 2010 concerning Prevention and Eradication of the Crime of Money Laundering (UU TPPU) as a follow-up crime to the crime of corruption.[5]

The results can be seen in the graph below:
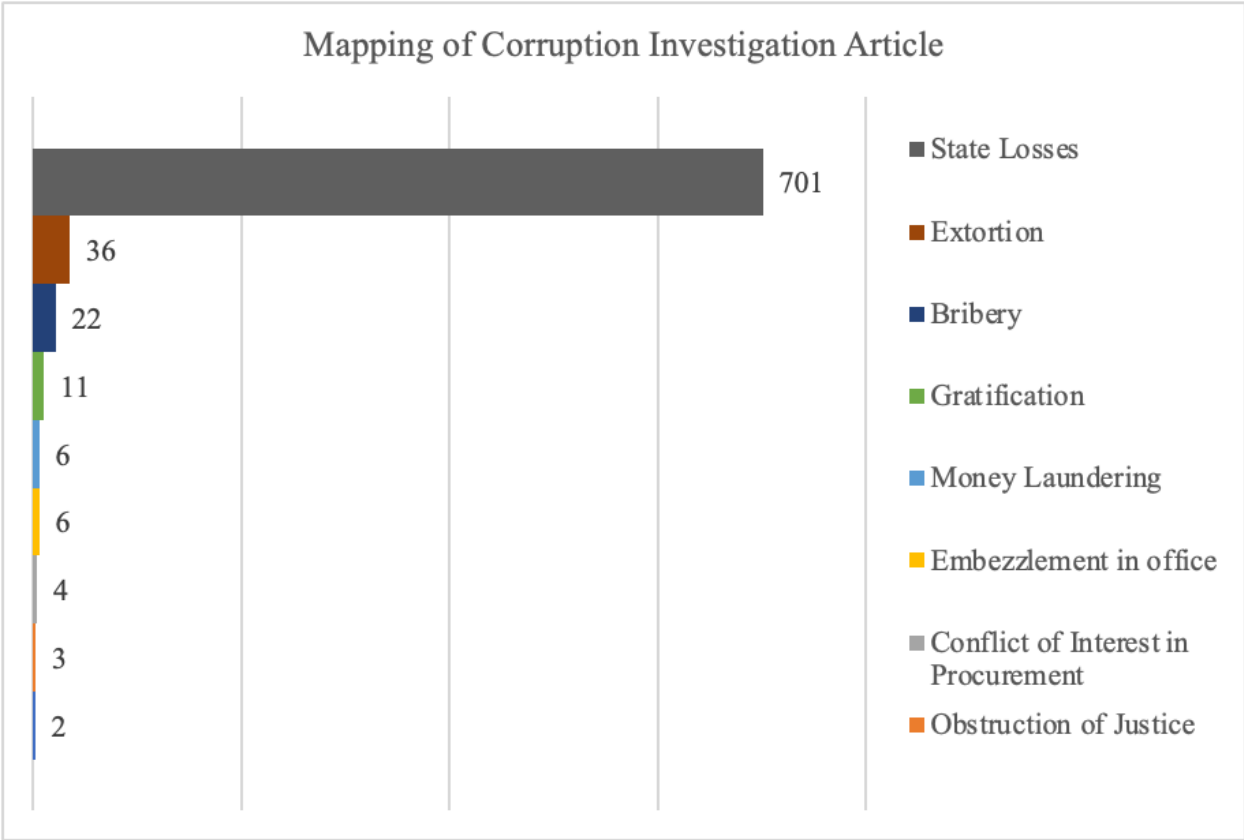
Graph 6. Corruption Investigation Articles in 2023

As in previous years, law enforcers tend to use Article 2 paragraph (1) and Article 3 of the Corruption Law more often. This is directly proportional to the high potential value of state

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[5] In the latest practice of the crime of corruption, there is a tendency for corruption suspects to hide or disguise assets resulting from the criminal act. Therefore, Article 2 of the TPPU Law includes the crime of corruption as a predicate crime, meaning that assets obtained from the crime of corruption is an object of money laundering. On this basis, the section on mapping types of corruption in this report also includes the use of the TPPU Law by law enforcers.

losses that have been uncovered. However, unfortunately, the enthusiasm for using the article on losses to the state or the country's economy is not followed by the enthusiasm to recover assets resulting from corruption crimes to the state treasury. This can at least be seen from the steps taken by law enforcement who have not yet mainstreamed the return of assets derived from crime through the use of anti-money laundering instruments.

Based on the findings, only 6 (six) cases were found and 7 (seven) suspects were charged with money laundering. More details can be seen in the table below:

Cases	Name of Suspect	Law Enforcement Officials Handling the
Alleged money laundering by Head of BPN Regional Office in Riau	Muhammad Syahrir	Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)
Alleged money laundering by Head of Customs in Makassar City	Andhi Pramono	Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)
Alleged money laundering by the Former Governor of Papua	Lukas Enembe	Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)
	Rijatno Laka	
Alleged money laundering by Official in Directorate General of Taxes, Ministry of Finance	Rafael Alun Trisambodo	Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)
Alleged Money Laundering by Supreme Court Judge	Gazalba Saleh	Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)
Alleged Money Laundering by Director of PT Amarta Karya	Catur Prabowo	Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)

Table 1. List of Corruption Suspect with Money Laundering

The failure to apply the anti-money laundering article in most cases of criminal acts of corruption indicates that competence of human resources of law enforcement officials is still a major problem in supporting the eradication of corruption, especially within the Prosecutor's Office and the Police.

This problem needs to be noted in order to improve the money laundering eradication system in the future. Moreover, in October 2023, Indonesia was officially designated as a member country of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing (FATF).[6] Strategic policies, one of which is encouraging the use of the TPPU Law in corruption cases, need to be implemented to maintain commitment and trust as a FATF member country.

Apart from the encouragement to increase the human resource capacity of law enforcement officers, another thing that is no less important is issuing a regulatory package that strengthens the legal framework that supports the work of eradicating corruption. For example, by revising the Anti-Corruption Law, whose substance needs to adopt several provisions that have been outlined in the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC). Since ratifying the convention through the ratification of Law no. 7 of 2006, Indonesia has not at all harmonized a number of UNCAC recommendation provisions into its national law.

Of the 11 (eleven) acts criminalized as criminal acts of corruption in UNCAC, 7 (seven) provisions have been regulated in existing laws and regulations. However, there are 4 (four) acts that still need to be considered for criminalization, including, bribery of foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations, trading in influence, illicit enrichment, and bribery in the private sector. As a juridical consequence of participating in the convention, Indonesia should consider regulating these four provisions in national legislation, one way is to revise the Corruption Law.

Apart from the revision of the Corruption Law, another regulation that is also important to be passed immediately is the Bill on Confiscation of Assets related to Criminal Acts (Asset Confiscation Bill). Even though the academic text has been available since 2012, and the contents of the bill have been changed several times, in 11 years, the draft has not received serious attention from the government and the DPR. In fact, looking from a necessity perspective, considering the high amount of state losses resulting from corruption cases, it is appropriate that the ratification of the Asset Confiscation Bill be made a priority for immediate discussion and ratification.

Mapping of Corruption Modus Operandi

The modus operandi in this monitoring report is mapped to see the tendencies of corruption suspects when committing crimes. This mapping is important as a preventive measure in the context of improving a system that is quite susceptible to corrupt practices.

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[6] PPATK Press Release, "Keanggotaan Penuh FATF: Bekal Penting Menuju Indonesia Emas 2045", https://www.ppatk.go.id/siaran_pers/read/1296/keanggotaan-penuh-fatf-bekal-penting-menuju-indonesia-emas-2045-.html (accessed 23 April 2024).
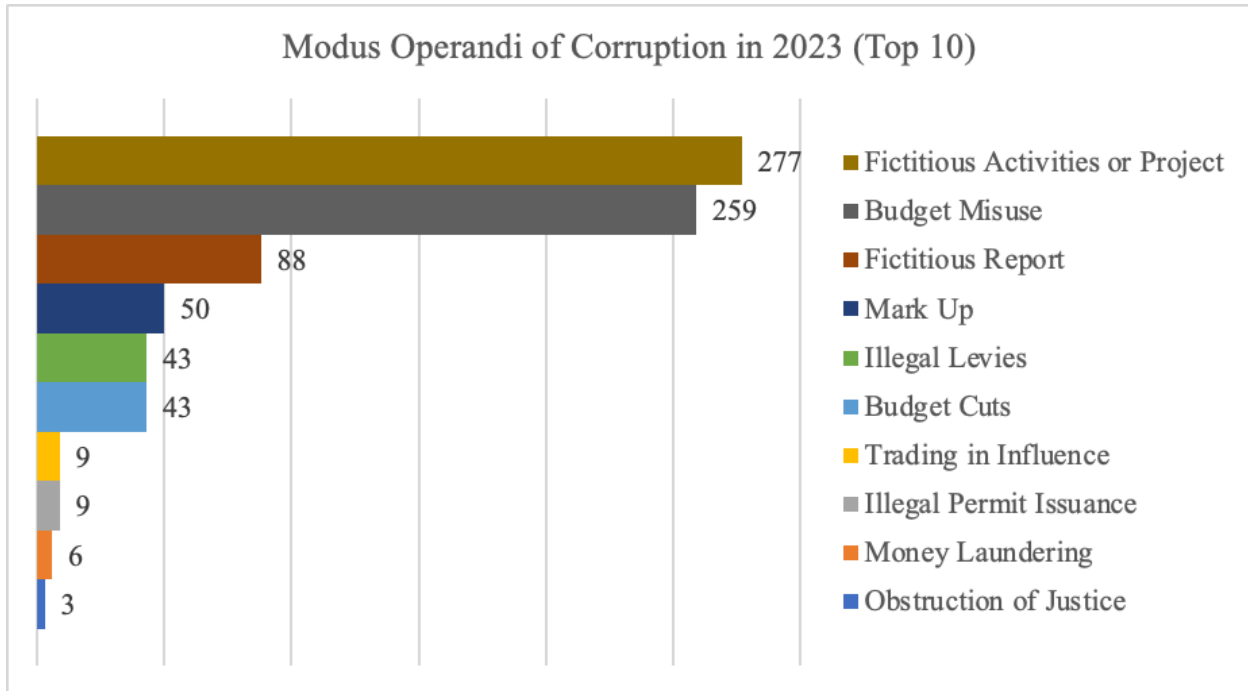
Graph 7. Mapping of Corruption Cases by Modus Operandi in 2023

Based on monitoring results during 2023, the modus operandi commonly used by corruption suspects is carrying out or planning fictitious projects. In addition, other dominant modes, as in previous years, are budget misuse, fictitious reports, and inflated prices or mark ups.

