

CATATAN DAN PROYEKSI GERAKAN ANTIKORUPSI SEKTOR SUMBER DAYA ALAM PASCA G20 INDONESIA 2022

Jakarta, 8 Desember 2022

G20 Bali Leader's Declaration

49. We will continue to lead by example through strengthening and implementing our obligations and commitments to anti-corruption efforts including **through legally binding instruments, while renewing our commitment to zero tolerance for corruption.** We emphasize the importance of transparency and accountability for both public and private sector as a crucial part of a collective recovery effort. We underscore the important role of auditing as well as public participation and anti-corruption education in preventing and tackling any form of corruption. We recall our commitments and call on all countries to criminalise bribery, including bribery of foreign public officials, and effectively prevent, combat, detect, investigate, prosecute and sanction bribery. We will further work to strengthen international cooperation and legal frameworks to combat economic crimes including corruption related to organized crime and money laundering, including, on a voluntary basis, through existing networks and initiatives such as GlobE and the G20 Denial of Entry Experts Network. We will share information on our actions towards criminalising foreign bribery and enforcing foreign bribery legislation in line with Article 16 of UNCAC and look forward to enlarging participation to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, as appropriate. We reaffirm our commitment to deny safe haven to corruption offenders and their assets, in accordance to domestic laws. We also recognize the importance of mitigating corruption risk in all sectors. **We will further strengthen our engagement with and promote active participation by stakeholders such as academia, civil society, media and the private sector, including to advance a culture of integrity.**

G20 Bali Leader's Declaration

50. We recognize the need for the international community to step up their efforts to effectively **combat money laundering, terrorism financing, and proliferation financing**. We reaffirm our commitment to delivering the strategic priorities of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and its FATF Style Regional Bodies (FSRBs) to lead global action to respond to these threats. We welcome **the initiative by the FATF to promote implementation of international standards on virtual assets, in particular the “travel rule”, and transparency of beneficial ownership, and acknowledge their role in the fight against systemic corruption and environmental crimes, which gravely impact economies and societies**. We support the ongoing work of the FATF to enhance global efforts to seize criminal proceeds and return funds to victims and states in line with domestic frameworks. We encourage **all G20 members to strengthen collaboration to adopt and effectively implement the FATF standards**
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The G20 High-Level Principles on Enhancing the Role of Auditing in Tackling Corruption

- *Principle 1: Support the role of auditing bodies in contributing to preventing and countering corruption*
 - *Principle 2: Strengthen the role and capacity of SAIs and public sector internal auditors to identify, prevent and counter corruption in accordance with their mandates*
 - *Principle 3: Develop robust national frameworks to promote the follow-up of the audit findings related to corruption.*
 - *Principle 4: Strengthen efforts to build and enhance cooperation among SAIs, IAFs, anti-corruption agencies, law enforcement and other relevant institutions in countering corruption*
 - *Principle 5: Promote the use of information and communications technologies (ICTs) to support the role of auditing in countering corruption*
 - *Principle 6: Encourage the private sector audit profession to take a role in identifying and reporting corruption*
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Principle 1: Support the role of auditing bodies in contributing to preventing and countering corruption

- Establishing a clear legal basis and framework of ethics, integrity, and codes of conduct for auditors, and ensuring its effective implementation, in accordance with the fundamental principles of domestic frameworks and legal systems.
 - Enhancing integrity, transparency, independence, accountability and good governance of public and private sector auditors, in accordance with the fundamental principles of domestic frameworks and legal systems and, where applicable, with international good practices.
 - Enhancing citizen and stakeholders' awareness of SAI's and internal audit functions (IAF)'s role, responsibilities, and audit works in contributing to preventing and countering corruption.
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Principle 2: Strengthen the role and capacity of SAls and public sector internal auditors to identify, prevent and counter corruption in accordance with their mandates

- Protecting the independence of SAls and, as applicable, other oversight bodies, to enable them to carry out their functions effectively and free from any undue influence, consistent with the INTOSAI Lima and Mexico Declarations.
 - Adopting systems for recruitment, hiring, retention, promotion, and retirement of public officials of the SAI and IAF, based on the principles of efficiency, merit and transparency.
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Principle 4: Strengthen efforts to build and enhance cooperation among SAs, IAFs, anti-corruption agencies, law enforcement and other relevant institutions in countering corruption

