

**Information requested from States parties regarding the role of national parliaments and other legislative bodies in preventing and combating corruption in all its forms (resolution 8/14 of the Conference of the State Parties to the UNCAC)**

**3. Please describe (cite and summarize) the measures/steps your country has taken, if any (or is planning to take, together with the related time frame) to promote the implementation of resolution 8/14.**

In relation to measures/steps that have been taken to promote the implementation of resolution 8/14, States parties may wish to consider including the following:

- **Measures taken to support the role and strengthen the capacity of parliaments and other legislative bodies to prevent and combat corruption, including in areas where they have a mandate for review or oversight:**

*In 2020, the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation of the Indonesian House of Representatives, in cooperation with the Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WfD), held a series of webinars to facilitate the exchange of best practices in terms of parliamentary oversight, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.*

*The Committee also translated the Global Organization of Parliamentarians against Corruption (GOPAC) tools, such as the GOPAC-IsDB-UNDP's Parliamentary Handbook to Improve Oversight in the Management of Development Aid and Implementing the SDGs and GOPAC's Handbook on Parliamentary Ethics and Conducts into the Indonesian language and disseminated them to the Indonesian House's committees as well as made it public both in softcopy and hardcopy editions.*

- **Measures taken by national parliaments or other legislative bodies to identify and implement any legislative or other measures that may be necessary to implement the Convention and address relevant recommendations emerging from the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the UNCAC:**

*The Indonesian House has adopted the Law on Amendment to Law on Witness and Victim Protection (Law No 31/2014) to strengthen the protection of reporting persons by addressing protection from any retaliation measures for civil and criminal lawsuits as recommended by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Implementation Review Group in June 2012.*

*The Indonesian House agreed to include the Bill on Asset Forfeiture and Bill to amend the Law No 31/1999 on Eradication of the Criminal Act of Corruption in the 2020-2024 National Legislation Program (Prolegnas). These bills, upon their deliberative process and adoption into law, may address further concerns raised by the Review of Implementation of the UNCAC (first and second cycles).*

- **Measures taken to strengthen interparliamentary dialogue and cooperation, including in coordination with the IPU and similar organizations, as appropriate, to promote the exchange of good practices relating to legislation, review and oversight controls in the fight against corruption, and measures taken to consider implementing those good practices in domestic law:**

*The Indonesian House of Representatives has engaged with several inter-parliamentary organizations such as the IPU and GOPAC in mainstreaming dialogue on the exchange of legislation good practices, review, and oversight controls in the fight against corruption.*

*Several parliamentarians from Indonesia are also members of GOPAC and SEAPAC, the GOPAC South East Asia chapter. The chair of the Committee for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation of the Indonesian House of Representatives, Dr. Fadli Zon, is the Vice-Chair of GOPAC and Chair of SEAPAC. Dr. Zon represents the Indonesian House and Chair of SEAPAC, delivered a panel presentation during the IPU – UN Annual Parliamentary Hearing 2021 (17-18 February 2021) regarding asset disclosure and beneficial ownership, whistleblower protection, and political financing. Several good practices on legislation from other countries have been noted in the event report and submitted to relevant committees for further study.*

*In 2016, the Indonesian House of Representatives in cooperation with GOPAC and the Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WfD) hosted a parliamentary workshop to complement the development of GOPAC-UNDP-Islamic Development Bank's parliamentary handbook for implementing the SDGs. The handbook compiles parliamentary best practices in development oversight mechanisms, especially within the context of SDGs. The Indonesian House has translated the handbook into the Indonesian Language and disseminated the publication in both digital and hardcopy to other committees.*

*Under the Indonesian House leadership, SEAPAC is currently devising a program to link UNCAC measures to regional legislations to explore the challenges and provide recommendations to implement UNCAC measures further.*

*The Indonesian House engages in open parliament activities both in the Global Legislative Openness Conference and the Open Government Partnership (OGP). As a result, there have been measures to implement a two-year Parliamentary Openness Action Plan since 2018. The new action plan will include measures to develop budget information and oversight systems and make them more transparent. These will strengthen oversight and control of the Indonesian House by enabling public access and participation.*

*The Indonesian House also conducts bilateral parliamentary cooperation with several countries, including the Parliament of Australia, to strengthen the capacity for effectively scrutinizing government expenditure. Under the Law on Parliaments adopted in 2014, a Public Account Committee has been reestablished as a standing committee of the Indonesian House.*

- **Measures taken to recognize the important role of parliaments and other legislative bodies in strengthening the implementation of the Convention, with a view to effectively preventing and combating corruption in all its forms and preventing money-laundering related to corruption by, inter-alia, promoting transparency and accountability in the management of public finances, exercising budget oversight, criminalizing corruption offences and facilitating the asset recovery process, in accordance with the chapter V of the Convention:**

*The Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia is in regular coordination with the State Finance Accountability Committee (BAKN) of the Indonesian House to strengthen budget oversight. The Indonesian House has established a Center of Study on State Finance Accountability to further provide expertise support in promoting transparency and accountability of public finances management and budget oversight. The center is a supporting system developed under the Indonesian Parliamentary Expertise Agency.*

*The Indonesian House encourages the Government to include asset recovery measures in all bilateral mutual legal assistance (MLA) in criminal matters. The latest example was the Law on ratification of the Treaty on MLA in Criminal Matters Between the Republic of Indonesia and the Swiss Confederation (No 5/2020), which facilitates the asset recovery process.*

- **Measures taken, in the framework of States parties' preparations for the UNGASS, to be held in 2021, to address the strengthening of the role of parliaments and other legislative bodies in preventing and combating**

**corruption in all its forms, while duly respecting the independence of the legislative authorities:**

*Through GOPAC, the Indonesian House has been proactively involved and engaged itself in the preparation process of the UNGASS. SEAPAC, the GOPAC South East Asia regional chapter, engaged several parliamentarians from South East Asia countries, including those who are members of Commission III (Law and Human Rights issues) from Indonesia for an Information Webinar on UNGASS 2021, in February. The Webinar is a parliamentary initiative to make the legislative institution more aware of the recent upcoming event of UNGASS 2021.*

- **Any good practices in relation to the role of parliaments and other legislative bodies in preventing and combating corruption:**

*The Indonesian House of Representatives had a coaching clinic conducted by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) in 2019 for annual reporting of asset disclosure in digital manners.*

**4. Please provide examples of the implementation of those measures, including related court or other cases and available statistics.**

- Reports by national parliaments or other legislative bodies on their efforts to implement the Convention:  
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- Reports on good practices in relation to the role of national parliaments or other legislative bodies in preventing and combating corruption, either by such legislative bodies or third-party observers:  
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