

GIRI SUPRAPDIONO

Direktur Sosialisasi dan Kampanye Antikorupsi KPK

Giri telah bergabung dengan KPK sejak tahun 2005. Saat ini, mengelola kampanye dan sosialisasi antikorupsi sebagai bagian dari pendidikan antikorupsi. Sudah 9 tahun menjadi Direktur di KPK. Sebagai Direktur pendidikan dan Pelayanan Masyarakat untuk menjalankan pendidikan, sosialisasi dan kampanye di semua jenjang pendidikan, mulai dari sekolah dasar hingga pendidikan tinggi. Selain itu, Ia juga bertanggung jawab melakukan perbaikan pendidikan antikorupsi pada lingkup lembaga pemerintah, masyarakat sipil, partai politik dan sektor swasta, serta mengimplementasikan kampanye antikorupsi di tingkat pusat dan daerah, terutama kepada para pemangku kepentingan dan komunitas yang mewakili kelompok profesional, kaum muda, wanita, dan netizen.



Sebelumnya, pada tahun 2012 hingga 2018 Ia menjabat sebagai Direktur Gratifikasi KPK yang bertanggung jawab dalam penguatan integritas di lingkup pemerintah dan sektor swasta dengan mengembangkan sistem anti-gratifikasi dan anti-suap, sistem pelaporan gratifikasi nasional, melakukan deteksi dan investigasi, dan menerbitkan regulasi terkait gratifikasi. Ia juga pernah menjadi Koordinator spesialis hubungan internasional dan bantuan hukum untuk kasus korupsi antar negara di KPK, Koordinator Proyek Nasional untuk *United Nations Population Fund* (UNFPA) di Jakarta, Peneliti Universitas, Konsultan di Bappenas dan beberapa perusahaan swasta. Ia memiliki banyak pengalaman dan pengetahuan dalam pemberantasan korupsi di Indonesia yang mencakup bidang Pencegahan, Pendidikan dan Penindakan. Sebagai bagian dari KPK sejak 2005, Ia telah menyaksikan berbagai perkembangan dan gejolak yang terjadi di KPK.

Dalam kancah Internasional, Ia aktif dalam berbagai kegiatan antikorupsi, diantaranya menjadi anggota dari *International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities* (IAACA), Inisiator dan Fasilitator dalam penyusunan *Jakarta Principle of Anti-Corruption Agency*, Tenaga Ahli Indonesia untuk melakukan reviu UNCAC, Inisiator dalam pendirian APEC ECT-NET, Anggota kelompok *Anti-Corruption & Transparency Initiative* (ADB-OECD), Kepala sekretariat panitia *South East Asia Parties Against Corruption* (SEA-PAC), Delegasi Indonesia untuk APEC ACTWG, COSP-UNCAC, Kelompok kerja antisuap OECD, G20 ACTWG, SEAPAC, IAACA, SOMTC, Organisasi multilateral, Perjanjian negosiasi bilateral, dsb.

Dengan berbagai pengalaman tersebut, Ia kerap diundang sebagai pembicara dalam berbagai kegiatan antikorupsi di tingkat internasional dan nasional.



MELAWAN KORUPSI SELAGI BISA

GIRI SUPRAPDIONO
Direktur Sosialisasi dan Kampanye Antikorupsi KPK

HISTORY NOTES

JAKARTA PRINCIPLES

*Jakarta Statements on the Principles of
Anti Corruption Agency
26-27 Nov 2012*

ANTI-CORRUPTION AGENCIES OUR NEIGHBOUR*

- CPIB Singapore – Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau –1952
- MACC Malaysia – Anti Corruption Agency –1967
- ICAC Hong Kong – Independent Commission Against Corruption –1974
- ACB Brunei – Anti Corruption Bureau –1982
- ICAC New South Wales Australia - 1989
- NAB Pakistan – National Accountability Bureau –1999
- NACC Thailand – National Anti Corruption Commission–1999
- CCAC Macau – Commission Against Corruption –1999
- ACRC/KICAC South Korea –2008/2002
- Central Vigilance Commission of India – 2003
- **KPK Indonesia – Corruption Eradication Commission –2002**
- ACC Bangladesh – Anti Corruption Commission –2004
- IAAC Mongolia – Independent Authority Against Corruption–2006
- NCPB China - National Corruption Prevention Bureau -2007 etc
- MEC Afghanistan –Anti Corruption Monitoring & Evaluation Committee - 2011
- BIANCO Madagascar – Bureau Independent Anti Corruption - 2004
- ACA Egypt – Administrative Control Authority - 1964
- ACCM Myanmar – Anti Corruption Commission of Myanmar - 2013