In general, these modes are closely related to the work on government infrastructure projects. However, upon looking closely, of the 791 corruption cases monitored, those related to infrastructure projects were only around 21% of the total number of cases (see graph 8). This means that throughout 2023, corruption mostly occurred in non-infrastructure activities or projects. Apart from that, these findings are at least consistent when looked at in more detail, where corruption in the procurement of goods and services dimension is only 39% of the total cases. Meanwhile, the remaining 61% were non-procurement cases, such as corruption in the non-infrastructure village sector, grant funds and incentive funds for government employees.
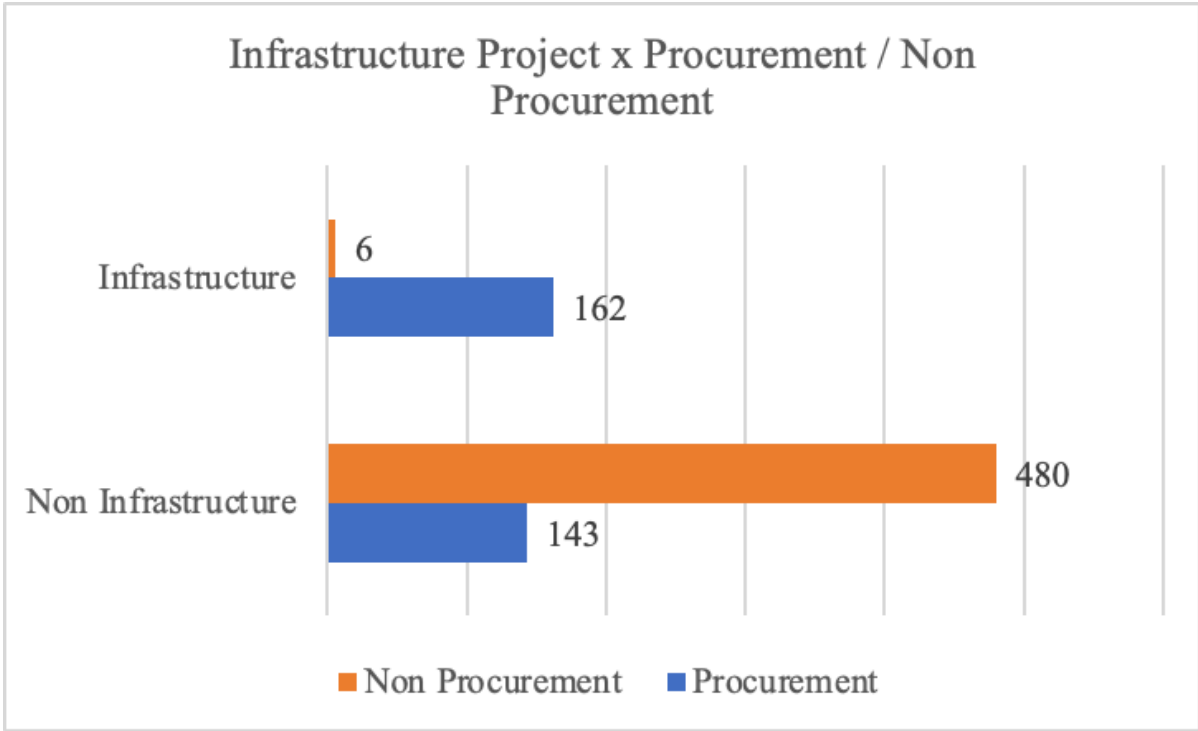
Graph 8. Mapping of Infrastructure and Procurement/Non Procurement Projects

Mapping of Corruption Sectors

Similar to modus operandi mapping, mapping of corruption-prone sectors is also included in the monitored data processing variables. There are 21 sectors that are clustered as hotspots for corruption, while 2 cases cannot be identified. It is also hoped that this corruption sector category can be used as an illustration for policy makers to design actions to prevent corruption. The complete monitoring results can be seen in the following table:

Sector	Amount	State Losses (IDR)	Bribery (IDR)	Illegal Levies/Extortion (IDR)	Money Laundering (IDR)
Village	187	162.255.928.594	185.000.000	495.200.000	-
Government	108	630.831.535.697	160.580.507.228	937.000.000	155.670.000.000
Utility	103	3.262.965.649.871	1.800.000.000	530.000.000	-
Banking	65	984.536.271.034	-	-	8.530.120.000
Education	59	187.096.039.246	65.900.000	788.475.000	-
Health	44	100.195.409.992	-	310.000.000	-
Natural resources	39	6.724.907.706.435	-	-	-
Agrarian	29	207.766.057.730	866.792.929	2.562.300.000	1.200.000.000
Social Community	28	156.768.502.348	-	-	-
Elections	17	46.845.890.853	-	-	-
Youth and Sports	14	82.334.958.656	-	-	-
Transportation	14	42.603.318.430	18.311.750.000	100.000.000	-
Disaster	14	16.429.080.660	90.700.000.000	-	-
Telecommunication and Information	13	8.895.356.859.815	2.160.000.000	-	-
Trading	13	6.773.735.133.411	76.066.892.000	1.680.000.000	57.366.892.000
Religion	11	26.167.204.458	-	-	-
Justice	11	999.600.000	37.345.000.000	985.500.000	15.000.000.000
Culture and Tourism	9	5.121.189.859	200.000.000	7.228.000	-
Population Administration	8	400.000.000	33.994.806.137	1.416.000.000	18.994.806.137

Unknown	2	500.000.000	-	345.000.000	-
Investment and Capital Market	2	104.970.641.000	-	-	-
Defense and security	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**791**	**28.412.786.978.089**	**422.276.648.294**	**10.156.703.000**	**257.961.818.137**

Table 2. Mapping of Corruption Sector in 2023

Compared to reports from previous years, there are no surprises in terms of corruption rankings based on this sector. The village sector is again consistently ranked first as the sector with the most corruption cases handled by law enforcement officers during 2023.

In detail, the next section will describe the top 5 (five) sectors categorized as hotspots for corruption based on monitoring results during 2023.

Village Sector Corruption

Starting from 2015, or since the enactment of Law no. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, the government began making allocations to budget Village Funds. In 2023 alone, the government disbursed IDR 68 trillion[7] for 75,265 villages throughout Indonesia.[8] This means that on average one village can manage village funds of IDR 903 million. This is the amount that comes from the State Budget, and does not include the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) which comes from the Regional Budgets of each region.

Basically, a fairly large budget allocation managed by one village has a positive aim, namely as an effort to equalize the welfare of the village community, and to make the village a subject of development. However, if the implementation of management is not based on the principles of transparency, participation and accountability, this results in village funds becoming a hotspot for corruption carried out by the apparatus. Indeed, from the results of the monitoring of corruption trends, the village sector is often ranked first as the sector that has the most cases handled by law enforcers. Complete results can be seen in the graph below:
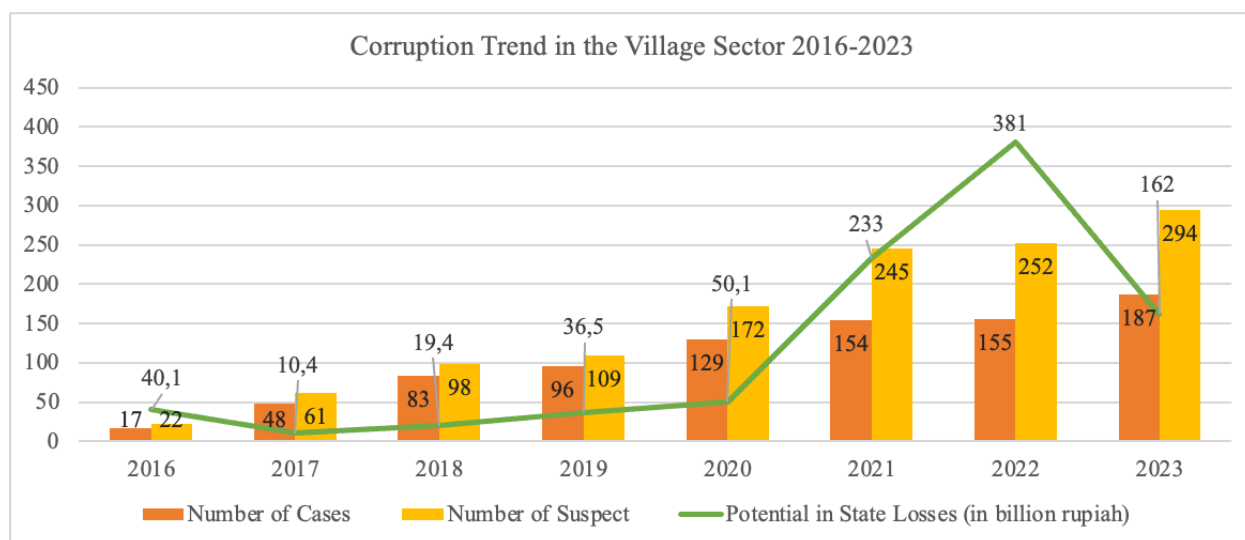
Graph 9. Corruption Trend in the Village Sector (2016-2023)

Based on the village sector corruption data graph above, the number of cases and suspects occurring in 2023 peaked compared to previous years. Looking back from 2016, this increase has occurred consistently. Indeed, when compared with the total number of 75,265 villages throughout Indonesia, the number of corruption cases that have been monitored is relatively small. However, it is important to emphasize that this could be an iceberg phenomenon, where it

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[7] Attachment to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. 201/PMK.07/2022 concerning Village Fund Management

[8] https://ditjenpdp.kemendesa.go.id/berita/2023-11-14/seminar-readiness-criteria-pembangunan-desa-dan-kawasan-perdesaan-prioritas-nasional/

can be assumed that other cases in the village sector have not been uncovered by law enforcement.

Looking at this problem and in relation to the current context, the question is whether the amendment of the Village Law passed on March 28, 2024 was a solution to the problem of corruption in village funds. This can be answered by looking at the substance of the amendment to the Village Law. Some of the most highlighted changes are the Village Head's term of office being 8 years, and the possibility of reelection for a maximum of two terms (Article 39), and sources of village income.

Referring to these two amendments, it can be concluded that the revision of the Village Law does not at all address the root of the problem of corruption in the village sector. Quoting the anti-corruption village guidebook published by the KPK in 2018, there are 4 (four) factors causing the high rate of corruption in the village sector that are still quite relevant to the current situation, including:

1. Lack of community understanding about village development, including the village budget and their rights and obligations;
2. Less than optimal function of the Village Consultative Body (BPD) in supervising the use of the village budget;
3. Village communities having limited access to information regarding the management of village funds and public services; and
4. The village head having limitations or being unprepared, including the officials, when having to manage large amounts of funds.

Therefore, referring to the findings from the monitoring results and arguments, improvements to the mentoring and supervision mechanisms for village heads and their officials in managing village finances need to be optimized again. In addition, as a sustainable strategy to prevent corruption, the government through the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT) needs to reactivate the village fund task force (*Satgas Dana Desa*) to periodically monitor and evaluate the management of village funds every year.

Government Sector Corruption

Fundamentally, corruption is tightly related to almost all government activities. However, looking at the breadth of activities related to government that also need to be qualified separately, in this report what is meant by the government sector only includes facilities and infrastructure including the use and utilization of the budget and government resources such as other assets supporting government performance.

