

**THE IMPACT OF THE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE INDONESIAN
PARLIAMENT AND THE GLOBAL ORGANIZATION OF
PARLIAMENTARIAN AGAINST CORRUPTION (GOPAC) ON
PREVENTING CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA**



THESIS

*Submitted as one of the requirements to obtain a bachelor's degree in the
Department of International Relations Science*

Arranged By:

AZZAHRA SAFIRAH THAMRIN

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DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SCIENCE

FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

MAKASSAR

2023

TITLE SHEET

THE IMPACT OF THE INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT'S ANTI-CORRUPTION COOPERATION WITH GLOBAL ORGANIZATION OF PARLIAMENTARIANS AGAINST CORRUPTION ON THE PREVENTION AND ERADICATION OF CORRUPTION IN INDONESIA

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PREFACE

Praise and Gratitude the authors pray to the presence of Allah Subhanahu wa ta'ala for all His blessings, grace and gifts so that the authors can finish writing the thesis entitled “The Impact Of The Cooperation Between The Indonesian Parliament And The Global Organization Of Parliamentarian Against Corruption (GOPAC)) On Preventing Corruption In Indonesia” well and can meet the requirements to get a bachelor's degree in International Relations, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

In the process of writing this thesis, the writer realizes all forms of the limitations of the writer and the constraints experienced by the writer during the process of compiling this thesis so that this thesis is still far from perfection and is not free from errors and deficiencies. Thus, the authors expect feedback in the form of criticism and suggestions from readers as constructive input so that in the future the authors can contribute better in writing and provide more benefits to readers. During the research and writing of this thesis, the writer is also inseparable from the help, guidance, support, and prayers from various parties. Therefore, with all humility and gratitude, the author would like to thank:

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Finally, The author gratitude to every party who contributed and to the readers. The author also apologizes if there are still imperfections in this thesis. hopes that this thesis will be valuable to all of us and that it willserve as input material for the world of educational developers.

Makassar, 21th August 2023

Azzahra Safirah Thamrin

ABSTRACT

Azzahra Safirah Thamrin, (E061191031), “The Impact of the Cooperation Between the Indonesian Parliament and the Global Organization of Parliamentarian against Corruption (GOPAC) on Preventing Corruption in Indonesia”, under the guidance of Prof. H. Darwis. MA, Ph.D as supervisor I, and H. Abdul Razaq Z Cangara S.IP., M.Si., MIR as advisor II, at the Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

This research aims to find out how the Indonesia-GOPAC government cooperation strategy towards efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption in Indonesia and the impact of the Indonesia-GOPAC government cooperation strategy in efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption in Indonesia. The research method used in the preparation of this thesis is descriptive method, with data collection techniques in the form of literature review sourced from books, journals, articles, official internet sites, and reports related to this research.

The results of this study indicate that the Indonesian government-GOPAC cooperation strategy on Corruption Prevention and Eradication Efforts in Indonesia is to cooperate with the Indonesian Parliament which is oriented towards the Global Task Forces (GFT) of Parliamentary Oversight, Parliamentary Ethics and Behavior, as well as Open Parliament and Public Participation; and to cooperate with the KPK which is oriented towards Capacity Building, Information Sharing, and Joint Operations. The impact of the Gopac and Indonesian government cooperation strategy in efforts to eradicate and prevent corruption is the increase in Indonesia's corruption perception index to be better and increased public participation through public donations. Likewise, the level of public trust in the House of Representatives has increased, although compared to other institutions, the House is at the bottom of the list.

Keywords: GOPAC, KPK, DPR RI, Corruption

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Corruption is a social phenomenon that describes a violation of law. The emergence of the phenomenon of corruption is often associated with politics, social economy, public policy, international policy, social welfare and national development (Rasyidi, 2014). The existence of corruption can certainly affect the existence of a country where corruption can undermine democratic institutions, slow down economic development and contribute to government instability. In addition, corruption also attacks the foundations of democratic institutions by distorting the electoral process, distorting the rule of law and creating a bureaucratic quagmire whose sole reason for existence is soliciting bribes (UNODC, 2023). Therefore, this can have long-term negative impacts such as damaging the younger generation, which makes their personal development accustomed to dishonesty and irresponsibility. As a result, if the young generation of a nation has these characteristics, then the future of the nation's capabilities will be at stake. (Setiadi, 2018).

In this regard, according to the 2021 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) released by Transparency International, corruption is still a significant global problem. Based on the level of corruption, there are several variations where several countries have levels of corruption which is classified as low/free of corruption, while several other countries still have quite high levels of corruption so that this is a serious challenge for the country.

Therefore, in fighting corruption and building good governance, the role of anti-corruption agencies and international organizations is considered important in efforts to fight corruption (Transparency International, CPI 2021).

