The Trend of Corruption Cases in 2017

Structure of Presentation
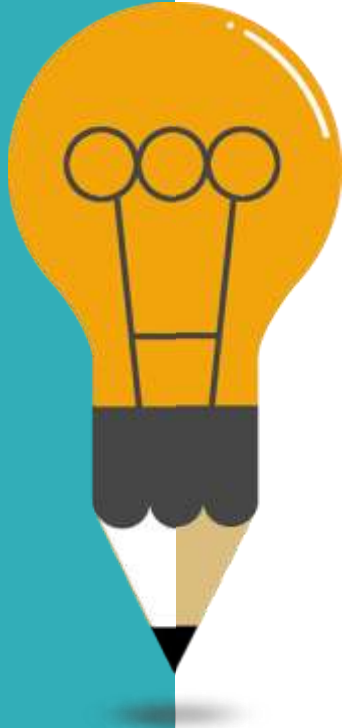
01	**Background**
02	**Objectives**
03	**Methodology**
04	**Data Sources and Period of Monitoring**
05	**Findings**

Preface

Background

Information on corruption cases handled by law enforcement officials is not transparent enough. Even if there are data which are available, only in a form of yearly cumulative statistics.

Objective

01 Mapping on corruption cases investigated by law enforcement agencies in 2017

02 Encourage data transparency of corruption cases handled by law enforcement agencies {Attorney, Police, and Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)}

Methodology

01 Monitoring corruption cases at investigation level where the determination of suspect already exists

02 Collecting the data of corruption cases that have been published by law enforcement officials either through their official websites or through mass media

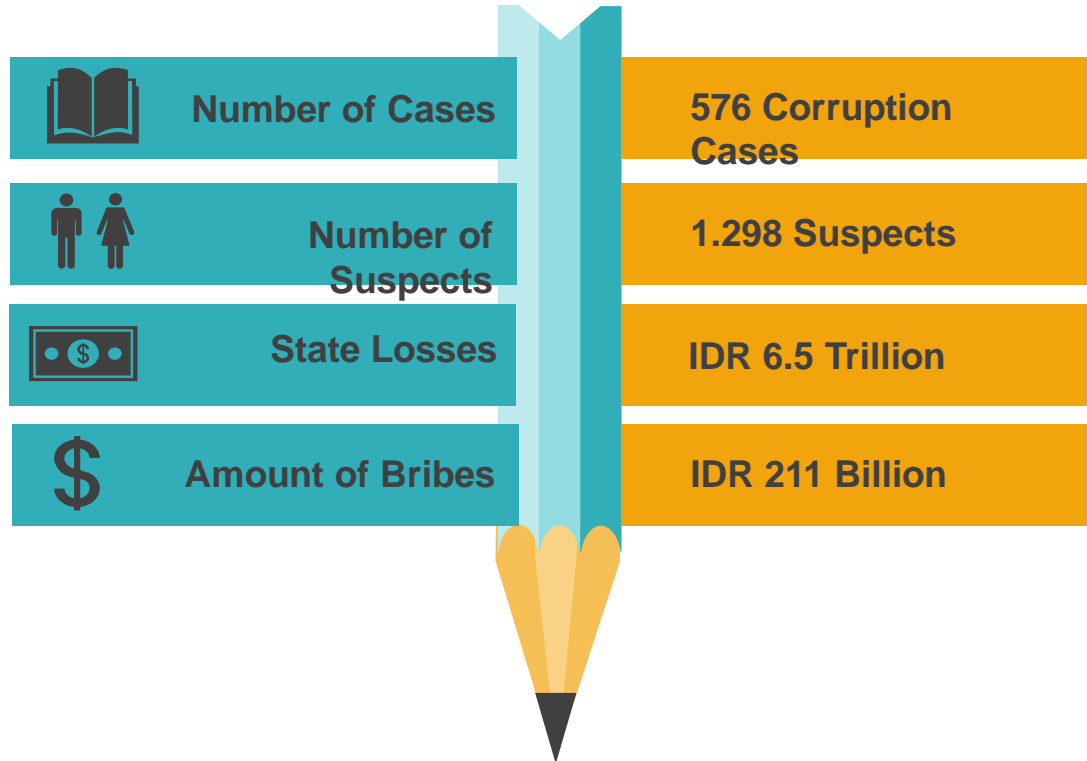**03** Doing the tabulation of corruption cases that revealed to the public and monitored by ICW