Based on this understanding, the results of the government sector corruption mapping, which found 108 cases, will be further broken down into 3 sub-sectors, namely government assets, expenditure budget and revenue budget. The results can be seen in the following graph:
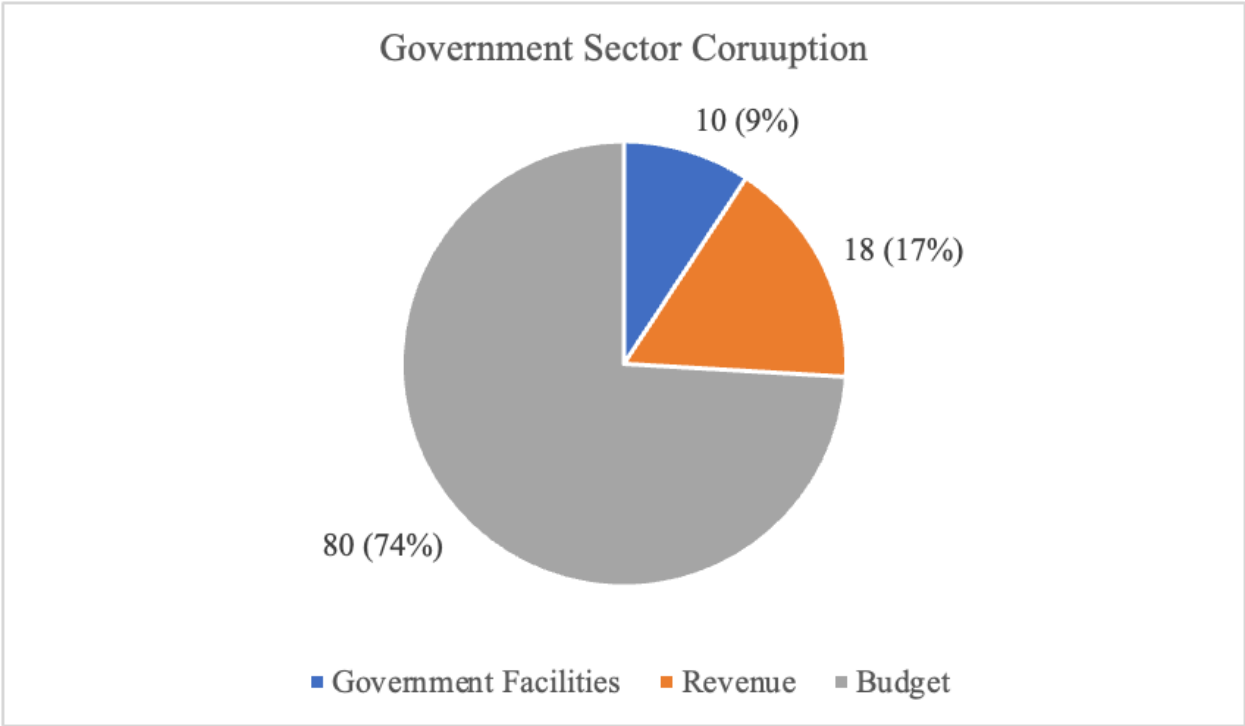
Graph 10. Government Sector Corruption

Utilities Sector Corruption

The utilities sector referred to in this report are projects related to facilities and infrastructure supporting development and community needs, such as water, lighting, housing, cleanliness and urban planning, as well as the construction of roads and bridges. In detail, from a total of 103 corruption cases that were successfully monitored, the results of mapping the utilities sector corruption can be seen in the following graph:
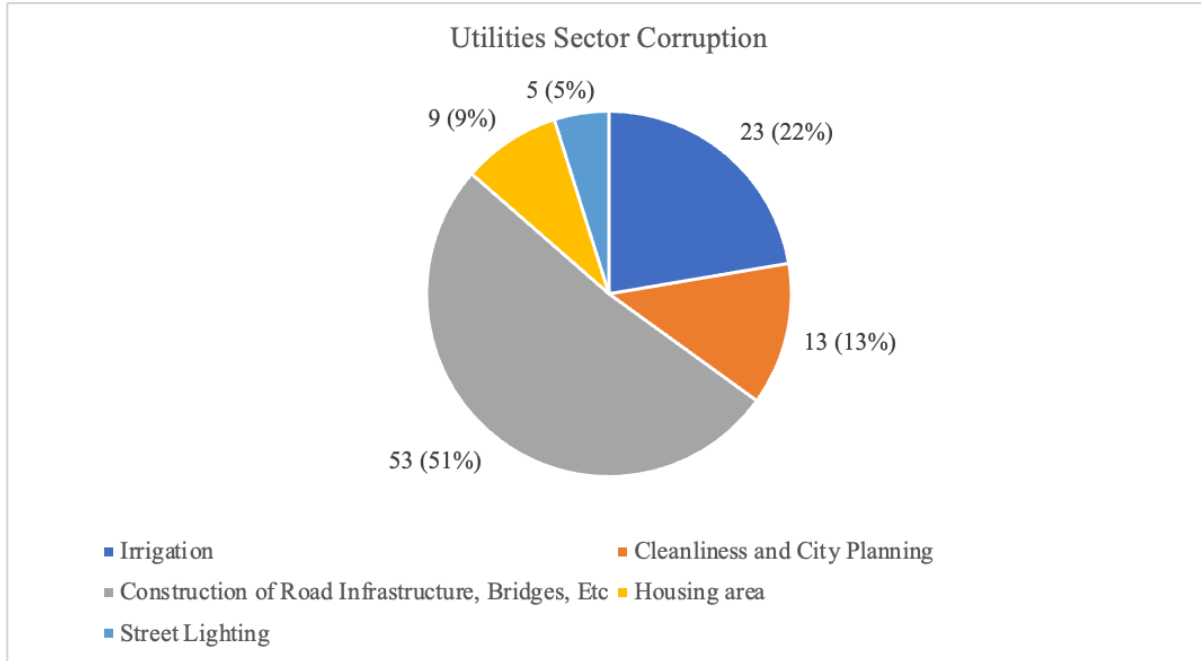
Graph 11. Utilities Sector Corruption

Banking Sector Corruption

In 2023, the banking sector experienced quite a significant increase of cases compared to the previous year. Based on monitoring results, law enforcement succeeded in uncovering 65 cases of corruption in activities in the financial services industry (only 35 cases being found in the 2022 corruption trends report). In detail, there are 3 (three) sub-sectors, including State Owned Banks, Regional Owned Banks, and other financial industries such as mortgage agencies and people's credit agencies. Details can be seen in the graph below.
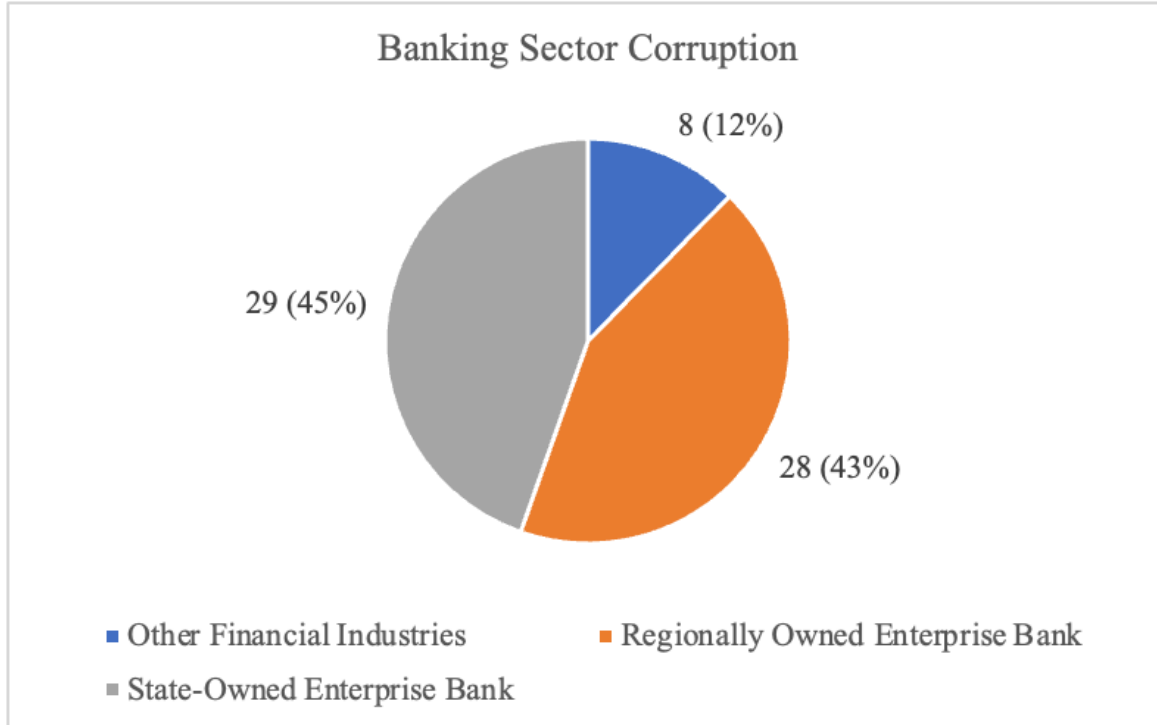
Graph 12. Banking Sector Corruption

Looking closely at the modus operandi, the most common pattern that occurs in banking sector corruption is the misuse of credit or fictitious credit, which is detrimental to banking companies. This certainly deserves attention, because the financial services industry is a sector that is classified as highly regulated and receives strict supervision from the Financial Services Authority (OJK). Thus, looking from an infrastructure perspective, this sector should be considered more prepared to implement an Anti-Bribery Management System (ISO 37001). Therefore, the implementation of such a system in financial services industry companies, both state-owned and private companies, needs to become a priority again in the National Corruption Prevention Strategy (Stranas PK).

Education Sector Corruption

The education sector is one that is quite vulnerable to corruption. This is evident from the results of corruption trends monitoring in at least the last five years, where the education sector is often ranked in the top five sectors that are most vulnerable to corruption. Statistically, data on corruption cases in the education sector show a fairly consistent increase in terms of the number of cases and suspects in the last five years (see graph 13).
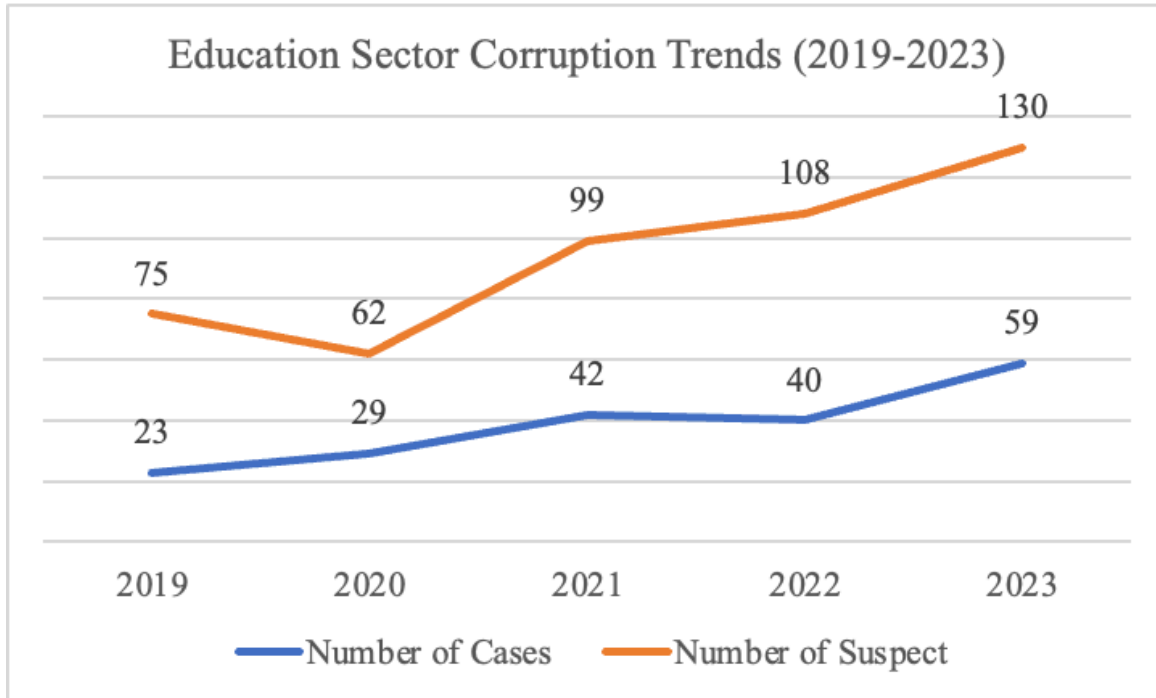
Graph 13. Education Sector Corruption Trends (2019-2023)

In 2023 alone, law enforcement officers were recorded as handling 57 cases with 128 persons being named as suspects for corruption in the education sector. Of the 57 cases that were successfully monitored, ICW reclassified the cases into 2 types of sub-categories. The first classification is based on educational assistance programs that have been identified, including School Operational Assistance (BOS), Special Allocation Funds (DAK), Educational Operational Assistance (BOP), social grants (Bansos), student assistance funds, and the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP). Meanwhile, the second classification includes school facilities and infrastructure, such as infrastructure construction such as school buildings or classrooms, salaries or incentives for teaching staff, and others.