- Encouraging the establishment of communication channels to enable civil society to share information on possible cases of corruption to audit and/or anti-corruption authorities.
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BPK SERAHKAN LHP KEPATUHAN PENGENDALIAN DAN PENGAWASAN PENGGUNAAN KAWASAN HUTAN TANPA IZIN BIDANG KEHUTANAN PADA KEMENTERIAN LHK

📅 25 Maret 2022

» Unduh Siaran Pers

Jakarta, Jumat (25 Maret 2022) - Pada semester II tahun 2021, Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (BPK) melakukan pemeriksaan dengan tujuan tertentu (DTT) atas pengendalian dan pengawasan penggunaan kawasan hutan tanpa izin bidang kehutanan pada Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (KLHK). Pemeriksaan tersebut dilakukan berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 15 Tahun 2004 tentang Pemeriksaan Pengelolaan dan Tanggung Jawab Keuangan Negara dan Undang-Undang Nomor 15 Tahun 2006 tentang BPK.

Hasil pemeriksaan DTT atas pengendalian dan pengawasan penggunaan kawasan hutan tanpa izin menyimpulkan bahwa pelaksanaan pengendalian dan pengawasan penggunaan kawasan hutan tanpa izin bidang kehutanan pada KLHK tidak sesuai dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 41 Tahun 1999 tentang Kehutanan dan Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2013 tentang Pencegahan dan Pemberantasan Perusakan Hutan sebagaimana diubah dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja.

Kesimpulan tersebut didasarkan pada permasalahan signifikan yang ditemukan, di antaranya: (1) terdapat perkebunan sawit dalam kawasan hutan tanpa izin bidang kehutanan seluas ±2,91 juta ha; (2) terdapat pertambangan dalam kawasan hutan tanpa izin bidang kehutanan seluas ±841,79 ribu ha; (3) terdapat bukaan lahan kawasan hutan tanpa izin oleh perusahaan lain yang bukan pemegang Izin Usaha Pertambangan seluas ±402,38 ha; dan (4) terdapat kegiatan lain seperti permukiman, areal pertanian atau sawah, tambak perikanan dan lahan terbuka dalam kawasan hutan lindung dan hutan produksi tanpa izin bidang kehutanan seluas ±3,75 juta ha serta berada dalam kawasan hutan konservasi seluas ±866,77 ribu ha.

BERITA NASIONAL

Pimpinan BPK Diisi Politisi, Independensi BPK Disoal

Jumat, 23 September 2022 | 06:40 WIB



Background Note on Mitigating Corruption Risks in Renewable Energy

- **Corruption in the Energy Sector, Lessons Learned from the Extractives Sector and Critical Mineral Relevance**
 - Many studies have shown how the conventional energy market is prone to corruption and other illegalities
 - The 2014 OECD Foreign Bribery Report shows that one in five cases of transnational bribery occurs in the extractives sector
 - The lessons learned in tackling corruption in the extractives sector can be applied to the renewable energy sector, including the development of anti-corruption measures in the critical minerals industry, which should be prioritized as the clean energy transition is mineral intensive
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- **Corruption Risks in Renewable Energy**

- Few countries identified corruption risks at different levels of the renewable energy value chain.
 - Countries identified that corruption risks were mostly present at the tendering and regulation level, the construction level, and the critical mineral extraction and trade level.
 - Bribery was identified as the greatest risk in the renewable energy sector.
 - Some countries identified that civil society organisations in their countries have published a number of documents relating to accountable practices in the extractives
 - sector which may be applied to the renewable energy sector.
 - Public procurement, including the tendering process, was also considered a high-risk
 - area for corruption.
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Catatan

- Masih berupa background note, bagaimana ke depannya?
- Potensi korupsi tidak hanya Renewable Energy, tapi juga dalam konteks transisi energi

Transisi Mineral

Oligarki Fossil

“Solusi Palsu” Renewable Energi

Transparansi dan Akuntabilitas Pembiayaan Transisi Energi melalui Skema JETP, ETM

POTRET 2022



Korsup Minerba



10 Tantangan Sektor Pertambangan

1. Resentralisasi Kewenangan
2. Ekspor Ilegal
3. Ketidakpatuhan Pemegang Izin
4. Lemahnya Pengawasan
5. Dampak Lingkungan
6. Isu Tenaga Kerja Asing
7. "Reinkarnasi" IUP
8. Kontribusi Bagi Ekonomi Lokal
9. Konflik Sosial
10. Penambangan Ilegal