On an international scale, the comprehensive efforts that have been made to deal with the effects of corruption are quite diverse. Some of the efforts made are with the formation *United Nations Convention against Corruption* (UNCAC) as a legal framework established for the prevention, law enforcement, and recovery of assets related to corruption. In addition, there are also several other similar institutions such as *Global Forum on Anti-Corruption and Integrity* (GFACI), *Financial Action Task Force* (FATF), and *Transparency International* (IT) which also plays a role in facilitating dialogue, exchange of experiences, and advocacy to increase transparency, integrity and accountability. The international organizations that also deal with global corruption problems are *Global Organization of Parliamentarians against Corruption* (GOPAC).

Global Organization of Parliamentarians against Corruption (GOPAC) is an overseas partner which is the only international network of parliamentarians focused on combating corruption. In facilitating the achievement of its goals, GOPAC also has 5 branches regional and 63 national branches, with 1236 members worldwide consisting of current and former members of parliament from around the world who share the same goals, namely promoting good governance, fighting corruption, and increasing

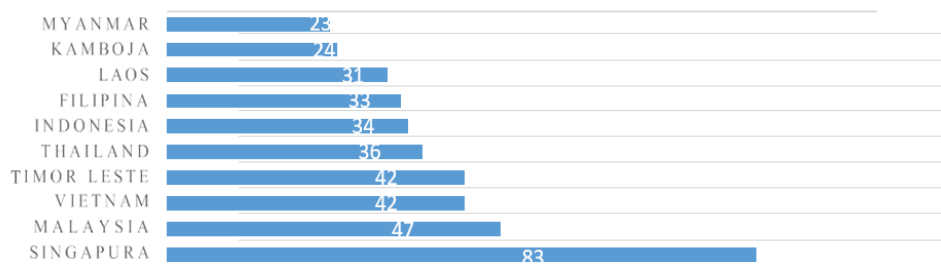
accountability in the public sector. In addition, GOPAC also has several programs to achieve its goals, namely GTFs (*Global Task Forces*) which consists of Anti-Money Laundering, UN Convention Against Corruption, Parliamentary Oversight, Parliamentary Ethics and Conduct, Community Participation and Open Parliament (GOPAC, 2023). There are several countries participating in GOPAC, one of which is Indonesia. Indonesia itself also has quite complex problems with corruption so it cannot be denied that Indonesia has actively participated in the collaboration between parliament and GOPAC to fight corruption in Indonesia (GOPAC, 2023).

Historically, the problem of corruption has been deeply embedded in the dynamics of economic, social and political development in Indonesia. Departing from the era of President Soeharto's leadership where centralized power was so inherent as shown by the existence of a systemic relationship between political power holders and economic power holders. This is what then becomes the catalyst or factor that influences the attachment of a culture of corruption in Indonesia. After the collapse of the New Order regime, the government introduced a series of economic and political reforms, one of which was the empowerment of local governments, reforms judiciary institutions, and a national campaign against corruption which began to be prioritized after confirmation that corruption is a major problem affecting the economy, politics, and foreign investment in Indonesia (House, 2010).

There have been various efforts made by the Indonesian government in dealing with corruption problems in Indonesia, such as establishing a special

institution to eradicate corruption, tightening regulations and supervision in certain sectors, and holding various anti-corruption campaigns. However, the problem of corruption in Indonesia is still a priority issue so that several efforts still need to be made to be improved in order to create clean and accountable governance, and prevent corruption from the root of the problem. In fact, corruption in Indonesia has caused enormous state losses, which can be seen from the data *Transparency International* which shows that Indonesia has been ranked fifth in cases of corruption in Southeast Asia (Annur, 2023).