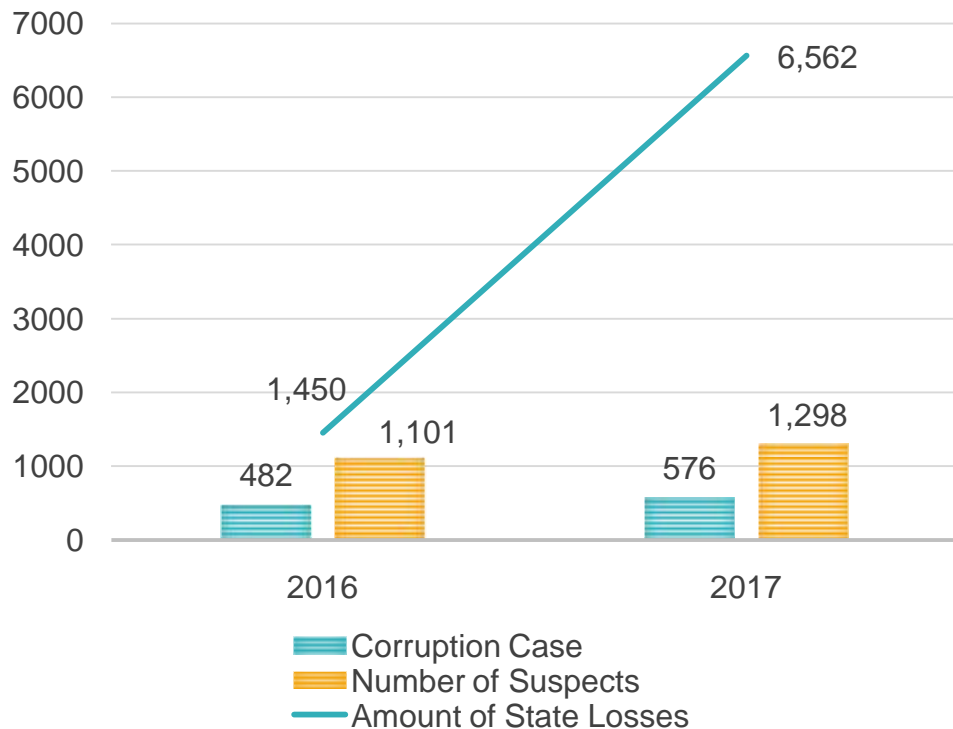**04** Comparing the statistics on all parameters of analysis

05 Conducting descriptive analysis of the corruption cases' investigation

The Performance of Corruption Case Prosecution in 2017

📖	**Number of Cases**	**576 Corruption Cases**
👤👤	**Number of Suspects**	**1.298 Suspects**
💵	**State Losses**	**IDR 6.5 Trillion**
$	**Amount of Bribes**	**IDR 211 Billion**

Comparison of the Corruption Case Investigation

2016 and 2017

Chart: Comparison of corruption cases 2016 and 2017.
- Corruption Case: 2016 = 482, 2017 = 576
- Number of Suspects: 2016 = 1,101, 2017 = 1,298
- Amount of State Losses: 2016 = 1,450, 2017 = 6,562

Legend:
- Corruption Case
- Number of Suspects
- Amount of State Losses

A Investigation of corruption cases from 2016 to 2017 were increased

B Perpetrators of corruption stipulated by law enforcement officials are increasing because of the determination of new suspects in 2017 such as the corruption case on electronic ID card (KTP-el)

C The amount of state losses significantly increased from 2016 to 2017. One of the cases with the largest amount of state losses was the alleged corruption case of ship lending by PT PANN with the amount of state losses up to IDR 1.4 trillion

> "ICW recorded that from 576 cases of corruption investigated in 2017, 26 cases of them are the cases whose developed due to the determination toward new suspects stipulated by law enforcement officials. One of them is a corruption case on electronic ID card (KTP-el) that allegedly involved head of parliament, Setya Novanto."