2022

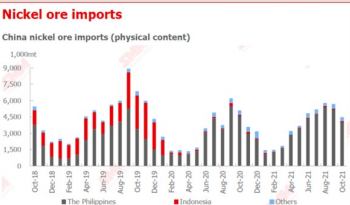
KOORDINASI DAN SUPERVISI SEKTOR PERTAMBANGAN PADA 7 PROVINSI



KPK
Ternate, 28-29 Maret 2022



2. Ekspor Ilegal



Sejak 1 Januari 2020

**LARANGAN
EKSPOR
BIJIH NIKEL**

**CUSTOM CHINA di 2021
MASIH MENERIMA ORE
NIKEL DARI INDONESIA...**



PIUTANG PNBP MINERBA PER TRIWULAN I 2022



Provinsi	Berkas Piutang PNBP	SALDO PIUTANG PNBP TW I TAHUN 2022			
		Iuran Tetap		Royalti	
		Rp	USD	Rp	USD
Maluku	55	4.186.803.480,49	1.430.700,34	-	697.203,84
Maluku Utara	203	11.782.624.748,00	2.530.120,80	-	283.531,27
NTB	238	11.471.481.718,69	669.825,84	-	-
NTT	495	24.048.139.060,38	3.939.629,17	-	-
Papua	85	3.732.214.417,00	15.683.754,40	-	-
Papua Barat	46	4.976.302.513,00	3.985.994,79	-	-
TOTAL	1122	60.197.565.937,56	28.240.025,35	-	980.735,11

Sumber: Ditjen Minerba, Maret.2022



DATA NPWP PEMEGANG IZIN

NO	WILAYAH PROVINSI	JUMLAH IUP, KK, PKP2B	NPWP BELUM TERIDENTIFIKASI DI ESDM	%
1	MALUKU	15	2	13,33%
2	MALUKU UTARA	125	19	15,20%
3	NUSA TENGGARA BARAT	57	37	64,91%
4	NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR	112	11	9,82%
5	PAPUA	13	4	30,77%
6	PAPUA BARAT	10	1	10,00%
TOTAL		332	74	22,29%

Sumber: Ditjen Minerba, Januari.2022 (diolah)

Polemik RUU Minerba
dan Kekhawatiran
Publik

Marak Illegal Mining

Ketidakjelasan Peran Pemda

Tambang di Laut

Hilangnya Pasal 162 (Penyalahgunaan
Kewenangan Pejabat Pemberi Izin)

“Perpanjangan Otomatis” PKP2B

Soal Beking Tambang Ilegal, ESDM: Banyak Sosok Mengerikan!

NEWS - Verda Nano Setiawan, CNBC Indonesia

06 December 2022 10:05

SHARE |



Blak-blakan Ahli soal Beking Tambang Ilegal yang Dikeluhkan Gibran dan Ganjar

Achmad Dwi Afriyadi - detikFinance

Rabu, 30 Nov 2022 08:00 WIB



Ismail Bolong Jadi Tersangka dan Ditahan!

Azhar Bagas Ramadhan - detikNews

Rabu, 07 Des 2022 12:02 WIB



Transparansi dan Akuntabilitas Satgas Penataan Penggunaan Lahan dan Penataan Investasi?



Beranda > **Bisnis**

Solar Subsidi Langka, Bos Pertamina Duga Bocor ke Industri Tambang hingga Sawit

Reporter

Francisca Christy Rosana

Editor

Rr. Ariyani Yakti Widyastuti

Senin, 28 Maret 2022 16:51 WIB



BAGAIMANA 2023

- ”Tahun Politik” merupakan tahun yang memiliki resiko korupsi tinggi
 - Konflik Kepentingan – State Capture – Masih Jadi Pusaran Inti Korupsi SDA, termasuk dalam isu Transisi Energi
 - Kelembagaan Anti Korupsi yang “sehat dan kuat” krusial
 - Gerakan Masyarakat Sipil (termasuk mahasiswa, akademisi) harus diperkuat, termasuk penguatan Civic Space
 - Komitmen Internasional harus terimplementasikan (bukan sekedar di atas kertas) – UNCAC, ACWG G20, FATF dll
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