**Figure 1 1 Southeast Asian Nations Corruption Perception Index Score
2022**

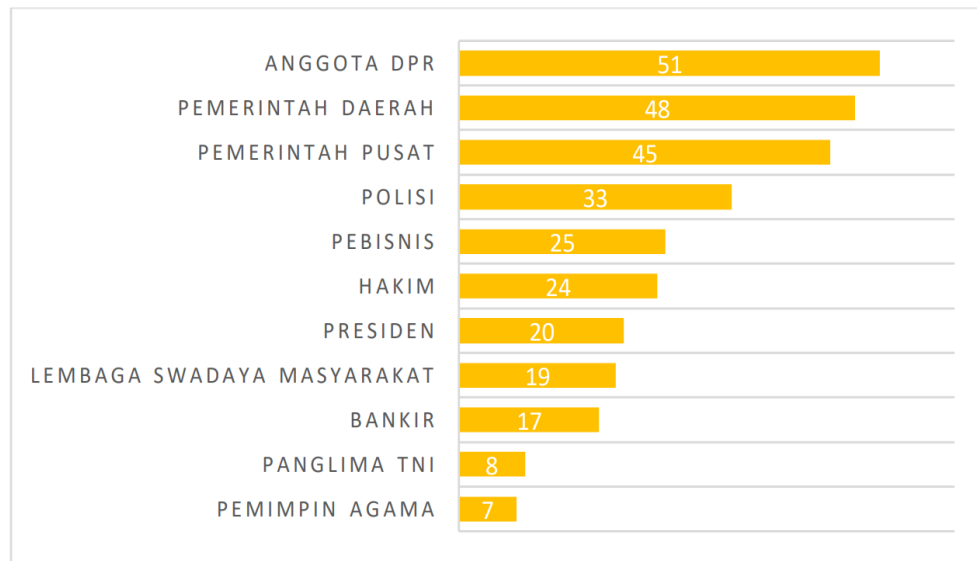


Source: Databoks, 2022

Based on the data above, it can be seen that Indonesia has a fairly low score on the Corruption Perception Index which indicates that corruption problems are still rampant in Indonesia. This also indicates that the higher the number obtained, the fewer corruption problems in that country. Therefore, Indonesia needs to take serious and effective actions in overcoming corruption in Indonesia, such as increasing transparency and accountability in government institutions, strengthening the law and justice system, and increasing supervision and law enforcement more effectively to

reduce the level of corruption in Indonesia.

Figure 1 2 Corruption Assessment by Institution



Source: Databoks, 2021

According to data from the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), members of parliament rank fairly high in terms of corruption at both the national and regional levels. Specifically, Members of the People's Representative Council (DPR) have the highest rank as the profession that is considered to have committed the most crimes corruption in Indonesia, next is local government 48%, central government 45%, and police 33%. This of course shows that the involvement of the government, especially members of the DPR RI has become a serious problem in the Indonesian political system and government (KPK, 2022).

Based on the previous discussion then researchers want to discuss and examine more deeply about **"The Impact of the Cooperation between the Indonesian Parliament and the Global Organization of Parliamentarian**

against Corruption (GOPAC) on Preventing Corruption in Indonesia”

B. Limitations and Problem Formulation

The limitations in this study focus on the collaboration between the Indonesian Parliament (DPR RI) and the Global Organization of Parliamentarian against Corruption (GOPAC) carried out by a Indonesian agencies, namely the DPR-RI as the People's Representative Council which focuses on corruption in parliament. The collaboration took place in the span of 2012 to the present, namely 2023. The formulation of the problem from this research is as follows:

1. What is the strategy for the cooperation between the Indonesian Parliament (DPR RI) and The Global Organization of Parliamentarian against Corruption (GOPAC) towards efforts to prevent corruption in Indonesia?
2. What is the impact of the Indonesian Parliament cooperation strategy - GOPAC in efforts to prevent corruption in Indonesia?

C. Research Objectives and Benefits

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the objectives of this study can be described as follows:

1. To find out the cooperation strategy between the Indonesian Parliament (DPR RI) and GOPAC towards efforts to prevent corruption in Indonesia.
2. To find out the impact of the Indonesian Parliament (DPR RI)-GOPAC cooperation strategy in efforts to prevent corruption in

Indonesia.

The uses or benefits of the research conducted by the author are as follows, namely:

1. This research is expected to be able to provide benefits in understanding the impact of the collaboration between the Indonesian government and GOPAC on efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption in Indonesia.
2. This research is expected to be able to provide information and become reference material, especially for academics and also observers of phenomena regarding the impact of the Indonesia government and GOPAC on efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption in Indonesia.
3. This research is expected to be able to provide benefits in understanding the impact of the collaboration between the Indonesian government and GOPAC on efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption in Indonesia.
4. This research is expected to be able to provide information and become reference material, especially for academics and also observers of phenomena regarding the impact of the Indonesia-GOPAC government cooperation on efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption in Indonesia.

D. Conceptual Framework

This study will use three concepts in analyzing this research, namely

the concept of International Regime, the Concept of International Cooperation and the Concept of Corruption. The concept of an international regime is used to analyze the role, instruments and strategies of GOPAC as an international regime in eradicating corruption in Indonesia; The concept of international cooperation is used to facilitate the author's analysis of cooperation mechanisms and interactions carried out by GOPAC-Indonesia, as well as to analyze how the impact is generated from the collaboration carried out; and the concept of corruption is used to facilitate the author's analysis of the phenomenon of corruption and its prevention in Indonesia through the collaboration of the Government of Indonesia - GOPAC.

1. International Regime Concept

According to Stephen Krasner, the international regime is defined as a set of norms, rules and decision-making procedures both explicit and implicit in which all of the actors' expectations converge in international relations (1981). According to Barkin, Regime refers to the effect or impact of the behavior of International Organizations on other actors, especially on the state or can be defined as "a set of principles, norms, rules and decision-making procedures where the expectations of actors meet in a particular problem area (Barkin, 2006). Meanwhile according to Conca in ARI, that at the same time the concept of an international regime also explains the rules of the game and behavior that are legitimate and accepted by sovereign states in the international area (ARI, 2018).