Corruption Cases Developed in 2017: The Big 10

1. The bribery case of the road construction project that allegedly involved Ministry of Public Works and People's Housing which stipulates the new suspects namely Yudi Widiana (member of the PKS faction in parliament) and Musa Zainuddin (member of PKB faction in parliament).
2. The alleged corruption case of electronic ID card (KTP-el) procurement that stipulates new suspects, Andi Narogong (private sector), Markus Nari (member of Golkar faction in parliament), Setya Novanto (head of parliament from Golkar faction), Anang Sugiana Sudiharja (private sector).
3. The alleged corruption case on the procurement of the Quran that stipulates new suspect, Fahd A Rafiq (chairman of Youth and Sports sector in the central executive board of Golkar Party).
4. The alleged bribery case on the procurement of satellite monitoring equipment in Bakamla that stipulates new suspect, Nofel Hasan (head of planning and organizational bureau in Bakamla).
5. The alleged bribery case on 'position's transaction' in Klaten that stipulates new suspect, Bambang Teguh Setya (head of basic education department of education office in Klaten regency) and Sudirno (secretary of education office).
6. The alleged corruption case on the procurement of UPS equipment in Jakarta that stipulates new suspect , Offistarindo Adhiprima corporation.
7. The alleged corruption case of PDAU Sidoarjo that stipulates new suspect, Khoirul Huda (member of Golkar faction in local parliament), Amral Soegianto (director of PDAU), Siti Winarni and Umam Junaedy (private sector).
8. The alleged corruption case on a number of fictitious activities in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources that stipulates a new suspect, Sri Utami (head of bureau of transfer, abolition and utilization of state property).
9. The alleged corruption case of a fictitious meeting at the Ministry of Religious Affairs that stipulates new suspect, Iyan Sofyan (head of treasury and budget execution sub-section).
10. The alleged corruption case in the provision of credit for the Regional Development Bank (BPD) Papua in 2008-2013 that stipulates new suspects, Achmad Darmadi, Andang Ajiyoso, Parwoto Kristianto, Kondo and Haedar (head of Kalimana's branch of BPD Papua, period 2008-2013).

Corruption Cases in 2017 Based on Its Modus
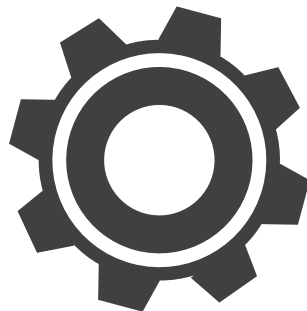
Budget Misuse
Number of Cases: 154 cases
Amount of State Losses: IDR 1.2 trillion

01

Mark Up
Number of Cases: 77 cases
Amount of State Losses: IDR 1.8 trillion

02

Illegal Taxing
Number of Cases: 71 cases
Amount of State Losses: -

03

Abuse of Power
Number of Cases: 61 cases
Amount of State Losses: IDR 2.3 trillion

04

Fictitious Report
Number of Cases: 56 cases
Amount of State Losses: IDR 616 trillion

05

Fictitious Projects/Activities
Number of Cases: 54 cases
Amount of State Losses: IDR 227 billion

06

The most common modus of corruption involving perpetrators of corruption and handled
by law enforcement officials is the budget misuse. However, the highest amount of state
losses occurs in the modus of abuse of power. One of its cases is on the granting of
Forest License Use Permit and the misuse of nickel exports by Kemakmuran Pertiwi
Tambang corporation which harms state finance up to IDR 630 billion. This case
handled by the Attorney General Office.

