

Indonesia

1. Fair	
Regulatory framework	<p>Asset disclosure in Indonesia is governed by the following regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law No. 28 of 1999 on Clean Governance and Free from Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism provides the primary legal framework for asset disclosure • Law No. 43 of 1999 amending Law No. 8/1974 on Civil Service Ordinance provides the extent of the coverage of the asset disclosure requirement. • Law No. 20 of 2001, Amendment to Law No. 31/1999 on Corruption Eradication, provides greater clarity on asset disclosure by incorporating texts from the relevant articles of the Criminal Code. • Law No. 30 of 2002 on the Commission to Eradicate the Crime of Corruption sets out the mandate and functions of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), inter alia its responsibility for implementing the asset disclosure requirement.
Outreach to public officials about disclosure requirement	<p>The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) offers guidance on asset declaration to public officials through its website (http://www.kpk.go.id), and in person at the KPK. KPK also conducts training workshops in government agencies, upon request.</p> <p>KPK assists Ministries and government institutions to implement the inclusion of asset disclosure as a prerequisite for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Career Management (promotions and rotations for certain positions) b. General Elections process. The Indonesian Law on General Elections requires Candidates (central and regional elections for Members of Parliament, Mayors, Governors, and President) to submit Asset Declaration Form as one of requirements for participation in elections process. KPK assists the General Election Commission in formulating technical regulation regarding this requirement-
Type of information disclosed	<p>The disclosure requirement encompasses the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properties: Fixed assets i.e. land and buildings. Movable assets: transportation vehicles and other machines; Other movable assets and business interests: household goods, livestock, fisheries, plantation, agricultural, forestry, mining, and other business interests. • Investments and Liabilities: Stocks, securities and cash equivalents, loans; • Income and cash assets: Annual taxable income; • Positions: Information about official employment and duties; information about outside (non-official) employment • Gifts and funded travels • Other: requirement to attach substantial supporting documentation for declared income and assets, including tax returns
Other relevant information	<p>Gift reports are submitted as complementary information included in 'Asset Declarations Form. Any gift or gratuity valued over IDR 500,000 (about US\$50) must be reported. Gratuity reports include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The name and complete address of both the giver and the recipient of the gratuity

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The civil service position of the receiving state official • The place and time the gratuity was received • The value of the gratuity
2. Transparent	
Public accessibility of disclosed information	The law mandates that the submitted wealth reports are made publicly available. The summary of the wealth reports are published in the State Gazette and posted in the Official Announcement Media (e.g. websites or announcement board) at the office where the individual is working.
Public access to information concerning disclosure system functioning	<p>To improve the transparency and accountability of asset disclosure system, the KPK provides public access to compliance percentage reports on its website (www.kpk.go.id) and on the Anticorruption Clearing House (http://acch.kpk.go.id/en/home). These reports compare the number of Obligated Public Officials and the number of submitted Asset Declaration Forms.</p> <p>KPK also provides public access to the database of the summary of wealth reports for registered visitors at the Anticorruption Clearing House website.</p>
Other relevant information	
3. Targeted at senior leaders and those in at-risk positions	
Legislative	All Members of Parliament, both, for central and regional, are required to disclose their assets.
Executive	Head of Government, Cabinet Ministers and other 'officials of the highest state institutions and state supreme agencies'
Judiciary	Prosecutors and Judges, investigators and clerks of court
Other	<p>Other categories of individuals required to submit a declaration include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heads of the Central Bank • Directors, commissioners of state-owned enterprises and regional state corporations • Echelon I officials within the civil service, military and the Indonesian National Police • State higher education leaders • Presidential and vice presidential candidates • Regional head and deputy head of region candidates
Risk-based approach to the disclosure requirement	<p>A number of additional official posts were added to the disclosure list by Presidential Decree. These are positions that present a higher potential risk of corruption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All heads of office within the Ministry of Finance • Examiners of customs and excise • Tax examiners • Auditors • Officials who issue permits • Officer/head of community services unit • Regulatory officials
Other relevant information	
4. Supported with adequate resources	

Main agency/ agencies involved in disclosure	<p>All asset declarations are reported to the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). The KPK is a specialized and independent anticorruption agency with investigatory and prosecutorial powers and a broad mandate for prevention and enforcement, where asset declaration is part of its corruption prevention program. The KPK will do a review and analysis on the report of asset declaration, a false filing or irregularities, when found, may initiate early investigation. The KPK has developed advanced data management capacities for data entry, monitoring compliance and verification of content, and it also introduced an online submission system for asset declaration.</p> <p>To improve the transparency and strengthen corruption prevention measures through asset declaration mechanism, in January 2015, the Minister of Public Officials Empowerment and Bureaucracy required all of the rest of government officials to also submit their wealth report to their offices. For this purpose, the Ministry created a new format of Asset Declaration Form. Although it's separated from KPK's wealth report, this mechanism is based on KPK's Form and has certain customizations. For examination purposes, KPK could access the asset declaration database stored in each office.</p>
Other entities	To improve the outreach of asset declaration compliance, the KPK also cooperates with relevant Ministries and Institutions on exchanging Public Officials' profile and submission of wealth report of state officials.
Other relevant information	

5. Useful

Frequency of filing requirement	Officials are required to submit a wealth report within two months after taking and leaving office, after a promotion or transfer, or at any other time at the request of the commissioners for examination purposes.
Validation & verification	Basic automated verification enables the detection of red flags. Detailed verifications are undertaken for all filers.
Uses of disclosed information	The content of declarations can be used as information for public in monitoring Public Officials transparency regarding their asset. It is also useful as additional information for the corruption investigations conducted by the KPK and other law enforcement agencies.
Other relevant information	

6. Enforceable

Types of applicable sanctions	The law provides Administrative Sanctions for failure to declare or for false filing. According to Indonesian Law, those sanctions can only be given by a public officials supervisor.
--------------------------------------	--

	<p>However, the KPK's capacity to detect irregularities in an asset declaration can lead to a corruption investigation and prosecution for criminal corruption offenses. Draft laws have been under development to introduce sanctions for non-compliance.</p> <p>For some Ministries or Institutions, the failure to comply with asset declaration requirements will reduce or delay the opportunity of promotion or tour of duty.</p>
<p>Mechanism and entities responsible for enforcing measures</p>	<p>Some Ministries and Institutions include the compliance of asset declaration within their human resources management, where non-compliance will cause the delay of promotion.</p> <p>The mechanisms of enforcement are as follow:</p> <p>KPK will inform the Ministers or the Head of Institutions about those who have not submitted a report or refused to be reviewed. Then, the relevant Ministries/Institution can enforce their internal regulations related to the non-compliance matter toward the asset declaration.</p>
<p>Other relevant information</p>	