SOUTH AFRICA'S FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION WEAKENED BY DISBANDING OF SPECIAL ANTI-CORRUPTION UNIT

06 May 2008

TRENDING



Higher number of students obtain straight As in their SPM



Permafang Pasir rep: charged with outraging modesty of a woman



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I was threatened, bullied, called a traitor, says MACC chief

By NSTP Team - May 22, 2018 @ 2:43pm



KEVIN MORAIS MURDER CASE

Datuk Anthony Kevin Morais was a Deputy Public Prosecutor for the Attorney General's Chambers of MACC .



8 men, including army doctor, charged over murder of Malaysian prosecutor Kevin Morais

KUALA LUMPUR (THE STAR/ASIA NEWS NETWORK) - Eight men, including an army doctor, have been charged over the murder of Deputy Public Prosecutor (DPP) Anthony Kevin Morais.

G. Gunasegaran, 47; R. Dineshwaran, 23; Thinesh Kumar, 22; M. Viswanath, 25; S. Nirmalan, 22, and S. Ravi Chandran, 44, allegedly committed the offence between 7am and 9pm on their way from Dutamas, Sentul to USJ1 Subang Jaya on Sept 4.

All six were charged with murder under Section 302 of the Penal Code at the magistrate's court here on Monday.



Jenayah: Pembunuhan Tragis Kevin Morais, Mayat Dijumpai Dal...

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EVERYTHINGNEWS SEPTEMBER 20, 2013 / 1:50 AM / UPDATED 8 YEARS AGO

Nigerian governor gave \$15 million cash bribe in bag, court hears

By Estelle Sharbon

5 MIN READ



LONDON (Reuters) - Desperate to halt a probe into his finances, Nigerian governor James Ibori tried to bribe anti-corruption boss Nuhu Ribadu in 2007 with \$15 million in cash in a bag so heavy one man alone could not lift it, Ribadu told a London court on Thursday.



**MOVEMENT IN DEFENDING & GUARDING
OF KPK FROM UNDUE INFLUENCE AND
INTERVENTION**





Bambang Widjojanto
KPK Commissioner 2011-2015



Abraham Samad
KPK Commissioner 2011-2015



Chandra M Hamzah
KPK Commissioner 2007-2011



Bibit Samad
KPK Commissioner 2007-2011



Antasari Azhar
KPK Commissioner 2007-2011

Was arrested by the police,
after KPK announcing the
investigation of grand
corruption case

Was prosecuted for murder
(assumed framed) after KPK
investigating corruption case
of President's relative

ACID ATTACK ON KPK'S INVESTIGATOR



Unidentified men splashed acid to Novel Baswedan April 11, 2017, and severely damaged his eyes. Novel Baswedan had undergone multiple eye operations to recover his sight. The last treatment took place in Singapore. Now, He's already back to work.



KPK'S EMPLOYMENT UNION (*WADAH PEGAWAI KPK*) MOVEMENTS IN SUPPORTING NOVEL.
The Union demanded the government to establish Fact Finding Joint Team (TGPF) in order to reveal the attack case.



Challenges to Keep Independent

Indonesia's political elites drive anti-graft agency into jeopardy

January 12, 2017 (over 11k)



Indonesia's Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) is often hailed as an example of a successful anti-corruption agency. KPK's workload is enormous as Indonesia's biggest economy continues to be riddled with corruption, but its track record serves as a benchmark for anti-corruption agencies in countries grappling with the problem.

But while KPK wins acclaim around the world, Indonesia's own political elite is driving the agency towards a perilous fate while destabilizing President Joko Widodo's popularity known as Jokowi's leadership.

The leadership of Indonesia's Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) and other political allies, who backed Jokowi's run for office, are undermining his government by pushing for a suspect candidate for chief of police. They are leaving Jokowi to deal with police reprisals after the KPK declared the nominated candidate a graft suspect.

The public is pressuring the president to act decisively to end this political farrar.

