

“Role of Ethic Commitee; Reflecting from Indonesia’s Experience”

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My fellow speakers, and the respected members of the Parliament from South East Asia countries.

Ladies and gentleman,

It is an honour for me to give presentation about “Role of Ethic Commitee; Reflecting from Indonesia’s Experience”.

In Indonesia, corruptions have spread epidemically at the central as well as at regional, in executive, legislative and judicative.

To have a look on the level of corruption in Indonesia, according data’s issued by *Transparency International*, the *Corruption Perception Index (CPI)* on December 2013, Indonesia together with Egypt held position of 114 rank out of 177; Indonesia position had increased 4 ranks compared to the CPI of 2012; when Indonesia held the rank position of 118. However, the score of Indonesia CPI in 2013 was stagnant compared with score of 2012, that was 32. The score of Indonesia CPI in two years has been measured from the effectiveness of preventive and eradicating measures of corruption in Indonesia. Therefore, Indonesia is still in its critical position in the corruption eradication.

Corruption eradication in Indonesia has become our national political-will. It became the central issue in every campaign of political parties in gernal election as well as the President and Vice President election. In Indonesia, the said matter has become a daily topic in mass media and serious discussions in the society.

Corruption in Indonesia has also penetrated into the judicative power; the elements of Legal Enforcement Institutions comprising the Police, Prosecutors

and Judges. This led to the establishment of an institution with special authority such as the Corruption Eradicating Committee (KPK) and the Corruption Criminal Court (Tipikor). Recently a judge from a corruption criminal court has also been committed guilty in corruption criminal case.

During the last seven years, several members of the Parliament (DPR RI) have been committed guilty for corruption, no less than 74 members of them have been accused of corruption. The highest number occurred in 2010 amounting to a total of 27 persons and in 2012 a total of 16 persons. In the said period the Corruption Eradicating Committee (KPK) had also recorded 12 persons heads of institutions or ministry involved in corruption, ambassadors 4 persons, commissioners 7 persons, governors 10 persons, mayors or regents 35 persons, government officials 114 persons, judges 10 persons, private persons 94, and others 41. All 401 persons defendants have been charge by the KPK.

However, seeing the fact that corruption is still huge, the Corruption Index and the government and political party campaign in Indonesia, were not synchron. This condition, that the campaign of corruption eradication increase while the corruption itself is not yet decrease was really a crucial matter to be paid attention to.

In the past, before 1999, corruption in Indonesia mostly done by the government officials, the executive, since they are very powerful. Today, since the Parliament in this more democratic country become more powerful, the corruption also done by many member of the Parliament. It is a pendulum, moving from the government to the Parliament follow the shift of the power. It's true, power tends to corrupt.

At present, a solid and strict enforcement of ethics (code of conducts) is a must.

The main key of this ethics enforcement shall be the political parties themselves through their factions in the parliament which has the power for

“recall”. It also must be applied even since their candidacy as Parliament members.

After the ratification of the new Law no. 17 of 2014, the Honorary Council of DPR RI shall be named as the Parliament Honorary Supreme Council. With the change of the name and the more clarity of its regulation, it is expected that the sanctity of this ethics council will be more strong and secure.

This ethic council shall become a special Code of Conduct / Ethics Court for the Parliament members. Rule of Ethics and rule of Law are obligatory.

Therefor, the present and the future, rule of ethics will be implemented better in line with the established of ethics council and even ethics courts. In principle, the State agents shall not only be run pursuant to the law but also the ethic.

As we know, the 2009-2014 Parliament shall be end on the coming September 30, 2014.

On October 1, 2014, the new Parliament for 2014-2019 period will be innaugurated.

I do hope that the DPR-RI of 2014-2019 will have better performance than that of the present DPR-RI; finally time will show itself.

Members of Parliament 2014-2019 elected under the new act which closer to district system of election. All the next Parliament members are a group of elected candidates (4-10 persons per region) those who gain the largest number of votes in their region.

Empirical, it shows clearly that members of parliament who get involve with the corruption cases has defect/not good track records in their past.

So, in the first stage, its political parties responsibility to appoint the qualified candidate for the parliament. The first assessment of candidate shall be made by the political parties. All DPR members are nominee from political parties on

general election; and none of DPR members can run without candidacy by political parties.

Therefore, the main responsibility of the respective parties shall be selecting the best persons on the list of candidates in every region to become the prospective members of the DPR-RI.

The second assessment are the voters, if the voters choose the best candidate of the list of candidates that comprising of best people, we will have the group of best people (primus inter pares) in our parliament.

Unfortunately, many politicians in general elections and regional head elections, led the voters to made decision based on transactions.

Based on the empirical experience of the Ethic Council of DPR RI, a critical social control made by the public and mass media against the deviated behaviour of the politicians from the President, Ministers, DPR members, Governors, Mayors and Regents, may reduce the deviated behaviour potential.

There is still far away for Indonesia to make the legislative body / DPR-RI free from corruption. Among others is to persuade the political parties merely nominate the prospecting figures that have highly integrity, have high morals and good ethics to become future members of the DPR-RI and the people shall elect based on the same considerations as well such as integrity, moral and ethics.

Thank you.

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