In detail, about 54% of the total number of corruption cases in the education sector is in the form of misuse of school education assistance programs (See graph 14) while the remainder of 46%, is categorized as corruption in relation to school facilities and infrastructure.
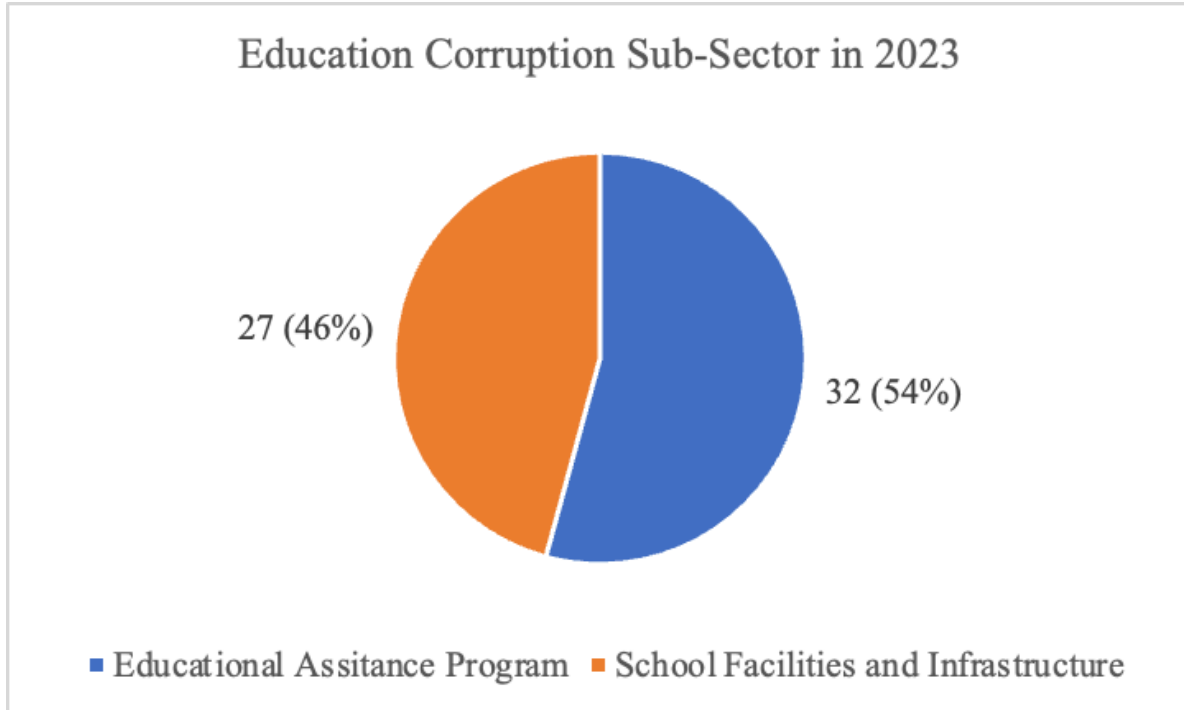
Graph 14. Education Corruption Sub-Sector in 2023

Misappropriation of education funds is carried out in various ways. The most common method used is using aid funds not in accordance with their intended use and carrying out fictitious reports or manipulating educational aid fund accountability reports. Specifically, the potential state losses resulting from the alleged misappropriation of education funds reached IDR 132,580,884,419 (IDR 132 billion).

Seeing the prevalence of education aid funds being used as a source of corruption, in the future, there needs to be a sophisticated prevention strategy so that the management of education funds can run effectively, efficiently, in an orderly manner and transparently. One of these is by optimizing the role of regional government inspectorates who need to coordinate with education agencies regarding the disbursement and use of aid funds.

Case Mapping by Region

The monitoring data variables in this report also include mapping of corruption cases by region. As mentioned in the methodology section, information collection related to corruption cases was carried out in every district and city in 38 provinces (including the results of administrative expansion, namely the provinces of South Papua, Central Papua, Highland Papua and Southwest Papua), as well as corruption cases at the national level.

However, it is important to underline that the results of mapping cases based on these regions do not necessarily become the basis for assessing the level of vulnerability to corruption in a province. The high or low number of cases successfully monitored in this report is based on the fact that case handling information is relatively easy to obtain, both from primary and secondary sources. Another factor that may have an influence is community participation in reporting suspected cases of corruption in the surrounding environment.

In more detail, the number of corruption cases in each province, including potential state losses, bribery, illegal levies and money laundering. can be seen in the following table:

Province	#	State Losses (IDR)	Bribery (IDR)	Illegal Levies/Extortion (IDR)	Money Laundering (IDR)
Jawa Timur	64	172.721.277.450	16.341.792.929	1.638.575.000	-
Sumatera Utara	54	91.309.219.490	-	699.000.000	-
Jawa Tengah	47	207.728.957.383	6.445.000.000	2.512.500.000	-
Sulawesi Selatan	46	145.780.302.928	57.366.892.000	200.000.000	57.366.892.000
NTT	37	60.634.844.544	-	-	-
Aceh	36	169.671.846.654	-	-	-
Jawa Barat	36	116.767.270.479	2.160.000.000	-	-
Sumatera Selatan	31	213.200.145.041	-	1.281.500.000	-
Bengkulu	29	15.820.477.260	2.205.000.000	1.247.000.000	-

Riau	26	163.566.280.894	26.100.000.000	555.000.000	1.200.000.000
Lampung	27	76.218.674.097	120.000.000	195.200.000	-
Nasional	27	17.931.022.960.904	228.964.806.137	-	44.994.806.137
Sulawesi Tenggara	26	5.731.941.487.874	3.100.000.000	-	-
Maluku	26	48.725.415.865	400.000.000	-	-
Jambi	20	413.734.687.001	-	80.700.000	-
Kalimantan Tengah	19	38.371.759.813	-	-	-
Kalimantan Timur	18	187.006.919.002	1.400.000.000	-	-
NTB	18	63.466.126.820	8.600.000.000	100.000.000	-
Kalimantan Barat	17	26.539.711.934	-	-	-
Sumatera Barat	16	20.575.429.655	-	-	-
Banten	16	104.575.165.871	400.000.000	975.000.000	8.530.120.000
Sulawesi Utara	16	75.941.690.947	11.750.000	-	-
Kepulauan Riau	15	375.376.827.139	-	-	-
Bali	14	161.395.820.150	46.200.000.000	672.228.000	-
Kalimantan Selatan	13	15.954.987.138	65.900.000	-	-
Sulawesi Tengah	13	12.539.933.746	-	-	-
Sulawesi Barat	12	16.753.997.073	-	-	-
Kep Bangka Belitung	11	20.737.404.744	-	-	-
DKI Jakarta	10	1.419.984.665.138	-	-	-
Maluku Utara	10	11.974.390.808	-	-	-
Papua Barat	8	58.069.940.619	-	-	-
Papua	8	130.363.762.921	2.595.507.228	-	144.670.000.000
DI Yogyakarta	7	40.546.713.838	18.000.000.000	-	-
Gorontalo	7	30.877.319.015	-	-	-
Kalimantan Utara	4	18.007.442.345	-	-	-
Papua Barat Daya	4	7.630.907.978	1.800.000.000	-	-

Papua Selatan	2	2.991.003.190	-	-	-
Papua Tengah	1	14.261.210.341	-	-	-
Papua Pegunungan	0	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**791**	**28.412.786.978.089**	**422.276.648.294**	**10.156.703.000**	**257.961.818.137**

Table 3. Mapping Corruption Cases by Region in 2023

Based on the details in the table above, similar to previous years, East Java province is still ranked first as the region with the highest number of corruption cases found with information. On the one hand, the high rate of corruption in East Java province can be interpreted as the good performance of law enforcement officials in the province. However, at the same time, this indicates that financial management in a number of government sectors in East Java province remains poor and vulnerable to corruption. Looking closely, the sector that is most frequently found in East Java province is the village sector, with 20 cases, followed by the government sector with 10 cases. Meanwhile, looking in detail down to the district/city level in the province of East Java, which totals 38 regions, it can be seen that almost all of the regions have cases of corruption found, except for 5 (five) districts/cities, namely Blitar City and Blitar District, Banyuwangi District, Magetan District, and Pamekasan District. (See graph 15)
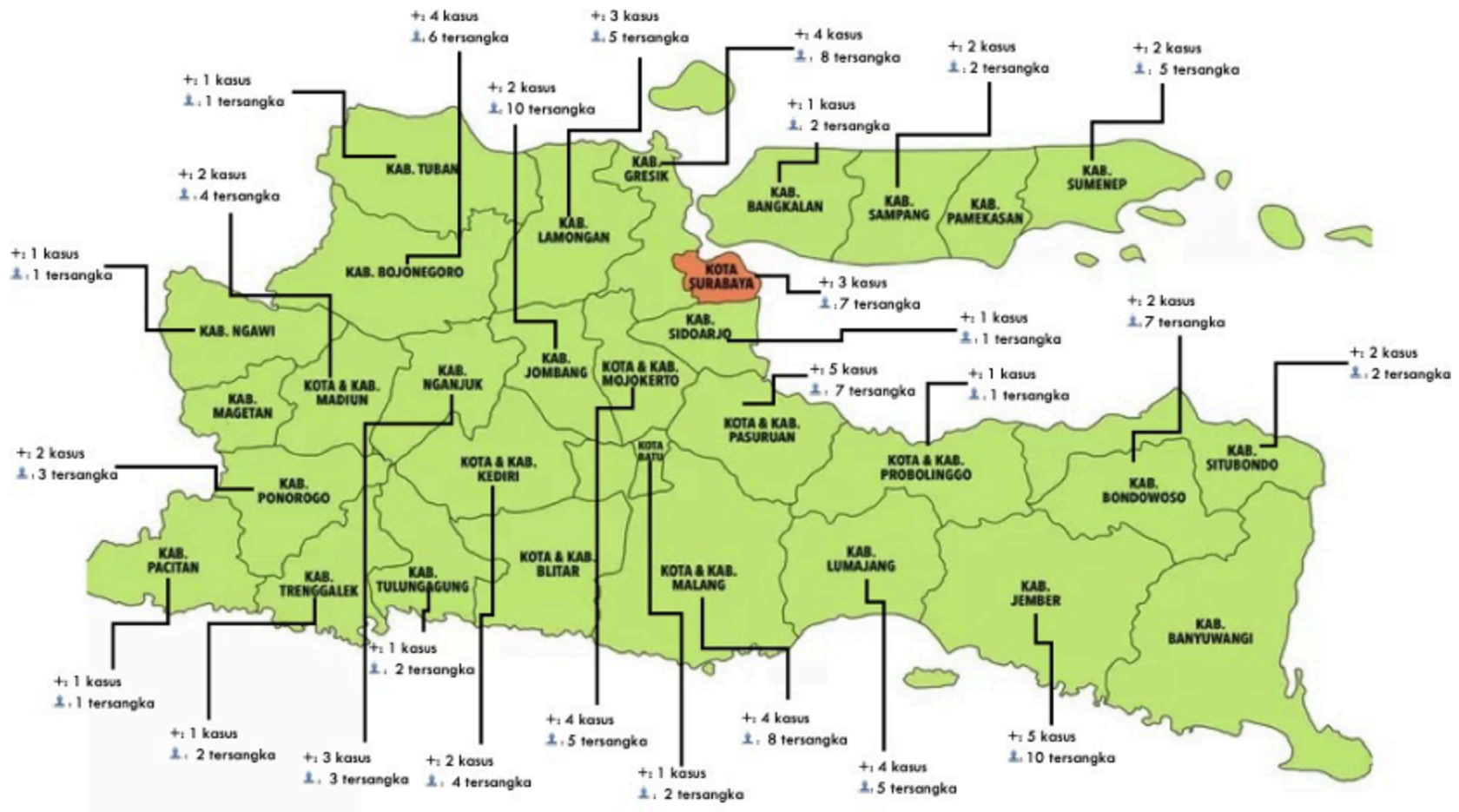
Graph 15. Corruption Map of East Java Province by District/City