<http://theconversation.com/indonesias-political-elites-drive-anti-graft-agency-into-jeopardy-37364>

JakartaGlobe

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KPK YOU NEVER WALK ALONE

2015: The Year the KPK Came Under Attack

Articles in a show of support of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) march in Jakarta on Jan. 30, 2015. (Photo: M. Agung Ralelei)

By: Nirvel Rayda | on 6:35 PM December 06, 2015
Category: News, Featured, Corruption

Jakarta. As 2015 draws to a close, the Jakarta Globe will for the next few weeks take a look at some of the stories that shaped Indonesia this year – from the choking haze affecting hundreds of thousands of people across Sumatra, Kalimantan and neighboring Singapore and Malaysia, to the many controversial statements aired by senior public officials.

For our first review of 2015, we chose to focus on the many blatant attempts to undermine the much-respected Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), whose officials were at the receiving end of one malicious blow after another, starting with the seemingly trumped up charges against its commissioners and investigators, to the many attempts by the House of Representatives – a long time foe of the KPK – to pass into law a series of legislations that would weaken the agency.

Such attempts were not new, but never were they executed on a scale so massive as what the nation witnessed this year.

However, these underhanded schemes also spurred millions of Indonesians to rise up and take to the streets as well as social media in defense of the anti-graft body, which has successfully unraveled countless corruption cases and placed hundreds of corrupt officials and politicians behind bars.

The beginning

The attacks began when President Joko Widodo sent a letter to the House of Representatives on Jan. 9 asking them to vet his

<http://jakartaglobe.id/news/2015-year-kpk-came-attack/>



Novel Baswedan, give information to media in Corruption Eradication Commission, Jakarta, May 3, 2015. (TEMPO/Utami Sukarna)

HOME > NATIONAL
WEDNESDAY, 20 JUNE, 2018 | 10:25 WIB

'Big Man' Backing Novel Baswedan Attackers, Lawyer Says

Zoom Out Zoom In Normal

TEMPO.CO, Jakarta – Muhammad Ianur, the lawyer of KPK's senior investigator Novel Baswedan, suspects there is a 'big man' protecting the people who attacked his client.

"That's what Novel suspects. He suspects that the person backing his attackers is a general, and that was why [the attackers] had the guts to return and show their presence," Ianur told Tempo on Tuesday, June 19.

Novel had said that he still received threats after returning from Singapore to get an eye surgery. He said that he saw the alleged attackers across his house when he arrived in Indonesia on February 22, 2018.

"When I got home on February 22, the attacker was there," he said in June 17.

<https://en.tempo.co/read/news/2018/06/20/055919346/Big-Man-Backing-Novel-Baswedan-Attackers-Lawyer-Says>

Challenges to keep Independent

(attempts to amend the KPK law)

Amid graft allegations, House revives KPK law amendment plan

JP Nurul Fitri Ramadhani
The Jakarta Post

Jakarta | Wed, March 15, 2017 | 12:26 pm



Judges preside over the first hearing of a corruption case related to the \$250,000 dollar procurement of e-ID cards at the Jakarta Corruption Court on March 9. (AP/Jafira La Bara)

Fight Against KPK Law Amendment Begins

Wednesday, 10 February 2016, 13:20:00 WIB - Politics



Risa Mariska (left) and Ihsan Soelastio (second left) from the PDIP faction. They were among the politicians who submitted the draft amendment of the KPK Law, Jakarta, Monday (1/2). (ANTARA)

JAKARTA, GRES, NEWS – The public, not excluding netizens, have begun their fight against the House of Representatives' plan to amend the Law No.30/2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). An online petition against the amendment has successfully collected 57,000 signatures.

Delegates from the Coalition of the Anti-Corruption Civilians today met with the House's Legislative Body. One of the delegates, Donal Fariz, from the Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) said the plan is not something new, but there are a few things that the parliament members should have remembered.

"The document of a meeting between the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, and the House of Representatives Commission III, states that one of the conclusions of the meeting is that the revision of the KPK Law would be conducted after the Criminal Code (KUHP) and the Criminal Code (KUHP) and the Criminal Code Procedure (KUHAP)," Donal said, Tuesday (8/2).

To date, the House of Representatives has passed the Criminal Code and Criminal Code Procedure revision

Home > News Report > Amendments to Anti-corruption Law Will Weaken Anti-corruption Measures

Amendments to Anti-corruption Law Will Weaken Anti-corruption Measures

21 March 2017, 10:31 WIB | By: marwati | 592 | PDF Version



Politics on amendments to anti-corruption law still continue. The strong response from the public has not stopped parliamentarians from discussing such amendments. Amendments to contentious issues are seen as a way by the Parliament (DPR) to weaken the Anti-corruption Commission (KPK). Deputy Chairman of the Commission, Laode M Syarif, said such amendments were actually not necessary.

