

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **A. Conclusion**

Based on the discussion in the previous chapter, it may arrive at the conclusion that there are some actions which can guarantee the independence of KPK in combating corruption. The selection mechanism of investigators and Commissioners of KPK should reduce the elements of political interest. The selection mechanism of KPK Commissioners which involves the House of Representative and therefore the selection mechanism needs to anticipate the political interference by first, providing requirement that the candidates are not part of political parties, at least five years before registration. Second, the DPR needs to involve the expert in the process of selection.

To guarantee its integrity, the KPK has to strengthen the internal supervision especially in the implementation of code of ethic through strengthen the enforcement a code of ethic with the zero tolerance principle to the employees, investigators and also the Commissioners.

#### **B. Recommendation**

Based on the problem that has been discussed, some recommendations are proposed, as follows: first, there should be revision of Law No. 30 of 2002 on Corruption Eradication Commission to the House of Representative regarding on the Article 29 (on the requirement of KPK Commissioners) and Article 30 (on the selection process of KPK

Commissioners) to implement the better selection mechanism of the KPK Commissioners. For the better selection mechanism, the House of Representative process should be deleted in the Selection Process of KPK Commissioners. Second, the KPK Commissioners should avoid the potential intervention by avoiding the indication of double loyalty of the KPK investigators. In ensuring the independence of KPK, the Commissioners should emphasize the status of KPK investigators who have double loyalty and disturb the independence of the KPK. Third, the Anti-Corruption of Singapore experience can be a good lesson for the KPK on how important the integrity of Anti-Corruption is. The Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (hereafter CPIB of Singapore) conduct a polygraph test to all employees who were accused of committing the criminal act of corruption. It prove the effort of the CPIB of Singapore to keep the public trust of Singaporean. It will be a good example for Indonesia to adopt this idea to ensure its integrity to the public. Fourth, the process of examining the violation of code of ethics of KPK employees including the Commissioners should be open to public. For example, KPK deliver the examination of the number of the KPK employee who are sentenced by the violation of code of ethics including who are dismissed and also who violate the disciplinary rules of civil servants. It is in order to give the report to the public that how the KPK enforce the code of ethics with the zero tolerance principle.