As mentioned in the previous section, in general, the increase in the number of corruption cases occurring in a number of provinces should also be interpreted as a warning about the weakness of the monitoring system in each region through the role of regional inspectorates. It is hoped that the results of regional corruption case mapping will be able to provide evaluation material for the government to develop corruption prevention strategies. In addition, strategically, apart from the mapping results of this monitoring report, prevention mechanisms can also be based on the results of the Integrity Assessment Survey (SPI) which is routinely conducted

by the Corruption Eradication Commission. The survey results in 2023 show the index score reaching 70.07 on a scale of 0-100. This decreased in comparison to the previous year with an index score of 71.94.

Mapping of Corruption Suspects Based on Position

Based on the results of mapping the positions of corruption suspects handled by law enforcement officers throughout 2023, ICW identified 24 professional backgrounds and one unidentified suspect, as shown in the following table:

Position	Number
Private sector	441
Regional Government Employee	419
Village head	204
Ministerial Government Institution / Non-Ministry State Agency	153
Village Apparatus	89
SOE employee	73
ROE official	54
ROE employee	51
School/equivalent educational institution education staff	37
SOE official	23
Chair/member of societal organization	22
Head of Non-Ministerial Government Institution/Agency	21
Public	21
Provider of higher education/university	20
Regional head	16
BUMDes employee	15
Law Enforcement Official	13
Legislative	8
Notary Public	4
Minister/Deputy Minister	3
Corporation	3
School/equivalent educational institution education staff	2
Village Consultative Body	1
TNI member	1

Unknown	1
TOTAL	**1.695**

Table 4. Mapping of Corruption Based on Position of Suspect in 2023

Looking back at the corruption sector map, which is dominated by the village sector, there is an impression that the corruption suspect map is inconsistent, because the results do not place the village head or village officials at the top of the ranking, but rather the private sector and regional government employees. This difference in results is due to the fact that the criminal acts of corruption committed by the private sector and regional government employees are spread across several sectors. This is different from corruption committed by village heads and village officials, almost all of which are committed in the village sector.

Apart from that, if broken down further based on their employment status, it can be seen that of the 1,695 people named as suspects, only around 38% had the status of State Civil Apparatus (ASN), and 61.8% were not ASN, while the remaining 0.2 % is corporate.
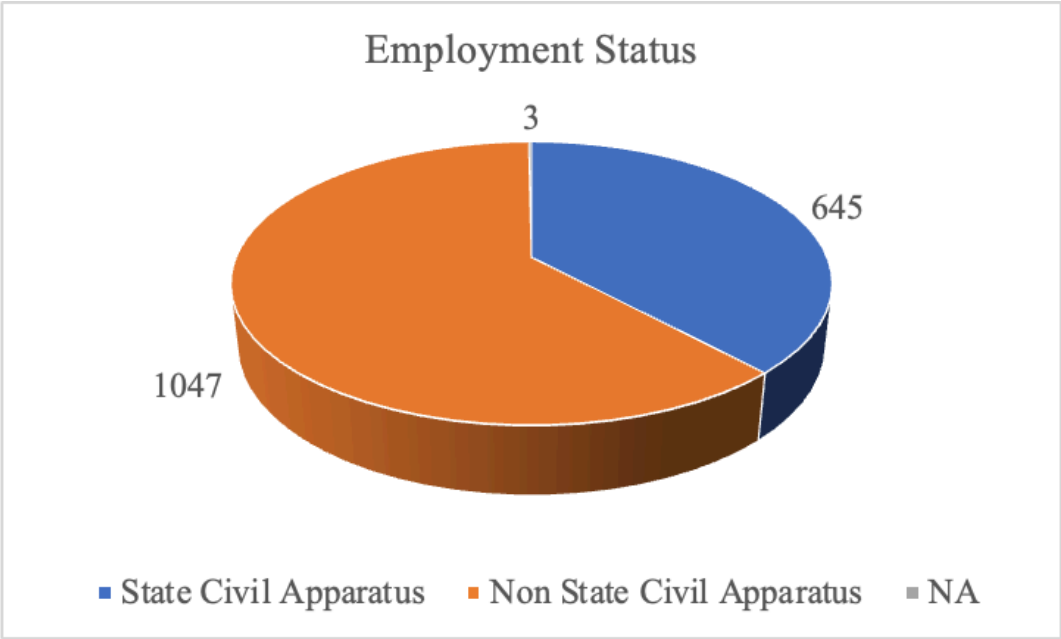
Graph 16. Mapping of Corruption Suspect Employment Status

This division based on professional background is based on the provisions of Law no. 5 of 2014 concerning ASN. In the general definition as stated in Article 1 point 1 of the law, it is explained that ASN is a profession for civil servants and government employees with work agreements who work for government agencies. Therefore, apart from regional government employees and several employees within Ministries/Non-Ministerial Government Institutions/State Agencies, they are not included as ASN.

Apart from that, the lack of punishment for corporate legal subjects is also worth highlighting. Throughout 2023, only 3 (three) corporations were found to be suspects of corruption. The three corporations were determined in the same case, namely in the case development carried out by the Attorney General's Office regarding alleged corruption in the export of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) or the raw material for cooking oil.

This needs to be underlined as the Supreme Court has issued Supreme Court Regulation no. 13 of 2016 concerning Procedures for Handling Criminal Cases by Corporations. This regulation is intended to fill the gap in criminal procedural law which can be used as a guide by law enforcers to optimize the handling of corruption carried out by corporations.

Mapping of Law Enforcement Officials Actions Against Corruption

Apart from having adequate regulations to encourage the acceleration of the eradication of corruption, improving the quality and integrity of law enforcement officers is also a requirement to strengthen anti-corruption commitments in Indonesia. The law enforcement authority for criminal acts of corruption is carried out by 3 (three) law enforcement agencies, namely the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Indonesia (at the levels of inquiry, investigation and prosecution), the Police of the Republic of Indonesia (at the levels of inquiry and investigation), and the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK (at the levels of inquiry, investigation and prosecution). Therefore, synergy between law enforcement agencies is also an important factor in optimizing the eradication of corruption in Indonesia.

In general, based on numbers, in 2023, the handling of corruption cases by law enforcement officials indeed showed a quite significant increase
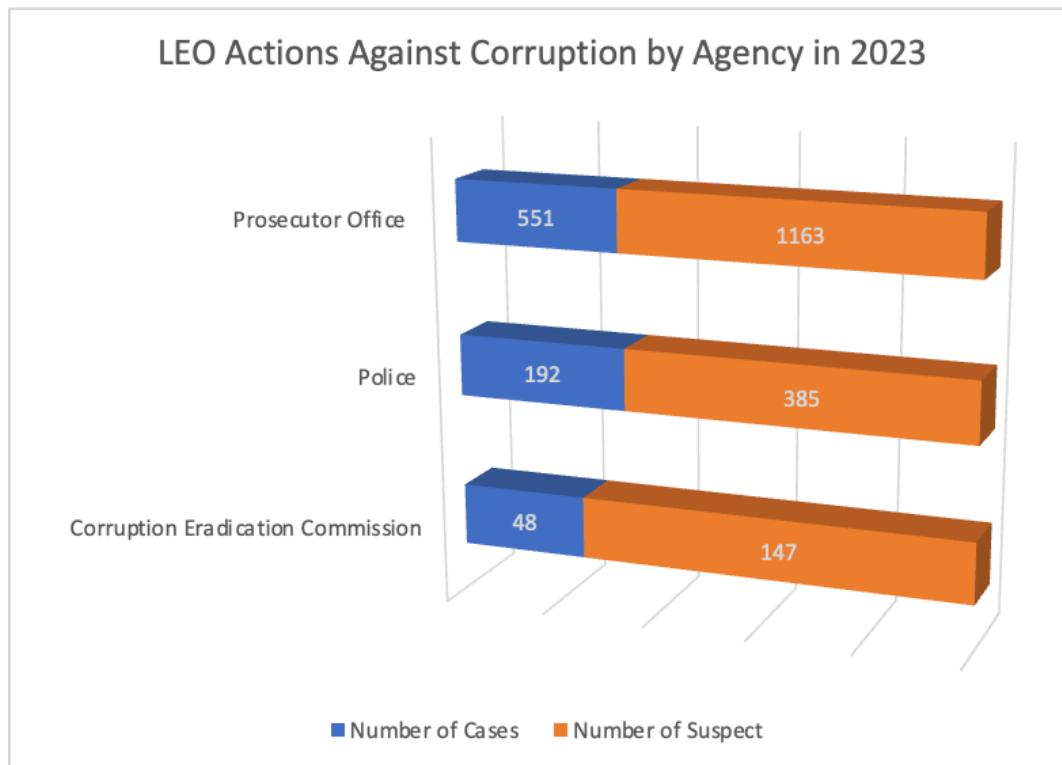
Graph 17. LEO Actions Against Corruption by Agency in 2023

However, the quantity of cases and suspects handled is not the only indicator that can be used as a basis for measuring the performance of law enforcement. The quality of the case and the level of actors being handled are also important considerations. Therefore, this section will highlight the mapping of corruption actions handled by the Prosecutor's Office, Police and Corruption Eradication Commission. The mapping was carried out by looking at the actors designated as suspects and the area distribution of cases handled.