"Anti-corruption measures that are taken by the Anti-corruption Commission are effective enough, thus amendments to anti-corruption law are not necessary. The ongoing attempts to amend it will impact systematically to the weakening of anti-corruption measures," said Laode in the seminar held by Centre for Anti-corruption Studies (PUKAT) of UGM on Monday (20/3) in the University Club UGM.

In the seminar titled *Tracking the Role and Performance of Parliament on Anti-corruption*, Laode said the Parliament needs to listen to the Commission to know what is needed for anti-corruption movement, instead of limiting the manoeuvres of the Commission. He raised the wiretapping issue done by the Commission, which he said was not a case to worry about, just need to be specifically regulated.

UNCAC Article 6 - Preventive anti- corruption body or bodies

1. Each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system, ensure the existence of a body or bodies, as appropriate, that prevent corruption by such means as:

....

2. Each State Party shall grant the body or bodies referred to in paragraph 1 of this article the necessary independence, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system, **to enable the body or bodies to carry out its or their functions effectively and free from any undue influence.** The necessary material resources and specialized staff, as well as the training that such staff may require to carry out their functions, should be provided.

UNCAC Article 36 - Specialized authorities

227

Each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system, ensure the existence of a body or bodies or persons specialized in combating corruption through **law enforcement**. Such body or bodies or persons shall be granted the necessary **independence, in accordance with the fundamental principles of the legal system** of the State Party, to be able to carry out their functions effectively and **without any undue influence**. Such persons or staff of such body or bodies should have the appropriate training and resources to carry out their tasks.

Rekomendasi UNCAC Review I & II untuk Pasal 6 & 36

Memastikan independensi badan-badan anti-korupsi di Indonesia untuk menjalankan fungsinya secara efektif dan bebas dari pengaruh yang tidak semestinya, dengan mempertimbangkan adopsi the Jakarta Statement on Principles for Anti-Corruption Agencies, termasuk dukungan penuh terhadap sumber daya material yang diperlukan dan staf yang memiliki keahlian (pasal. 6 (2))



A grayscale background image showing a hand holding a pen, writing on a piece of paper. The image is slightly blurred, focusing on the text overlay.

THE JAKARTA PRINCIPLES 2012



giri.suprapdiono

giri.suprapdiono THE INITIATORS
JAKARTA PRINCIPLES

Back to 2012, me and samuel.

Dimitri Vlassis (RIP), Chief of Anti
Corruption Division United Nations on
Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) said to us:"It is impossible to agreed upon the
anticorruption principles among the

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11 MINUTES AGO



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Jakarta Statement on Principles for Anti-Corruption Agencies


Jakarta, 26-27 November 2012



On 26-27 November 2012, current and former heads of anti-corruption agencies (ACAs), anti-corruption practitioners and experts from around the world gathered in Jakarta at the invitation of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) Indonesia, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to discuss a set of "Principles for Anti-Corruption Agencies" to promote and strengthen the independence and effectiveness of ACAs.



The participants included several heads of ACAs and representatives of regional networks, notably the Network of National Anti-Corruption Institutions in West Africa, the Southeast Asian Parties Against Corruption, the Arab Anti-Corruption and Integrity Network, the Southern African Forum Against Corruption, the East African Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities, and the European Partners Against Corruption/European anti-corruption contact point network (EPAC/EACN).



Representatives from the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and Transparency International took part in the proceedings. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the World Bank also submitted contributions to the Conference.

The Principles

1. **Recommend** the following principles to ensure the independence and effectiveness of ACAs:

- **MANDATE:** ACAs shall have clear mandates to tackle corruption through prevention, education, awareness raising, investigation and prosecution, either through one agency or multiple coordinated agencies;
- **COLLABORATION:** ACAs shall not operate in isolation. They shall foster good working relations with state agencies, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, including international cooperation;
- **PERMANENCE:** ACAs shall, in accordance with the basic legal principles of their countries, be established by proper and stable legal framework, such as the Constitution or a special law to ensure continuity of the ACA;
- **APPOINTMENT:** ACA heads shall be appointed through a process that ensures his or her apolitical stance, impartiality, neutrality, integrity and competence;
- **CONTINUITY:** In the event of suspension, dismissal, resignation, retirement or end of tenure, all powers of the ACA head shall be delegated by law to an appropriate official in the ACA within a reasonable period of time until the appointment of the new ACA head;
- **REMOVAL:** ACA heads shall have security of tenure and shall be removed only through a legally