The aim of the regime is to form a framework to facilitate problem solving through agreements. This is according to Puchala ve Hopkins in ARI that the regime is a conceptual framework for understanding state behavior and explaining situations that could not be explained before. Departing from this, it can be identified that the phenomenon of the formation of international regimes in various fields cannot be separated from the involvement of several countries. Of course their involvement is due to the state's desire to prevent anarchy and uncertainty, as well as to establish order and maintain security. Increased interaction and interdependence between countries makes countries find collective solutions to overcome common problems (ARI, 2018).

2. International Cooperation

International Cooperation has emerged and developed over the last few decades as one of the research foundations in the study of international relations. The definition of international cooperation is general in terms of both actors and issues. International cooperation does not only occur between individuals but between collective entities, including corporations, political parties, ethnic organizations, terrorist groups and nation states. International cooperation is the main goal carried out by each country to achieve its national interests (Dai, 2018).

According to Robert Keohane, cooperation occurs when actors (states or non-state actors) adapt their behavior to the actual and

anticipated preferences of other parties through a policy coordination process. There are two important elements in cooperation. First, the behavior of each actor is directed at some common goal. Second, cooperation gives the parties profitable benefits or rewards (Keohane, 2006). Eradication of corruption in international relations involves efforts to prevent and eradicate criminal acts of corruption that cross national boundaries. This effort is carried out through international cooperation between countries and international institutions, such as the United Nations and Interpol, in fighting corruption involving embezzlement of state assets, money laundering, and cross-border corruption limit. International cooperation in eradicating corruption between countries is carried out by strengthening legal mechanisms and anti-corruption institutions, improving monitoring and transparency systems, and increasing public awareness and community participation in fighting corruption. (Hatta & Setyawan, 2018).

3. Corruption, Anti-corruption and Corruption Eradication

a. Corruption

According to Faizal, corruption is rottenness, ugliness, dishonesty, can be bribed and deviation from what it should be (Salam, 2010). This is then reinforced by the opinion of Henry Campbell Black in *Black's Law Dictionary* that corruption is an act carried out with the intention of providing an advantage that is not in accordance with official obligations and the rights of other

parties, wrongly using his position or character to obtain an advantage for himself or for others, together with his obligations and the rights of other parties (Henry Black Campbell, 1983).

On the other hand, corruption is an act that is not commendable by individuals or groups from illegal sources of income which is an act that harms noble values as the basis of the state. This is also corroborated by Sam Santoso's opinion that corruption is a form of intentional deviation from the behavior of official duties of a position to obtain benefits in the form of status, wealth or money for individuals, close family or own group. It is said that to obtain a position requires a fee, which is considered an obligation by the culprit. Therefore, after being an official he feels he has the right to corruption (Sam Santoso, 2003).

In addition, it was also emphasized that corruption could occur not only in the government sector, but also in the private sector, and often even occurred simultaneously in both sectors. Finally, Klitgaard realized how difficult it was to formulate corrupt behavior in an all-encompassing definition (Klitgaard, 1998). In short, corruption is an enemy for all countries, including Indonesia. This can be seen from the enthusiasm and efforts to eradicate corruption which are embodied in various laws and regulations (Musa Darwin Pane, 2020).

b. Anti-Corruption

Klitgaard believes that anti-corruption efforts must involve three key elements, namely incentives, oversight, and transparency. Incentives are tools to encourage clean behavior and punish corrupt behavior. Oversight ensures consistent and transparent law enforcement. Openness allows society to monitor the actions of government and public officials (Klitgaard, R. 1998). UNDP noted that anti-corruption efforts must involve preventive actions, namely reducing opportunities for corruption, as well as law enforcement actions against acts of corruption that occur (UNDP, 2006).

Transparency International defines anti-corruption as efforts to prevent and reduce corruption worldwide. Anti-corruption does not only focus on acts of corruption, but also pays attention to the factors that influence it, such as injustice, poverty and weak governance (TI, 2017). Efforts to prevent a culture of corruption in society can first be done by preventing the development of a corruption mentality in Indonesian children through education. The spirit of anti-corruption that deserves to be studied is the planting of anti-corruption mindsets, attitudes and behavior through schools, because school is a civilizing process (Hakim, 2012).

c. Corruption Eradication

Johann Graf Lambsdorff views eradicating corruption as a process that requires ongoing efforts to reduce and eliminate opportunities for corruptors to gain personal gain through

corruption (Lambsdorff, 2007). Susan Rose-Ackerman argued that eradicating corruption must be done by reducing the opportunities and benefits derived from corrupt practices. This can be achieved through efforts to increase transparency, accountability, and community participation in the decision process decision. In addition, the government must also strengthen law enforcement agencies and ensure that the punishment given to corruptors is in accordance with the level of crime committed (Ackerman, 1999). According to Mushtaq Khan, eradicating corruption must be done by improving the quality of existing institutions and regulations. This can be achieved by improving oversight and law enforcement mechanisms, increasing the integrity of government institutions, and strengthening a well-functioning regulatory system (Khan, M., 2010).