Anti-Corruption Actions by the Prosecutor's Office

In general, as with the results of monitoring of corruption trends in previous years, the performance of actions by the Prosecutor's Office at the investigative level shows a very positive trend. This positive trend continues until 2023, where the prosecutor's performance increased in terms of the number of corruption cases and suspects handled (see graph 18).
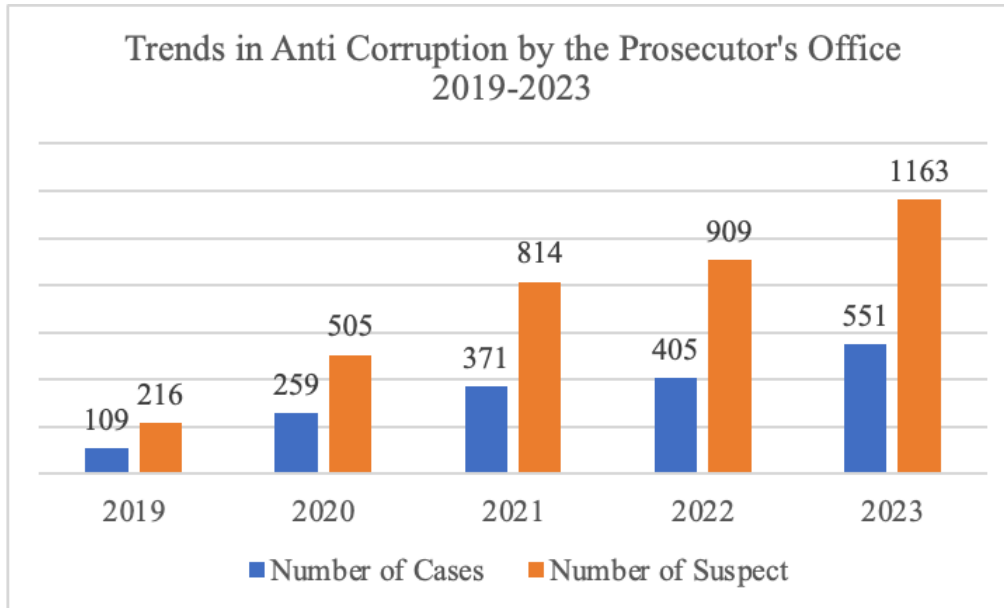
Graph 18. Trends in Anti Corruption Action by the Prosecutor's Office 2019-2023

Apart from that, the Prosecutor's Office also often receives appreciation from the public because in recent years it has uncovered many cases with the potential for huge losses to the state or the country's economy. This is indeed in line with the strategy of the Office in order to optimize the prosecution of corruption cases through two primary focal points, namely:

1. Encouraging the handling of criminal acts of corruption which result in losses to the country's economy; and
2. Optimizing efforts to recover financial and/or economic losses to the state through execution of confiscation.

After successfully uncovering corruption cases in previous years with state losses worth trillions of rupiah, such as the corruption case of PT. Jiwasraya Insurance amounting to IDR 16.81 trillion, corruption in providing Crude Palm Oil (CPO) Export facilities with a state loss of IDR 18.35 trillion, in 2023 the Prosecutor's Office again handled a case with the potential for large state losses, namely, alleged corruption in the construction of the 4G Base Transceiver Station towers (BTS) with estimated state losses of up to IDR 8.32 trillion.

However, the magnitude of the potential loss to the state and the economy that was successfully uncovered by the Prosecutor's Office needs special attention. This is because the legal process does not stop at determining the suspect by specifying the nominal state financial loss. The proceeds of crime must be confiscated and returned to the state treasury as an effort to recover losses to the state or the state economy. Until now, the Prosecutor's Office rarely discloses the achievements of recovering state financial losses from the legal processes in the cases above.

Mapping of Anti-Corruption Actions by the Prosecutor's Office by Region

In terms of personnel, the Prosecutor's office has a large number of work units, namely 536 offices consisting of 501 District Prosecutor's offices at the District/City level, 34 High Prosecutor's offices at the provincial level, and 1 Deputy Attorney General for Special Crimes at the Attorney General's Office at the national level. In general, the results of mapping actions by the Prosecutor's Office based on regions in 38 provinces and one national level in table 5 below, shows that the Prosecutor's Office is able to unmask corruption cases in almost all regions, except for the provinces of Central Papua and Highland Papua (new provinces resulting from administrative expansion of Papua Province).

Province	Number of Cases	Number of Suspects
Aceh	29	68
North Sumatra	45	91
Riau	14	38
West Sumatra	14	34
Jambi	14	28
Bengkulu	22	39
South Sumatra	29	62
Lampung	16	34
Bangka Belitung Islands	8	17
Riau Islands	9	15
Banten	10	19
Jakarta Special Capital Region	8	24
West Java	27	47
Central Java	30	45
Yogyakarta Special Region	4	8
East Java	45	73
North Kalimantan	2	5
West Kalimantan	14	43
Central Kalimantan	12	22

South Kalimantan	11	21
East Kalimantan	12	23
West Sulawesi	6	13
South Sulawesi	37	91
Southeast Sulawesi	16	47
Central Sulawesi	8	13
Gorontalo	6	13
North Sulawesi	8	12
Bali	11	18
NTB	10	27
NTT	25	55
North Maluku	9	16
Maluku	18	41
West Papua	7	14
Papua	5	8
Central Papua	0	0
Highland Papua	0	0
South Papua	2	3
Southwest Papua	2	2
National	6	34
TOTAL	**551**	**1,163**

Table 5. Mapping of Corruption Handling by the Prosecutor's Office by Province in 2023

The findings from this monitoring result, on the one hand, reflect the major contribution of the Prosecutor's Office in efforts to eradicate corruption. However, the Deputy Attorney General for Special Crimes at the Attorney General's Office also needs to ensure that the handling of corruption cases by each regional work unit does not stop only at the investigation level, but also prosecution, including execution of judgment. This is in order that the handling of corruption cases by the Prosecutor's Office does not give the impression of merely trying to achieve a target, or on the other hand, making up cases to be handled just to fulfill the target.

Mapping of Corruption Actors Handled by the Prosecutor's Office

Looking at the mapping of the top 5 (five) actors named as suspects by the Prosecutor's Office (see graph 19), in general the Prosecutor's Office has not taken much action against cases involving high profile perpetrators or perpetrators who have a stake in the political area.

This can be understood if it is linked to the policy of the Attorney General who, since August 2023, ordered every member of his staff to postpone the examination process for reports of suspected criminal acts of corruption involving participants in the 2024 general election. The instructions obviously does not have a clear legal basis and are in fact in opposition to the commitment to eradicate corruption, especially in the political sector.
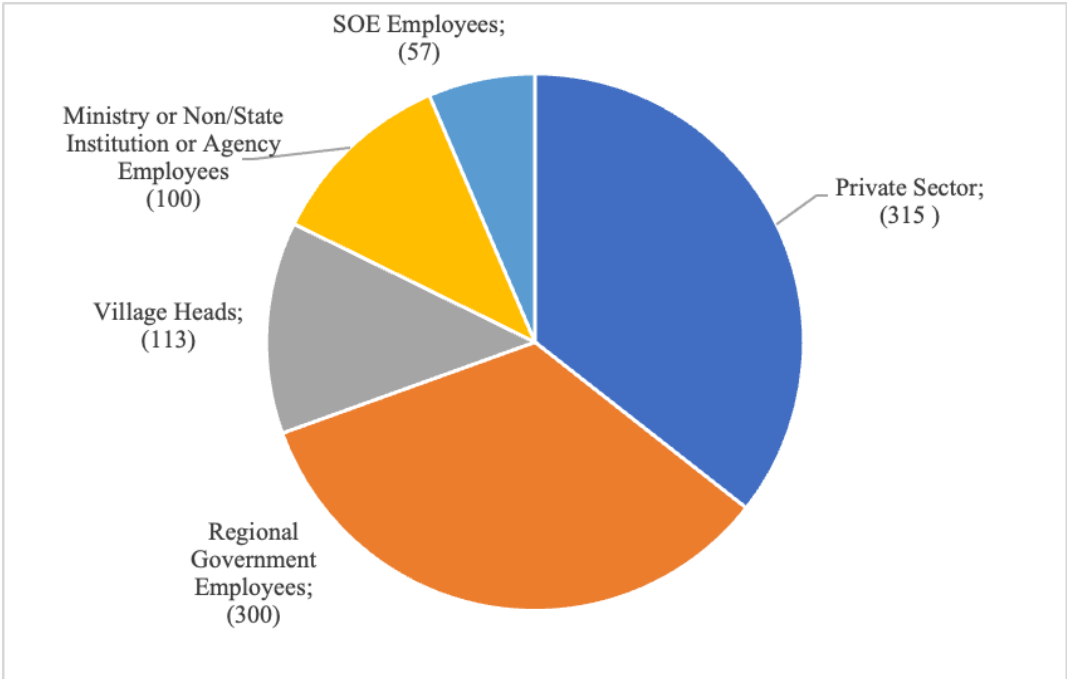
Graph 19. Top Five Corruption Actors Handled by the Prosecutor's Office

However, looking closely, in 2023, the Prosecutor's Office finally succeeded in ensnaring an active minister as a corruption suspect after all, namely the Minister of Communication and Information, Johnny Gerard Plate, in the alleged corruption case of Kominfo's 4G BTS. This has certainly added to a series of positive records regarding the performance of the Prosecutor's Office. However, this case still leaves homework for the Attorney General's investigators, especially to ensnare other actors who are suspected of being involved. The case development in the case security cluster in the 4G BTS case allegedly involves the Minister of Youth and Sports, Ario Bimo Nandito Ariotedjo, as well as a number of members of Commission I of DPR RI.

Anti-Corruption Actions by the Police

The police's performance in handling corruption cases is often evaluated negatively. This can be seen from the lack of police actions in handling corruption cases when compared to the other two law enforcement agencies. Based on the monitoring results of corruption cases handled by the Police, at least in the last five years, there has been stagnation in terms of quantity, both in the number of cases and the number of parties named as suspects (see graph 20).
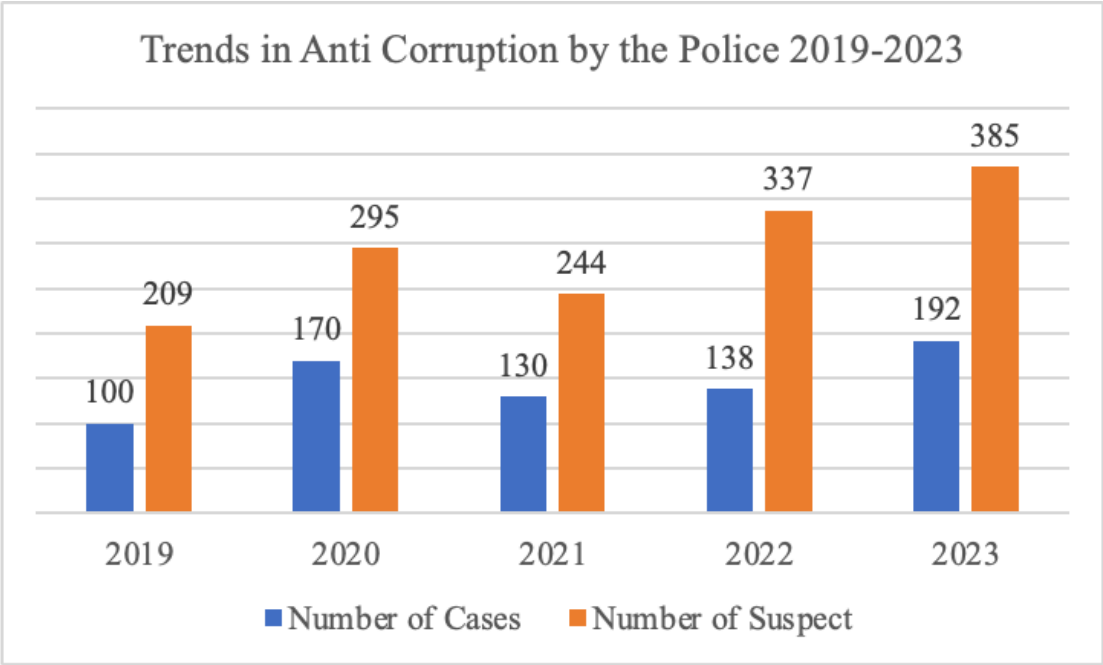
Graph 20. Trends in Anti Corruption Action by the Police 2019-2023

Mapping of Anti-Corruption Action by the Police by Region

The low number of monitored corruption cases handled by the Police is certainly highly unfortunate, considering that the Police have large amounts of resources in terms of numbers of personnel, which is greater than the other two law enforcers. Observing closely, the Police have 535 work units that are given the authority to handle corruption cases, consisting of 500 District Police offices in almost every District/City, 34 Regional Police offices at the provincial level, and 1 Bareskrim office at the national level.