- **REMUNERATION:** ACA employees shall be remunerated at a level that would allow for the employment of sufficient number of qualified staff;
- **AUTHORITY OVER HUMAN RESOURCES:** ACAs shall have the power to recruit and dismiss their own staff according to internal clear and transparent procedures;
- **ADEQUATE AND RELIABLE RESOURCES:** ACAs shall have sufficient financial resources to carry out their tasks, taking into account the country's budgetary resources, population size and land area. ACAs shall be entitled to timely, planned, reliable and adequate resources for the gradual capacity development and improvement of the ACA's operations and fulfillment of the ACA's mandate;
- **FINANCIAL AUTONOMY:** ACAs shall receive a budgetary allocation over which ACAs have full management and control without prejudice to the appropriate accounting standards and auditing requirements;
- **INTERNAL ACCOUNTABILITY:** ACAs shall develop and establish clear rules and standard operating procedures, including monitoring and disciplinary mechanisms, to minimise any misconduct and abuse of power by ACAs;
- **EXTERNAL ACCOUNTABILITY:** ACAs shall strictly adhere to the rule of law and be accountable to mechanisms established to prevent any abuse of power;
- **PUBLIC REPORTING:** ACAs shall formally report at least annually on their activities to the public;
- **PUBLIC COMMUNICATION AND ENGAGEMENT:** ACAs shall communicate and engage with the public regularly in order to ensure public confidence in its independence, fairness and effectiveness.

Jakarta Statement on Principles for Anti-Corruption Agencies (2012)

related to anti-corruption conditionality

1. Recommend the following principles to ensure the independence and effectiveness of ACAs:

- **COLLABORATION:** ACAs shall not operate in isolation. They shall foster good working relations with state agencies, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, including international cooperation;
- **PUBLIC COMMUNICATION AND ENGAGEMENT:** ACAs shall communicate and engage with the public regularly in order to ensure public confidence in its independence, fairness and effectiveness.

2. Encourage ACAs to promote the above principles within their respective agencies, countries and regional networks of ACAs;

3. Encourage ACAs to promote these principles to assist members of the executive and the legislature, criminal justice practitioners and the public in general, to better understand and support ACAs in carrying out their functions;

4. Call upon ACAs to appeal to their respective Governments and other stakeholders to promote the above principles in international fora on anti-corruption.



Based on those principles, **KPK** encourages government to **strengthen anti-corruption** commitments while partnering with international financial institutions

Jakarta Principles as Common Accepted Standard



Revisiting the Jakarta Principles on sideline event of 7th COSP UNCAC 2017

Endorsed by International Association of Anti Corruption Authorities (IAACA) in 2014 meeting in Panama

Noted by the COSP UNCAC in 2013 and 2017 Resolutions

Recalling that States Parties to UNCAC shall take effective measures to enhance and, where necessary, to establish channels of communication between their competent authorities, agencies and services in order to facilitate the secure and rapid exchange of information concerning all aspects of the offences covered by UNCAC (Article 48 UNCAC);

Taking note of the Jakarta Statement on Principles for Anti-Corruption Agencies adopted in November 2012 to ensure the independence and effectiveness of anti-corruption agencies (ACAs), including those with law enforcement mandates;

Considering the need to strengthen the effectiveness of international cooperation between anti-corruption law enforcement authorities;

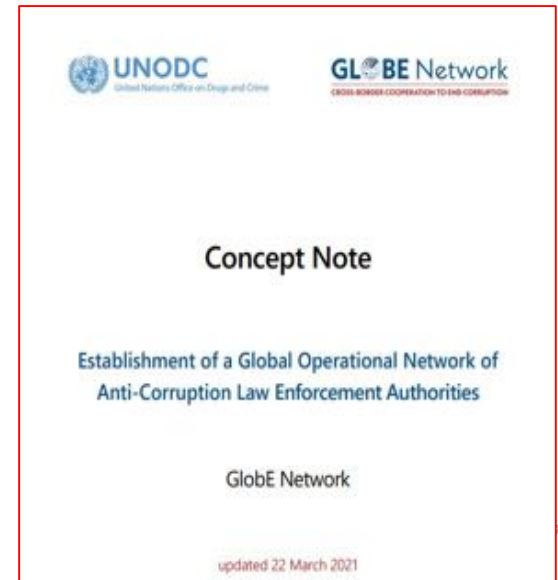
Mindful of the rule of law, integrity, transparency, accountability, international peace and security, economic and social development and human rights;

Taking note of the G20 Anti-Corruption Ministerial Meeting on 22 October 2020 and the G20 Riyadh Summit Leaders Declaration, which, inter alia, welcomed the "Riyadh initiative for Enhancing International Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Cooperation, through the Creation of a Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities";

The GlobE Network is established under the auspices of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and is open to Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities of Member States of the United Nations and State Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption. The Network was launched on the occasion of the Special Session of the General Assembly against corruption on 3 June 2021.