07
Embezzlement
Number of Cases: 44 cases
Amount of State Losses: IDR 187 billion

08
Bribery
Number of Cases: 42 cases
Amount of Bribes: IDR 211 billion

09
Budget Cuts
Number of Cases: 10 cases
Amount of State Losses: IDR 3.9 billion

10
Extortion
Number of Cases: 3 cases
Amount of Extortions: IDR 189 million

11
Mark Down
Number of Cases: 2 cases
Amount of State Losses: IDR 41.7 billion

Corruption Cases in 2017 Based on Its Sectors: The High 5

01 **Village Fund**
Number of Cases: 98 cases
Amount of State Losses: IDR 39.3 billion

02 **Government**
Number of Cases: 55 cases
Amount of State Losses: IDR 255 billion

03 **Education**
Number of Cases: 53 cases
Amount of State Losses: IDR 81.8 billion

04 **Transportation**
Number of Cases: 52 cases
Amount of State Losses: IDR 985 billion

05 **Social**
Number of Cases: 40 cases
Amount of State Losses: IDR 41.1 billion

> In 2017, the sector of village fund is very vulnerable to corruption. There are 98 corruption cases related to the village fund. In addition, the government sector has a big potential to be corrupted, as well as for the sectors of education, transportation and social.

Corruption Cases in 2017 Based on Its Institutions: The High 5

01

Regency Government
Number of Cases: 222 cases
Amount of State Losses: IDR 1.17 trillion
Number of Suspects: 326 suspects

02

Village Government
Number of Cases: 106 cases
Amount of State Losses: IDR 33.6 billion
Number of Suspects: 154 suspects

03

City Government
Number of Cases: 45 cases
Amount of State Losses: IDR 159 billion
Number of Suspects: 52 suspects

04

State-owned Enterprises (SOE)
Number of Cases: 23 cases
Amount of State Losses: IDR 2.8 trillion
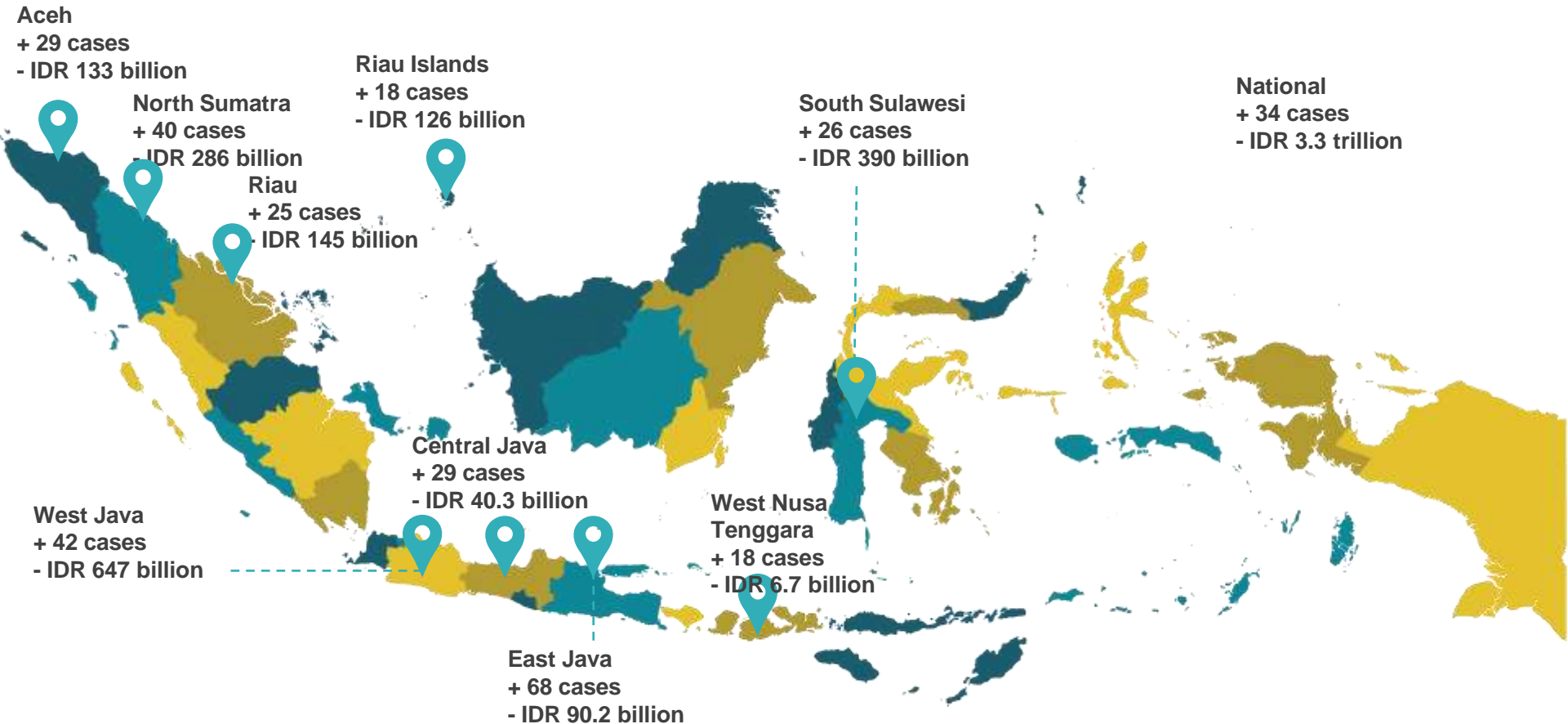Number of Suspects: 51 suspects