Looking at the regional distribution of monitored corruption cases handled by the Police, the results are as follows:

Province	Number of Cases	Number of Suspects
Aceh	7	15
North Sumatra	9	17
Riau	9	19

West Sumatra	2	8
Jambi	6	14
Bengkulu	7	23
South Sumatra	1	1
Lampung	11	17
Bangka Belitung Islands	3	8
Riau Islands	5	8
Banten	6	9
Jakarta Special Capital Region	2	3
West Java	8	11
Central Java	16	19
Yogyakarta Special Region	1	1
East Java	16	33
North Kalimantan	2	3
West Kalimantan	3	4
Central Kalimantan	6	9
South Kalimantan	2	3
East Kalimantan	4	11
West Sulawesi	6	14
South Sulawesi	7	20
Southeast Sulawesi	9	17
Central Sulawesi	5	5
Gorontalo	1	2
North Sulawesi	8	17
Bali	3	5
NTB	7	13
NTT	11	22
North Maluku	0	0

Maluku	6	26
West Papua	1	3
Papua	0	0
Central Papua	0	0
Highland Papua	0	0
South Papua	0	0
Southwest Papua	1	4
National	1	1
TOTAL	**192**	**385**

Table 6. Mapping of Corruption Handling by Police by Province in 2023

Judging from the distribution of areas where cases of corruption were handled above, it is reasonable to suspect that there are a number of police work units, both at the Polres (district) and Polda (regional) levels, which do not carry out investigative work on corruption cases at all. In detail, of the 34 regional police offices at the provincial level, 9 (nine) did not handle a single corruption case, or that no information was found on corruption cases handled throughout 2023. The nine include North Sumatra, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Gorontalo, Southeast Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, North Maluku and Papua Regional Police Offices. However, it cannot be denied that this conclusion could also be caused by the lack of information on case handling within the Police, which is also very difficult for the public to access.

Therefore, the findings in this report need to be used as evaluation material by the National Police Chief to strengthen his commitment to eradicating corruption in the Police. The National Police Chief's discourse to form a Corruption Eradication Corps (Kortas Tipikor) also needs to be reviewed, because based on the results of this monitoring, the priority step that should be taken is to increase capacity and equalize the ability of police investigators and inquirers in handling corruption cases in each region. This is intended to gain public trust in the Police's commitment to eradicating corruption.

Apart from that, issues regarding coordination and supervision between the National Police Criminal Investigation Unit and the Directorate of the Crime of Corruption in police work units in each region also deserve the attention of the National Police Chief to be addressed. In this case, the National Police Chief can issue a decision, so that information regarding the handling of corruption cases handled by each Police work unit is handed over to Bareskrim for monitoring.

Mapping of Corruption Actors Handled by the Police

Based on monitoring results throughout 2023, the actors prosecuted by the Police are generally still limited to field operators (see graph 21). This is highly unfortunate, as with authority similar to other law enforcement agencies and also supported by the large numbers of personnel, the Police should have been able to investigate actors from the state administration, even those with political ties.

Similar to the Prosecutor's Office, the National Police, since October 2023, has a telegram letter issued by the National Police Chief number ST/1160/V/RES.1.24.2023 instructing to postpone the examination of public reports against suspected perpetrators of corruption who are also contestants in the 2024 election.
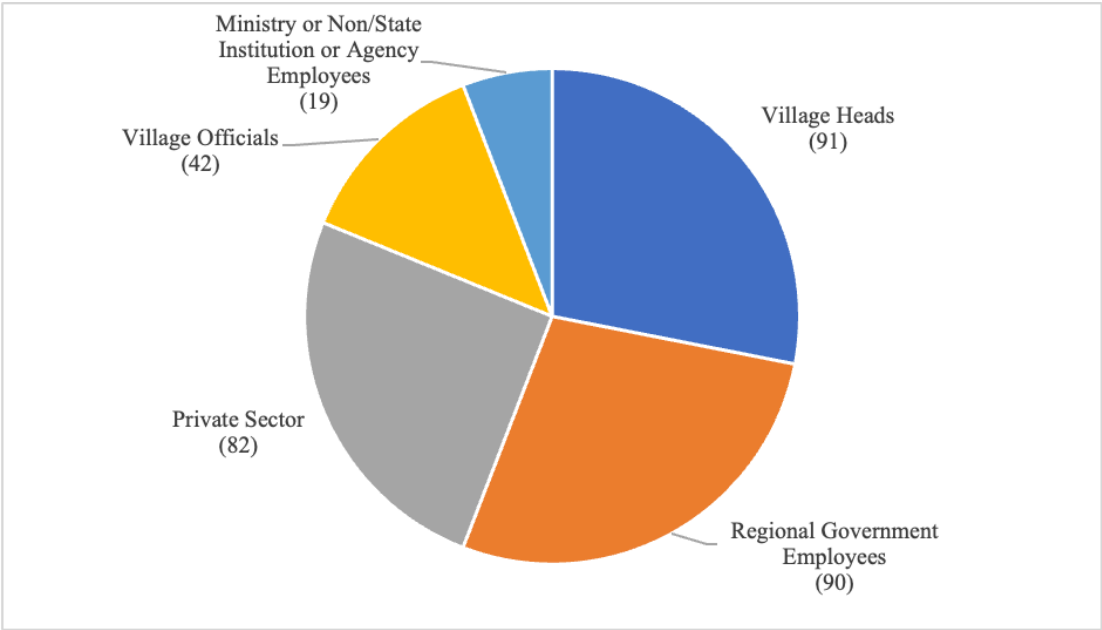
Graph 21. Top Five Corruption Actor Handled by the Police

Looking at the mapping of actors in the graph, there have been no breakthroughs made by the Police in cracking down on corruption suspects. However, at the end of 2023, the police, especially Polda Metro Jaya, handled a case that attracted a lot of public attention, namely, the alleged extortion of the former Minister of Agriculture, Syahrul Yasin Limpo. In the legal process, investigators succeeded in naming the active chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission for the 2019-2024 period, Firli Bahuri, as the suspect.

Even though receiving great appreciation from the public for the determination of Firli as a suspect, the legal process has stalled. Since November, the retired three-star police general has not been detained and his case has stalled at the investigation level. So far, public perception of the Chief of Police has begun to decline, due to his ignoring the poor performance of Polda

Metro Jaya. Supposedly, the National Police Chief could evaluate the performance of the Metro Jaya Police Chief as the person responsible for the legal process against Firli.

Anti-Corruption Actions by the Corruption Eradication Commission

The preamble to Law Number 30 of 2002 emphasized the historical context of the founding of the KPK. It was clearly and lucidly stated that the existence of the KPK was due to the consideration of the government and the DPR that other institutions that handled corruption cases were not functioning effectively and efficiently. Since its founding, the Corruption Eradication Commission has been successful and has become a model for exposing corrupt practices that have so far been untouched by the police and prosecutors. However, recently, many parties have begun to question the KPK's performance: in simple terms, zero achievements and a surfeit of controversy.

This is clearly caused by the events of 2019, when the Corruption Eradication Commission was emasculated through changes to its regulations by the government and the DPR. Its independent status disappeared along with the steps taken by the lawmakers to place the Commission under executive power. In addition, appointment of KPK leadership has been problematic, starting from the controversy and a series of alleged ethical violations committed by the leadership, and peaking with the naming of KPK Chair Firli Bahuri as a suspect on suspicion of extortion. The accumulation of controversies is increasingly forming a negative public perception of the KPK.

For an overview of the actions taken by the Corruption Eradication Commission in at least the last five years, see the graph below.
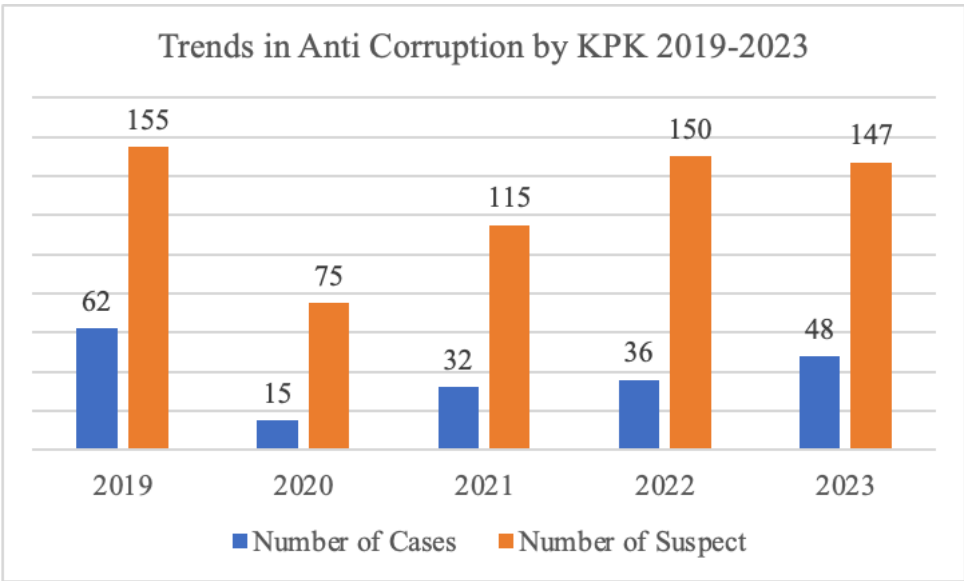
Graph 22. Trends in Anti Corruption Action by KPK 2019-2023

Even though in terms of quantity the numbers of cases and suspects are gradually increasing, this development is not significant enough. Moreover, of the 48 cases handled during 2023, only 8 (eight) cases were noted to have used the sting operation (OTT) approach, despite the approach being one of the strategies that has so far boosted the KPK's image in the eyes of the public in prosecuting corruption cases. In practice, so far the sting operations carried out by the Corruption Eradication Commission have been able to catch *in flagrante delicto* ministers, members and leaders of the DPR, even the chair of the Constitutional Court and judges of the Supreme Court.