To carry out the eradication of corruption, the cooperation of Indonesia Parliament -GOPAC produces three categories namely, Parliamentary Oversight, Parliamentary Ethics and Behavior, Community Participation and Open Parliament. Parliamentary oversight is key to maintaining government integrity and accountability, promoting transparency and public participation in decision-making processes, and helping to minimize the risk of corruption in government. Parliamentary ethics and conduct are standards of behavior and actions adopted by members of

parliament in carrying out their duties and responsibilities. This includes adhering to the high principles of integrity, ethics and morality in carrying out supervisory and legislative functions. Community participation and Open Parliament are concept which refers to community participation in public policy processes and parliamentary transparency (GOPAC, 2022).

4. Operational Variables

This study uses two variables which are divided into independent variables and also dependent variables. The independent variable in this study is the Cooperation between the Government of Indonesian Parliament-GOPAC while the dependent variable is the impact of eradicating corruption in Indonesia.

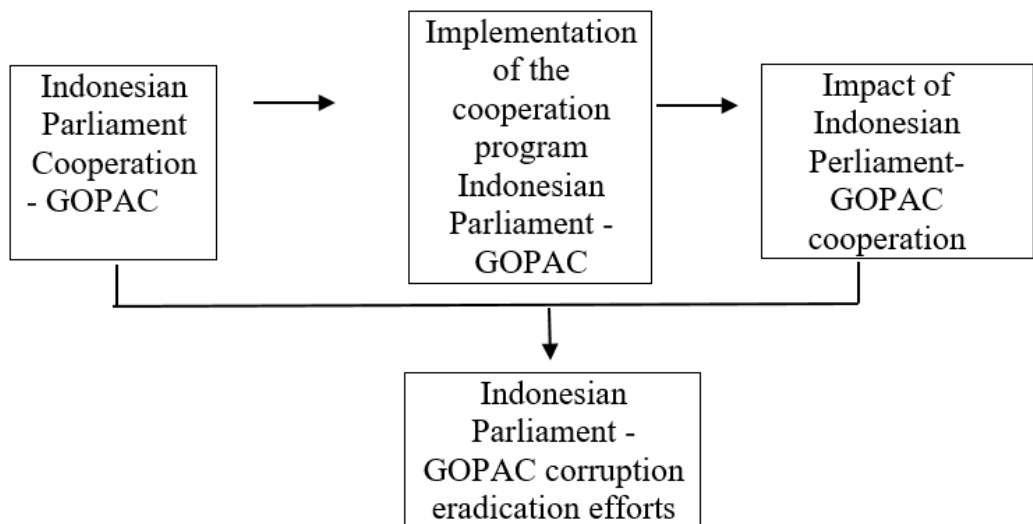
Table 1 1 Operational Variables

Dependent Variable	Independent Variable	Institution	Category	Indicator
Impact of eradicating corruption in Indonesia.	DPR RI - GOPAC collaboration	DPR-RI Cooperation	Cooperation in Parliamentary Oversight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversight of corruption prevention and control policies. • Supervision of government activities. • Impact of parliamentary oversight.
			Cooperation related to Parliamentary Ethics and Behavior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upholding high standards of ethics and behavior among members of parliament. • The impact of enforcing standards and ethics

			Cooperation related to community participation and the Open Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of space for dialogue and consultation with the public in formulating policies, and fight for the right of wider public participation. • The impact of creating dialogue space • Transparency and accountability in the decision-making process and information publication. • Impact of process transparency decision making
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5. Analysis Models

Chart 1 1 Analysis Models



6. Argument

GOPAC is an international organization that focuses on

strengthening the capacity and function of parliament in various anti- corruption issues. GOPAC Indonesia is non-partisan and open to all Members of the Republic of Indonesia DPR who have vision and concern in anti-corruption issues. The problem of corruption in Indonesia is not only limited to economic and social aspects, but also has implications for the political system, security and national stability. Corruption can create political instability and public distrust of the government, which can threaten national security and democratic stability.

In this case the aim of the Indonesia-GOPAC collaboration is to fight corruption, strengthen the integrity of parliament, and trust republic or public trust in government. Where the DPR-RI is a forum for members of parliament to improve the quality of their understanding and insight into international issues, as well as promote national interests in international level through collaboration with parliaments from other countries, while GOPAC is an overseas partner which is the only international network of parliamentarians focused on promoting good governance, fighting corruption, and increasing accountability in the public sector. This cooperation has helped Indonesia to become a more transparent and accountable country.