05

Ministries
Number of Cases: 19 cases
Amount of State Losses: IDR 710 billion
Number of Suspects: 19 suspects

Corruption Cases in 2017 Based on Its Provinces: The High 10

Aceh
+ 29 cases
- IDR 133 billion

North Sumatra
+ 40 cases
- IDR 286 billion

Riau
+ 25 cases
- IDR 145 billion

Riau Islands
+ 18 cases
- IDR 126 billion

South Sulawesi
+ 26 cases
- IDR 390 billion

National
+ 34 cases
- IDR 3.3 trillion

Central Java
+ 29 cases
- IDR 40.3 billion

West Java
+ 42 cases
- IDR 647 billion

West Nusa Tenggara
+ 18 cases
- IDR 6.7 billion

East Java
+ 68 cases
- IDR 90.2 billion

"
West Java became one of the provinces with the amount of state losses up to IDR 647 billion. The case of corruption with the biggest amount of state losses in West Java is the alleged corruption case of fictitious credit disbursement in West Java Bank (BJB) Syariah involving Yocie Gusman as Head of BJB Syariah, this case causing state losses for around IDR 628 billion and processed by criminal investigation agency (Bareskrim) of National Police of Indonesia.
"

Corruption Cases in 2017

Based on Procurement and Non-Procurement

Non-Procurement
Number of Cases: 335 cases
Amount of State Losses: IDR 5 trillion

Procurement
Number of Cases: 241 cases
Amount of State Losses: IDR 1.5 trillion

From 495 Civil State Officials stipulated as suspects by law enforcement officials, 119 or approximately 24 percent of them served as procurement officials, whether as Budget Officers, Committing Officers, or Technical Activity Officers.

Number of Actors Stipulated as Suspects: The High 10

Civil State Officials
495 suspects

Private Sector
241 suspects

Village Heads
102 suspects

Civilians
59 suspects

Head or Employees of State-owned Enterprises (SOE)
50 suspects

Head/Member of Organization/ Community
44 suspects

Village Apparatus
38 suspects

Head or Member of Local Parliament
37 suspects

Regional Heads
30 suspects

Head or Employees of Regional-owned Enterprises:
30 suspects

> The actor who became the most suspect of corruption cases came from Civil State Officials. In addition, ICW notes that there are at least 4 corporations that are processed by law enforcement officials in 2017. One of them is Offistradinod Adhiprima corporation with a corruption case related to UPS procurement in Local Government of Jakarta.

