

G20 MEMBER

INDONESIA



Enhancing the role of audit in tackling corruption

External indicator Open Budget Index (2021): Public Participation- Few; Budget Oversight- Adequate; Transparency: Substantial Information Available

Qualitative indicators of good practice:

- » The International Standards on Auditing were adopted as Indonesia's Public Accountant Professional Standards in 2012.
- » Indonesia has [adopted non-binding initiatives](#) aiming to prevent corruption in the private sector.
- » Publicly listed companies are required to implement the principle of full disclosure in their financial statements.
- » UNODC recommends that a [law or regulation requiring](#) the full disclosure or fair presentation of financial statements by private sector entities other than publicly listed companies, are introduced in line with article 12(3) of the UNCAC Convention.
- » The [International Budget Partnership](#) 2021 SAI oversight score for Indonesia is 84 compared to a global average score of 63.



Promoting public participation and anti-corruption education

External indicator World Justice Project, Open Government Score: 0.58/1

Qualitative indicators of good practice:

- » [The Public Information Disclosure Act](#) states the right of the public to obtain information and Article 13 requires agencies to appoint public information officers.
- » Article 170 of the Presidential Regulation No. 87 (2014) stipulates the dissemination of laws, draft laws, and legislative priorities to provide information and obtain public/stakeholder input.
- » [The Central Information Commission \(KIP\) regularly organizes](#) dissemination, advocacy, and education sessions on public information disclosure. A mechanism to appeal the denial of requests for information has been established.
- » The Ministry of Education and Culture introduced Anti-Corruption Education in Higher Education in 2011. This was followed by the Ministry of Religious Affairs requiring selected Islamic higher education institutes to include anti-corruption education.



Professional enablers of money laundering

External indicator Financial Action Task Force (FATF) IO4: Moderate effectiveness

Qualitative indicators of good practice:

- » Indonesia has [carried out reforms on AML/CFT](#) across all the 2012 FATF standards that are applicable to 13 categories of financial institutions and designated non-financial business professionals (DNFBPs).
- » [FATF recommendations](#) around professional enablers include improving coordination among DNFBP supervisors; requiring beneficial ownership requirements for DNFBP registered as companies; and ensuring all DNFBP supervisors have policies and procedures for risk-based supervision.



Promoting anti-corruption in the renewable energy sector

External indicator Resource Governance Index: 68/100 (Satisfactory)

Qualitative indicators of good practice:

- » Different regulations are in place for the energy sectors (oil, gas, coal, minerals, and mining activities) with the aim of improving resource governance.
- » Government departments have online mineral and coal information systems as well as ESDM Online Licensing Application to promote transparency in the mining sectors.
- » [EITI recommendations](#) for better energy governance include improving coordination among national and regional governments to promote transparency and fast-track reforms; as well as improving understanding, including among public prosecutors, on how to handle corruption cases in the natural resource sector.