Creation of a global network for the purpose of establishing and enhancing direct contact between anti-corruption law enforcement authorities, empowering a wider range of countries to engage in informal international cooperation, and complementing the other existing platforms for such cooperation



JAKARTA PRINCIPLES 1-5

- 1. Recommend the following principles to ensure the independence and effectiveness of ACAs:
- MANDATE: ACAs shall have clear mandates to tackle corruption through prevention, education, awareness raising, investigation and prosecution, either through one agency or multiple coordinated agencies; [?]
- COLLABORATION: ACAs shall not operate in isolation. They shall foster good working relations with state agencies, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, including international cooperation; [?]
- PERMANENCE: ACAs shall, in accordance with the basic legal principles of their countries, be established by proper and stable legal framework, such as the Constitution or a special law to ensure continuity of the ACA;
- APPOINTMENT: ACA heads shall be appointed through a process that ensures his or her apolitical stance, impartiality, neutrality, integrity and competence;

JAKARTA PRINCIPLES 5-9

- **CONTINUITY:** In the event of suspension, dismissal, resignation, retirement or end of tenure, all powers of the ACA head shall be delegated by law to an appropriate official in the ACA within a reasonable period of time until the appointment of the new ACA head;
- **REMOVAL:** ACA heads shall have security of tenure and shall be removed only through a legally established procedure equivalent to the procedure for the removal of a key independent authority specially protected by law (such as the Chief Justice);
- **ETHICAL CONDUCT:** ACAs shall adopt codes of conduct requiring the highest standards of ethical conduct from their staff and a strong compliance regime;
- **IMMUNITY:** ACA heads and employees shall have immunity from civil and criminal proceedings for acts committed within the performance of their mandate. ACA heads and employees shall be protected from malicious civil and criminal proceedings

JAKARTA PRINCIPLES 10-13

- REMUNERATION: ACA employees shall be remunerated at a level that would allow for the employment of sufficient number of qualified staff;
- AUTHORITY OVER HUMAN RESOURCES: ACAs shall have the power to recruit and dismiss their own staff according to internal clear and transparent procedures;
- ADEQUATE AND RELIABLE RESOURCES: ACAs shall have sufficient financial resources to carry out their tasks, taking into account the country's budgetary resources, population size and land area. ACAs shall be entitled to timely, planned, reliable and adequate resources for the gradual capacity development and improvement of the ACA's operations and fulfillment of the ACA's mandate;
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JAKARTA PRINCIPLES 13-16

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JAKARTA PRINCIPLES

- 2. Encourage ACAs to promote the above principles within their respective agencies, countries and regional networks of ACAs;
- 3. Encourage ACAs to promote these principles to assist members of the executive and the legislature, criminal justice practitioners and the public in general, to better understand and support ACAs in carrying out their functions;
- 4. Call upon ACAs to appeal to their respective Governments and other stakeholders to promote the above principles in international fora on anti-corruption.
- **5. Express appreciation and gratitude to the Corruption Eradication Commission of Indonesia for hosting the International Conference “Principles for Anti-Corruption Agencies” with support from the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to reflect and agree on principles for ACAs.**

ROLES ASSUMED BY CIVIL SOCIETY IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION (cont'd)

Disseminating anti-corruption **initiatives and awareness**; **influencing & shaping** public opinion and counter-public opinion

Guarding the KPK against intrusion, infiltration, cooptation, as well as distortion

Serving as **critical watchdog** on the KPK's work and performance as well as on Indonesia's anti-corruption drive in general

Influencing & lobbying law and policy making relevant to corruption eradication

Serving as **pressure group**: in law and policy making, establishment of and appointment to state auxiliary bodies concerned with good governance, etc

Serving in **critical ad hoc committees** such as serving in the selection committees of the KPK leadership as well as the leadership of state auxiliary bodies concerned with good governance

Serving as **attorneys fighting the 'corruptors fight back'** phenomenon, e.g. attorneys of Bibit and Chandra

Terima Kasih