Governor/Vice Governor
1 suspect

Mayor/Vice Mayor
5 suspect

Regent/Vice Regent
24 suspect

" There are as many as 30 regional heads who are caught in corruption cases during 2017 in 29 regions. From 29 regions, 12 of them will be subjected based on territories by the regional judges. The most common modus of corruption is bribery with 11 corruption cases. In addition, there is a modus of abuse of power with about 9 cases of corruption. "

No	Object of Corruption	Number of Cases
1	Misuse of Regional Expenditure Budget	9
2	Licensing	6
3	Infrastructure	3
4	Procurement of Goods and Services	3
5	Recruitment of Civil Servants, Promotion and Mutation of Regional Officials	2
6	Village Fund	1
7	Grants	1
8	Money Laundering	1
9	Land Procurement	1
10	Local Parliament's Allowances	1
11	Sale of Regional Assets	1
	Total	29

Law enforcement officials that processed the corruption case committed by regional heads is Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) with 11 cases, Attorney with 10 cases and Police as with 8 cases

Regional Heads Object of Corruption

12 Regions that will hold Regional Elections in 2018

No	Name of Region	No	Name of Region
1.	Bangka Regency	7.	Tegal City
2.	East Lombok Regency	8.	Nganjuk Regency
3.	Kupang Regency	9.	Mojokerto City
4.	Biak Numfor Regency	10.	Madiun City
5.	Dogiyai Regency	11.	Pamekasan Regency
6.	Batu Bara Regency	12.	Batu City

6 Regional Heads Involved in Corruption and Running for Regional Elections

No	Name of Region	Corruption Suspects	Notes
1	Tegal City	Siti Masitha Soeparno, Mayor of Tegal	Planning to run for Tegal's regional Elections
2	Nganjuk Regency	Taufiqurrahman, Regent of Nganjuk	Ita Triwibawa, wife of Taufiqurrahman planning to run for Nganjuk's Regional Elections
3	Mojokerto City	Masud Yunus, Mayor of Mojokerto	Planning to run for Mojokerto's regional elections
4	Kutai Kartanegara Regency	Rita Widyasari, Regent of Kutai Kartanegara	Planning to run for Kutai Kartanegara's regional elections
5	Batu City	Eddy Rumpoko, Mayor of Batu	Caught up when his wife, Dewi Rumpoko became a candidate for mayor of Batu
6	East Lombok Regency	Sukiman Azmy, Regent of East Lombok	Prospective Candidate for 2018's Regent of Lombok Timur regency. He was once suspected of receiving gratification but the judge released him because he was not proven guilty

The Performance of Corruption Case Investigation by Law EnforcementOfficials in 2017

Police

Number of Corruption Cases: 216 corruption cases
Number of Suspects: 436 suspects
Amount of State Losses: IDR 1.6 trillion
Amount of Bribes: IDR 975 million

Attorney

Number of Corruption Cases: 315 corruption cases
Number of Suspects: 730 suspects
Amount of State Losses: IDR 4.4 trillion
Amount of Bribes: IDR 21.8 billion

Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi

Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)
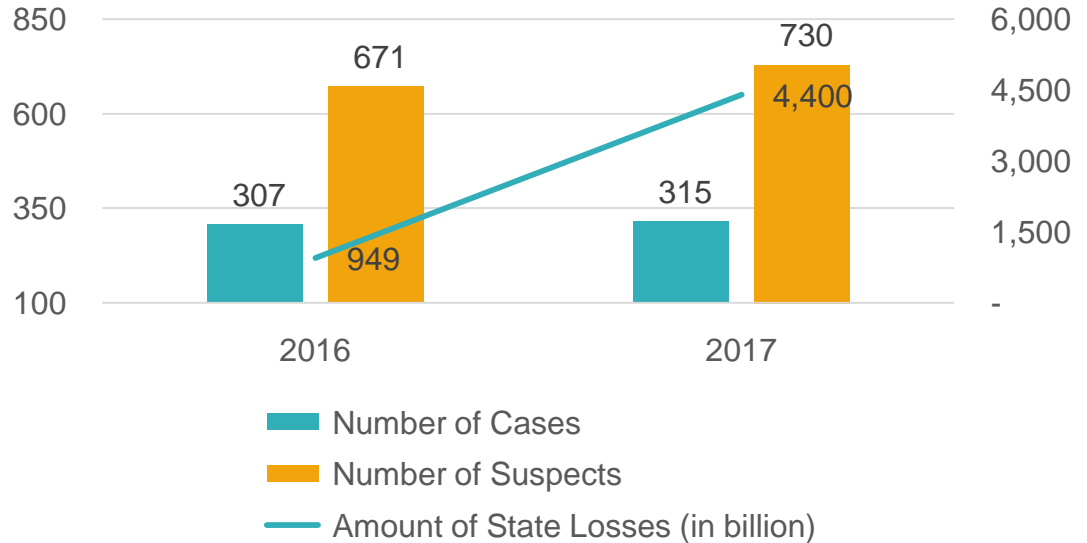
Number of Corruption Cases: 44 corruption cases
Number of Suspects: 128 suspects
Amount of State Losses: IDR 209.7 billion
Amount of Bribes: IDR 188.3 billion

The Performance of Corruption Case Investigation by Attorney in 2017

Chart data:

Category	2016	2017
Number of Cases	307	315
Number of Suspects	671	730
Amount of State Losses (in billion)	949	4,400

Legend:
- Number of Cases
- Number of Suspects
- Amount of State Losses (in billion)

Former Minister
1 suspect

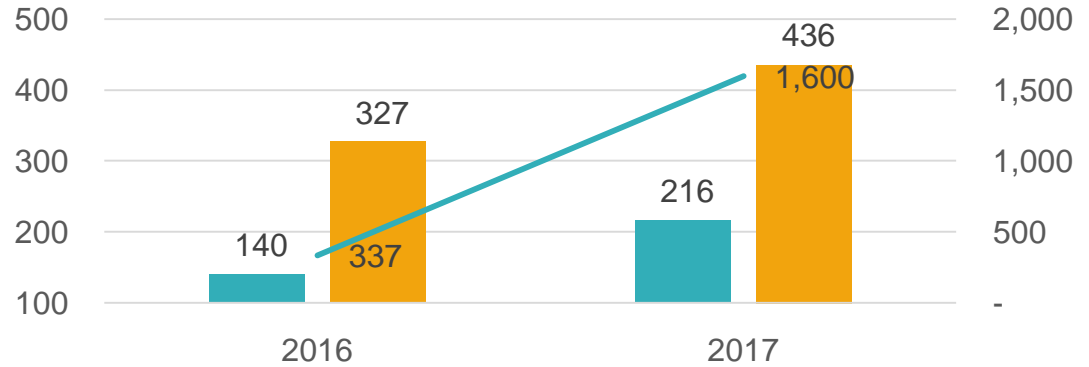**Head/Member of Local Parliament**
9 suspects

Regent/Vice Regent
11 suspects

AGO's junior attorney for special crimes (Jampidsus)
1 office

High Attorney
32 offices

State Attorney
488 offices

The Performance of Corruption Case Investigation by Police in 2017

Chart data:

Year	Number of Cases	Number of Suspects	Amount of State Losses (in billion)
2016	140	327	337
2017	216	436	1,600

Legend:
- Number of Cases
- Number of Suspects
- Amount of State Losses (in billion)

