

**PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN
VIENNA**

**GOOD PRACTICES AND INITIATIVES IN THE PREVENTION OF
CORRUPTION: AWARENESS-RAISING POLICIES AND PRACTICES WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ARTICLES 5, 7, 8, 10, 12 AND 13 OF THE UNCAC**

In response to the Secretary-General's note verbale CU 2011/45 (A) of 18 March 2011 and the reminder note verbale CU 2011/67(A) of 26 April 2011, the following data on the good practices and initiatives in the prevention of corruption: awareness-raising policies and practices with special reference to articles 5, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 13 of the UNCAC, is submitted to the Secretariat of the UNCAC.

Anti-Corruption Strategies and Plan of Action

Through the Presidential Instruction No. 9/2011, the Government of Indonesia launched the National Strategy and Plan of Action on the Prevention and Eradication of Corruption for the period of 2010-2025. This Instruction strengthened the previous Presidential Instruction 5/2004 and the Plan of Action for the period of 2004-2009.

There are 6 (six) national strategies in the new Presidential Instruction that in harmony with UNCAC, namely: prevention, criminalization, harmonization of laws and regulations, asset recovery, international cooperation and reporting mechanism.

Various preventive measures have been designed among others: (a) series of discussions at the national and provincial level to disseminate and raise the awareness of national stakeholders on the National Strategy and Plan of Action; (b) established the Anti Corruption Forum as a forum among the non-governmental organizations to observe the effective implementation of the National Strategy at the national and provincial level.

Joint Task Force

Each of government agencies also has series of preventive measures. For example, the Attorney General Office together with intelligence unit prepare blueprint of preventive measures and activities particularly in the planning and management of finance as well as in the procurement of goods and services at the local/provincial level.

E-Procurement

Transparency in procuring goods and services by Government Agencies is one of the priorities in the preventive measures as mandated by the Presidential Decree No.80/2003. This Decree is then amended and strengthened through the Law No.11/2008 on Information and Electronic Transaction.

The main objective of the policy is to develop the principle of proper management of public affairs and property, enhance the culture of transparency and accountability as well as to prevent corruption. The law has been implemented with significant progress at the national and local level despite some challenges, particularly at the local or provincial level, due to the lack of modern infrastructure to support its effective implementation. Started with 11 provinces implementing the e-procurement policy in 2008, today the policy has been implemented by 32 out of 33 provinces in Indonesia.

E-procurement law and regulations impacted not only the government and public sector but also private sector. The obligation to have an open and transparent mechanism in procuring goods and services has influenced the way private sector do their businesses at national as well as provincial level.

Participation of society

Participation of society is an important and significant element in the prevention and combating corruption in Indonesia. Participation of civil society is tangible and assured at all level/stages, started from their involvement in the planning of the preventive measures and policies; at the implementation stage together with the Government; and at the monitoring and evaluation stage as the checks and balances pillar to ensure the effective implementation of the anti-corruption policies and strategies. *Indonesia Procurement Watch, Center for Legal and Policies Study, and Indonesian Institute for Independent Judiciary (Leip)* were non-governmental organizations participated in the planning of the anti-corruption strategies and policies in Indonesia.

To encourage active participation of all stakeholders including society in the efforts to combat corruption, Indonesia's Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) has reporting mechanism whereas an individual can report a case of corruption through various means namely: letters, telephone, facsimile, text messaging, direct reporting, or the KPK Whistleblower System. The identity of the person who reports the crime will be securely kept in secret. When requested and/or necessary, the KPK will also provide physical protection.

Vienna, August 2011