E. Research methods

1. Research Type

This research was conducted using a qualitative-descriptive method. In this case a problem formulation guides research to explore or photograph a social situation which will be thoroughly, broadly and deeply examined and explained descriptively. According to Bogdan and Taylor quoted by Lexy.J. Moleong, a qualitative approach is a research procedure. Produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior (Moleong, 2007).

2. Data Type

The types of data to be used are primary and secondary data. Secondary data is data or information obtained indirectly from public research objects consisting of: organizational structure of archival data, documents, reports and books and so on relating to this research. In other words, secondary data is obtained by researchers indirectly, through intermediaries or obtained and recorded from other parties. Secondary data can be obtained from literature studies in the form of data and documentation.

3. Data Collection Techniques

The data collection technique used by researchers is literature study, which is a data collection technique that involves collecting and analyzing literature related to the research topic. Literature study can be done through different sources of information, such as scientific journals,

books, papers, reports and other sources of information.

4. Data analysis technique

The data analysis technique used in this study is a qualitative data analysis technique. In qualitative analysis techniques, the problem is described based on the facts that are then connected between one fact and another, then a conclusion is drawn.

F. Writing system

Following is a description of the systematics of research writing which is organized into five chapters, among others;

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION. This chapter describes the general description of this research which includes background, limitations and problem formulation, research objectives and benefits, conceptual framework, research methodology, and research writing systematics.

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW. This chapter describes the theoretical studies in the concepts that will be used in this research, namely the concept of International Cooperation and the concept of eradicating corruption.

CHAPTER III GENERAL OVERVIEW. This chapter describes the general description and issues that will be examined, which include the development of Indonesia-GOPAC cooperation on the prevention and eradication of corruption in Indonesia.

CHAPTER IV ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH RESULTS. This chapter describes the results of the analysis of the formulation of the problem

studied by the researcher, namely the Government of Indonesia-GOPAC cooperation strategy for efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption in Indonesia and the impact of the cooperation strategy between the Government of Indonesia- GOPAC on efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption in Indonesia.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION. This chapter describes the conclusions from the results of the research on the formulation of the problems studied and the suggestions of researchers related to the study above.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review serves as a strong theoretical foundation. By analyzing and synthesizing the relevant literature, the literature review allows the author to demonstrate a deep understanding of the topic under study and introduces the reader to pre-existing research. In addition, the literature review helps identify knowledge gaps or research questions that remain unanswered, and provides a foundation for the selection of an appropriate methodology. By referring to relevant literature, it becomes more credible and reliable because it is supported by evidence and approaches that have been tested by other researchers before. This chapter contains conceptions of the International Regime, International Cooperation and corruption.

Cooperation is undertaken to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes for the various countries involved. Cooperation aims to promote peace, stability and security at the global level by facing common challenges. In addition, to create an effective international legal system, promote human rights, and support sustainable development globally. In carrying out this cooperation, of course, it involves various actors, one of which is the International Regime. Involving various actors is a form of effort to achieve common interests, one of which is fighting corruption.

This study will be associated with an explanation of the conception of international cooperation, international regimes and discussion of corruption.

A. International Cooperation Concept

The concept of International Cooperation is used to facilitate the author's analysis regarding the phenomenon of corruption and its prevention in Indonesia through the collaboration of the Government of Indonesia - GOPAC. Cooperation in International Relations is known as what is called international cooperation. In international cooperation, there are various kinds of national interests from various countries and nations that cannot be fulfilled in their own country. The main issue of international cooperation is based on the extent to which mutual benefits obtained through cooperation can support the conception of unilateral and competitive action interests (Dougherty and Graff, 1986).

In other words, international cooperation can be formed because international life covers various fields, such as ideology, politics, economy, social, environment, culture, defense and security. This raises diverse interests resulting in various social problems. To find solutions to these various problems, several countries have formed a partnership (Perwita and Yani, 2005).

The concept of International Relations has a focus on the study of the causes of conflict and the conditions that support cooperation. Cooperation is a series of relationships that are not based on force or coercion and legally authorized, as in international organizations. Cooperation occurs because of adjustments in behavior by actors in response and anticipation of the choices made by other actors. Cooperation can be carried out in a negotiation process

that is actually held. However, if each party already knows each other, negotiations are no longer necessary (Graff, 1997).

According to Holsti, cooperation or collaboration begins because there are a variety of national, regional and global problems that arise so that more than one country's attention is needed, then each government approaches each other by bringing suggestions for solving problems, making bargains, or discussing problems, concluding technical evidence to justify one other proposal, and ending negotiations with an agreement or mutual understanding that can satisfy all parties (Dougherty and Pfaltzgraff, 1997). Furthermore, Holsti provides the following definition of cooperation:

1. The view that there are two or more interests, values or goals that meet each other and can produce something, are promoted or fulfilled by all parties.
2. Agreement on certain issues between two or more countries in order to take advantage of similarities or conflicts of interest. The views or expectations of a country that policies decided by other countries help that country to achieve its interests and values.
3. Formal or unofficial rules regarding future transactions made to enforce agreements.
4. Transactions between countries to fulfill their agreements.