Regent/Vice Regent
8 suspects

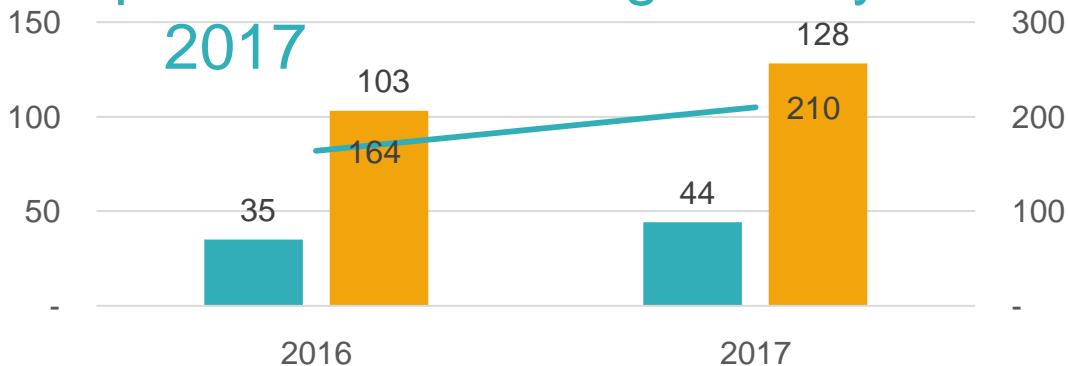Head/Member of Local Parliament
10 suspects

Head/Employees of Regional-owned Enterprises
14 suspects

Crime Investigation Agency (Bareskrim)
1 office

Kepolisian Daerah
33 offices

Kepolisian Resor
502 offices

The Performance of Corruption Case Investigation by KPK in 2017

KPK
Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi

Chart data:

Year	Number of Cases	Number of Suspects	Amount of State Losses (in billion)
2016	35	103	164
2017	44	128	210

Legend:
- Number of Cases
- Number of Suspects
- Amount of State Losses (in billion)

Member of Judge of Constitutional Court

1 suspect

Head/Member of Parliament

6 suspects

Regional Heads

11 suspects

Based on the monitoring that ICW has done throughout 2017, there are 18 cases that caught red-handed by Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). While in 2016, there are only 17 cases that caught red-handed by KPK. Thus, this is an achievement in terms of quantity.

Qualitatively, in 2017 KPK arrested Judge of Constitutional Court, Patrialis Akbar. In addition, KPK also succeeded in stipulating the Head of Parliament, Setya Novanto as a suspect related to the alleged corruption case of electronic ID card (KTP-el). Regional heads that are caught in corruption cases are consist of 5 Mayors, 5 Regents and 1 Governor.

01 Corruption cases were increased from 2016 to 2017 in terms of the number of cases investigated, the number of perpetrators stipulated as suspects to the number of state losses identified by law enforcement officials.

02 There are 18 cases that caught red-handed by Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) including one case that allegedly involved Judge of Constitutional Court, Patrialis Akbar.

03 Procurement of goods and services is still problematic where there are about 42 percent or as many as 241 corruption cases related to procurement. In addition, there were 119 procurement officials (or about 24 percent of the total suspects stipulated by law enforcement officials) being caught due to corruption.

04 There are as many as 30 regional heads that are involved in corruption cases in 29 regions in Indonesia. From 30 regional heads, 5 of them were stipulated as suspects and planning to run for regional elections either by themselves or their relatives.

05 Objects corrupted by regional heads are most closely related to Regional Expenditure
Budget management with as many as nine (9) cases. Also, cases related to licensing
with as many as six (6) cases.

Conclusion

Recommendations

There are needs of coordination and supervision between law enforcement officials in order to process more corruption cases especially for cases whose neglected since a long time. **01**

Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) needs to handle the case of corruption that started from "case building" so that all cases of corruption can touch upon to the core actors/masterminds. **02**

There is a need for assistance conducted by the Government Procurement of Goods and Services Agency (LKPP) during procurement process so that there is no potential for corruption. Also, there is a need for optimization of electronic catalogs for the purchase of goods and the use of electronic contracts to make procurement processes more transparent. **03**

There is a need for evaluation conducted by the Ministry of Home Affairs in nurturing the regional heads so they will not be involved in any corruption cases. KPK also need to coordinate and supervise the number of regional areas in order to prevent corruption of region whose regional heads have been caught in corruption cases. **04**

There is a need for transparency from regional heads to open budgets and public participation in overseeing Regional Expenditure Budget. In terms of campaign funds, candidates of regional heads need to minimize campaign costs so that there will be no more potential for embezzlement when they got elected. **05**

Terima kasih

2018