Unfortunately, in the era of Firli Bahuri's leadership, OTT is no longer considered as an enforcement strategy. This can be seen based on the quantity of cases using the sting operation mechanism in the period 2016 to 2023 (see graph 23), where a significant and consistent decline since 2019 can be seen.
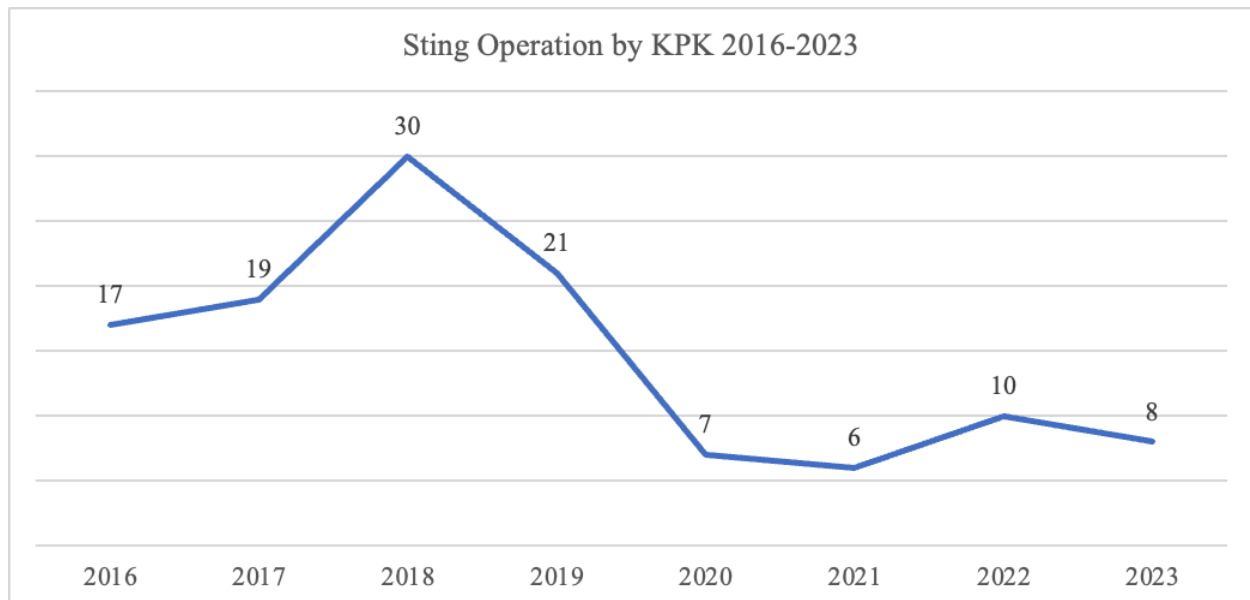
Graph 23. Sting Operation by KPK 2016-2023

Mapping of Anti-Corruption Action by the KPK by Region

The distribution of areas in corruption cases handled by the KPK is not evenly distributed compared to the performance of the Prosecutor's Office and the Police. This is understandable because the KPK only has one head office at the national level. This means that the number of KPK investigators or inquirers is not comparable when compared to the Prosecutor's Office or the Police.

Province	Number of Cases	Number of Suspects
Aceh	0	0

North Sumatra	0	0
Riau	3	5
West Sumatra	0	0
Jambi	0	0
Bengkulu	0	0
South Sumatra	1	1
Lampung	0	0
Bangka Belitung Islands	0	0
Riau Islands	1	1
Banten	0	0
Jakarta Special Capital Region	0	0
West Java	1	7
Central Java	1	7
Yogyakarta Special Region	2	2
East Java	3	8
North Kalimantan	0	0
West Kalimantan	0	0
Central Kalimantan	1	2
South Kalimantan	0	0
East Kalimantan	2	9
West Sulawesi	0	0
South Sulawesi	2	2
Southeast Sulawesi	1	4
Central Sulawesi	0	0
Gorontalo	0	0
North Sulawesi	0	0
Bali	0	0
NTB	1	1

|		
NTT	1	6
North Maluku	1	7
Maluku	2	2
West Papua	0	0
Papua	3	6
Central Papua	1	4
Highland Papua	0	0
South Papua	0	0
Southwest Papua	1	6
National	20	67
TOTAL	**48**	**147**

Table 7. Mapping of Corruption Handling by KPK by Province in 2023

However, another point to note regarding the performance of the Corruption Eradication Commission is the coordination and supervision authority possessed by this anti-corruption agency. Based on Article 6 letters b and c of Law no. 19 of 2019, the Corruption Eradication Commission has the authority to carry out coordination and supervision efforts on corruption cases handled by other law enforcement officials. This authority was then strengthened through the issuance of implementing regulations, namely, Presidential Regulation (Perpres) no. 102 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Supervision for the Eradication of the Crime of Corruption.

This could indicate that the poor performance of other law enforcement officials in handling corruption cases is influenced by the weak coordination and supervision functions carried out by the Corruption Eradication Commission.

Mapping of Corruption Actors Handled by the Corruption Eradication Commission

One of the important points of the KPK's presence to date is the reach of law enforcement which includes strategic actors in government. In 2023, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) has named at least 10 (ten) regional heads as suspects, either through new investigations or developing cases from the previous year (see graph 24).
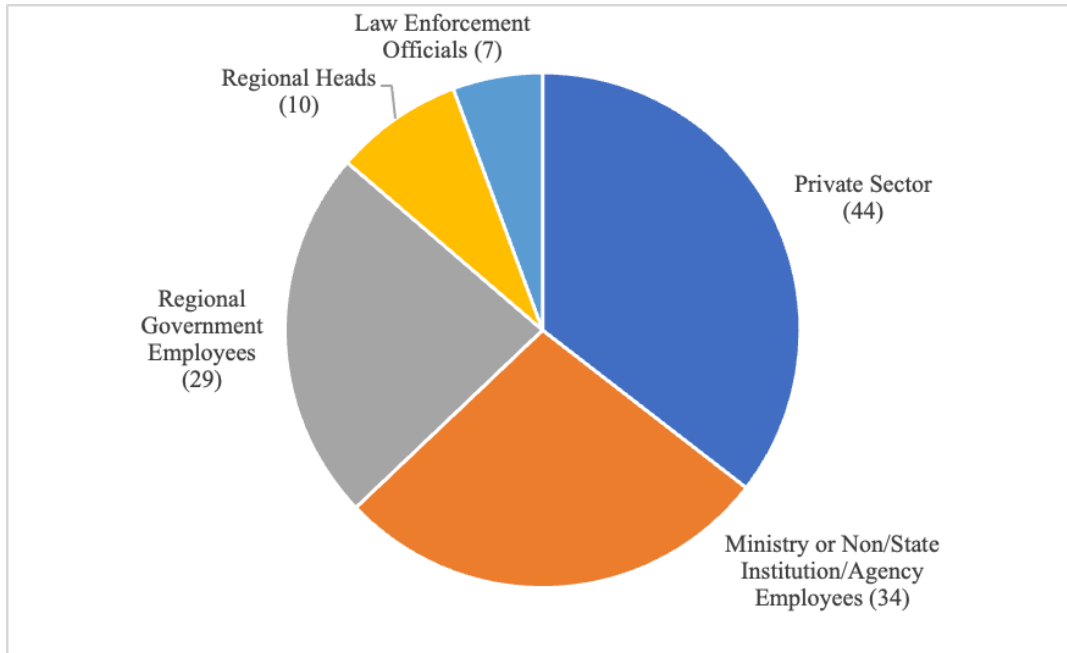
Graph 24. Top Five Corruption Actor Handled by KPK in 2023

Apart from that, suspects from law enforcement officials are also among the top five actors most frequently handled by the Corruption Eradication Commission. This is at least in line with the mandate of Article 11 of the Corruption Eradication Commission Law, where apart from state administrators, the KPK also has the authority to take action against corrupt law enforcement officials. One of the cases that has attracted public attention is the OTT against a number of Bondowoso District Attorney personnel, which also involved its leader, Puji Triasmoro.

Apart from that, after a failure, the KPK has also named former Supreme Court Judge Gazalba Saleh as a suspect, after his previously being acquitted during the trial process. Gazalba was charged with two articles at once, namely receiving gratuities and money laundering.

Conclusion

Based on the discussion of the results of 2023 corruption trends monitoring, the conclusions are as follows:

1. The number of corruption cases and suspects from monitoring results throughout 2023 has increased very significantly, where ICW succeeded in finding 791 cases with 1,695 persons being named as suspects by law enforcement officials;
2. From the cases that have been monitored, the potential state loss is IDR 28.4 trillion, the potential value of bribes and gratuities is IDR 422 billion, the potential value of extortion is IDR 10 billion, and the potential value of money laundering is IDR 256 billion;

3. In direct proportion to the high potential for state losses that have been uncovered, the investigative articles most frequently used by law enforcers are Article 2 paragraph (1) and Article 3 of the Corruption Law (State Losses), with 701 cases.

4. Law enforcement officials have not yet mainstreamed the use of the money laundering article as an effort to recover assets resulting from corruption, where throughout 2023, there were only 6 cases and 7 suspects charged with the article;

5. Throughout 2023, the modus operandi most commonly used by corruption suspects were carrying out or planning fictitious projects, misusing government budgets, and making fictitious accountability reports;

6. The village sector remains as the cluster most vulnerable to corruption (187 cases), followed by the government sector (109 cases), the utilities sector (103 cases), the banking sector (65 cases), and the education sector (58 cases);

7. In 2023, East Java province was the region with the highest number of corruption cases with information (64 cases), followed by North Sumatra (53 cases) and Central Java (47 cases);

8. Of the 1,695 people named as suspects, the background of the actors most frequently prosecuted was dominated by the private sector (441 people), followed by regional government employees at both provincial and district/city levels (419 people), and village heads (214 people). This is in line with the findings that the background of ASNs involved in corruption cases was only 38.1% of the total suspects;

9. The Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Indonesia experienced an increase in its enforcement performance, where throughout 2023, they succeeded in uncovering 551 cases and 1,163 people were named as suspects;

10. The Indonesian National Police experienced a stagnation in the number of cases and suspects handled, where in 2023 only 192 cases were found and 385 suspects were successfully investigated;

11. Since the revision of the Corruption Eradication Commission Law, the KPK's performance has not shown a positive trend, where in 2023, this anti-corruption agency only handled 48 cases and 147 suspects. Meanwhile, there were only 8 cases that used the sting operation approach.

Recommendations

For the Government and DPR

1. The trend of massive potential state losses from corruption cases in the last five years needs to be taken seriously for the government and DPR to take concrete steps and strengthen efforts to supervise the management of state finances in the sectors identified by the monitoring results to be the most prone to corruption;

2. The government and DPR must immediately prioritize the formation of legislative products that support efforts to eradicate corruption carried out by law enforcement officials, such as the revision of the Crime of Corruption Law, which substantially needs to adhere to a number of provisions in the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC). Apart from

that, the DPR must also immediately discuss the Asset Confiscation Bill related to criminal acts as an effort to return assets resulting from corruption crimes; and

3. Central and regional governments to immediately optimize the role of their Inspectorates functioning as a Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP) to prevent corruption in the government environment.

For Law Enforcement Officials (Prosecutor's Office, Police, and Corruption Eradication Commission)

1. The Prosecutor's Office, Police and Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) must regularly provide information regarding case handling, including follow-up to case handling through official websites that can be easily accessed by the public;
2. Every law enforcement leader must immediately evaluate the performance of investigating corruption cases carried out by investigators in their agency and periodically increase the capacity of its members and evenly distribute the capabilities of its personnel in each region; and
3. Every law enforcement officer must be more active in mainstreaming the use of money laundering articles as an effort to recover assets resulting from the crime of corruption.