In an international cooperation meet various kinds of national interests from various countries and nations that cannot be fulfilled in their own country. International cooperation is the other side of international conflict

which is also an aspect of international relations. The main issue of international cooperation is based on the extent to which the mutual benefits obtained through such cooperation can support the conception of unilateral and competitive action interests (Perwita and Yani, 2005).

International cooperation is formed because international life covers various fields such as ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, environment, defense and security. International cooperation cannot be avoided by countries or other international actors. This necessity is caused by the interdependence between international actors and human life which is increasingly complex, coupled with the uneven distribution of the resources needed by international actors. Moving on from the previous presentation, Koesnadi Kartasmita is clearer in his book *International Organizations and Administration*, states that international cooperation can be understood as:

"Cooperation in the international community is a must as a result of the existence of interdependence relations and the increasing complexity of human relations in the international community".

International cooperation occurs because there is *national understanding* and have the same goals, desires that are supported by international conditions that need each other. Cooperation is based on shared interests among countries, but these interests are not identical. The nature of international cooperation usually varies, from harmonization to integration (international cooperation is the strongest). Such cooperation occurs when two interests meet and there is no conflict in it. Incompatibility or conflict cannot be avoided, but it can be suppressed if both parties work together in

their interests and problems. There are three levels of international cooperation, namely:

1. Consensus, is a level of cooperation characterized by a number of disregard for interests among the countries involved and a high level of non-involvement among the countries involved.
2. Collaboration, is a level of cooperation that is higher than consensus and is characterized by a large number of common goals, active mutual cooperation between countries that establish cooperative relations in fulfilling their respective interests.
3. Integration, is a collaboration characterized by a very high closeness and harmony between the countries involved. In integration, there is rarely a conflict of interest between the countries involved.

The scope of activities carried out through international cooperation between countries includes various multidimensional cooperation, such as economic cooperation, cooperation in the social field and cooperation in the political field. The cooperation is then formulated into a forum called an international organization. International organizations are a tool that makes it easier for each of its members to establish cooperation in the political, economic, social and so on.

B. International Regime Concept

The concept of an International Regime is used to facilitate the author's analysis regarding cooperation, interaction, and governance between the Government of Indonesia and GOPAC in establishing

cooperative relations. Regimes are social institutions that regulate the actions of those interested in a particular activity (or set of meaningful activities). According to Galbreath, International regimes aim to coordinate communications on specific issues, such as trade, whaling, air quality, and nuclear proliferation (Galbreath, 2008). This is quite different from international organizations in that they can engage in 'goal-directed activities' such as collecting and spending money, making policies, and make flexible choices (Keohane, 1988). As such, regimes are recognized patterns of practice where expectations can be met.

There was broad agreement on at least two elements of the consensus outcome. First, it treats regimes as social institutions in the sense of stable sets of rules, roles, and relationships. Second, it characterizes regimes as specific issue areas that are distinct from the wider or deeper institutional structures of the international community as a whole. Many studies on regimes have pointed to institutional cohesion as a topic that requires more attention (Marc A. Levy, 1995). Apart from that, questions also arise regarding the limits of state sovereignty because each country in many subjects will face several limitations from the existence of international regimes that limit their sovereign rights, so that the existence of the state will appear blurry to determine both domestic and global subjects in character.

According to Krasner, the concept of international regime can be defined as a set of explicit or implicit principles, norms, rules, and decision-making procedures, whereby the expectations of actors meet in a particular

field of international relations (Krasner, 1982). In this case, principles are belief in facts, causation, and honesty; Meanwhile, norms are standards of behavior that are defined in terms of rights and obligations; Rules are specific recommendations or prohibitions on something action; whereas decision-making procedures are actions that apply to making and implementing collective choices (Sari, 2021).

The specifics regarding Krasner's view of the international regime are as follows.

“International regime can be defined as sets of implicit or explicit principles, norms, rules, and decision-making procedures around which actors’ expectations converge in a given area of international relations. Principles are beliefs of fact, causation, and rectitude. Norms are standards of behaviour defined in terms of rights and obligations. Rules are specific prescriptions or proscriptions for action. Decision- making procedures are prevailing practices for making and implementing collective choice” (Krasner, 1982)

However, international regimes can also be established in any subject area of international relations ranging from security issues to environmental issues, and may consist of all international regulations and general standards, such as regimes related to seas, outer space, straits and rivers and other waterways as well as economic, financial and commercial subjects or even on diplomatic conduct (ARI, 2018).

As rules are more well defined and concrete than principles and norms, they can be an appropriate starting point for operationalizing international regimes. The detailed discussion of the components of the international regime is as follows.

Principles and Norms. Classifying international regimes according to different types of principles and norms is the most familiar approach to this problem

1. The regime may or may not involve functional differentiation.

We therefore hope that the regimes are differentiated functional will be more difficult to build; They appear only as part of a larger institutional network

2. The relatively established idea of classifying regimes in terms of the assignment of property rights or the mode of allocation dictated by their principles. Thus, we can distinguish between regimes that serve to promote internationalization (eg international seabed regime), nationalization (eg exclusive economic zones) and free access and exchange (eg international waters).
3. An interpretation of multilateralism that emphasizes the basic principle of cooperation rather than the number of participants involved. Multilateralism, in this case, describes institutions that build on (a) anti-discrimination as a general principle of conduct, (b) the principle of inseparability and (c) the principle of diffuse reciprocity, in which these elements are treated as an inseparable ensemble.
4. It is also possible to classify regimes in terms of goal orientation. We can distinguish regimes that function primarily to increase the absolute utility of regime participants (internal regimes).

Rule. Attempts to classify regimes in terms of different types of rule

usually refer to judicial and sociological theories:

1. Institutional rules are prescriptive statements that prohibit, require, or permit some action or result.
2. International rules provide normative appeal to compliance in so far as they are lawful. Four characteristics of the rules appear to increase legitimacy: (a) determination and clarity, (b) symbolic validation within participating communities, (c) internal coherence and (d) the vertical relationship between primary duty rules, which are the workhorse of the system, and secondary rule hierarchies, which identify the source of rules and establish 'normative standards that define how rules are to be created, interpreted, and applied' (Franck, 1990)
3. A regime can be described as strong when the rules are solid, specific and cover a wide range of activities (Keohane R. O., 1993).

Procedures and Programs. The regime typologies displaying differences among decision-making procedures are numerous. But three other characteristics of the decision-making procedure seem to us very important.

1. If an initially weak regime is accompanied by decision-making procedures that are autonomous in the sense of being able to revise rules, it is likely to encourage learning at the international level and lead to the formation of new rules.
2. We can speculate also about the character of collective choice

mechanisms in autonomous regimes.

3. Regimes also differ in terms of their compliance mechanisms, including monitoring, sanctioning and dispute resolution procedures.

Actors and Problem Areas. The international regime regulates the interaction of actors in certain issue areas. Therefore, the regime may vary with respect to the number and type of actors involved as well as the type and scope of the problem being discussed or, in other words, the structure of the problem. The number of actors participating in an international regime can vary from two to a full set of states. Although it is more difficult to create regimes with multiple actors, we do not know much about the effect of numbers on regime consequences (MarcA. Levy, 1995).

C. Corruption Concept

The concept of corruption is used to facilitate the author's analysis of the phenomenon of corruption and its prevention in Indonesia through the collaboration of the Government of Indonesia - GOPAC. According to "Fockema Andreae (Andik Hamzah, 2005), the word corruption comes from the Latin *corruptio* or *corruptus* (*Webster Student Dictionary* : 1960), *corruptio* comes from the island of the origin word *corrupere*, another word that is older. According to Andi Hamzah (2008), it was from Latin that it descended into many European languages such as English, namely *corruption*, *corrupt*, France, namely *corruption*; and the Netherlands, namely *corruptie* (*korruptie*). According to Andik Hamzah, from Dutch this word descended into Indonesian, namely *corruption*.

The term "corruption that has been accepted and absorbed into the Indonesian language vocabulary, in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBRI), corruption is nominal. (the word is) is defined as misappropriation or misuse of state funds (companies and so on) for personal or other people's gain (Indonesian Embassy, Third Edition; 2005; 597). The term corruption in the last decade is so popular in all circles Indonesian people who are often heard and known from the mass media, both print and electronic. For the people of Indonesia, the term corruption has become familiar and has become a topic of conversation in society at all levels.

Corruption is a popular term, with very rarely acceptable definitions. Therefore, there is no generally accepted definition of corruption. In view of the above, Olopoenia (1998:17) argues so, because of its nature it is often difficult to define corruption in a way that is detached from the ethical or normative values of observers. This raises a number of problems in the analysis of corruption. Most people would agree that it is undesirable to try to define this phenomenon in a value-free way. However, the ethical definition of a phenomenon poses a problem for scientific analysis; people may disagree on the ethical standards that should be applied; consequently it will be difficult to agree on the cause and effect of the phenomenon.

This is a major barrier to the development of scientifically analytical disciplines in corruption studies. There is no doubt that this is at the heart of the conceptual difficulty in analyzing the political cancer (corruption) that has manifested itself in most governments in the world. This conceptual

difficulty consists of two things, namely, the first is the actual conception of the subject matter itself, while the second revolves around the conception of corruption in practice, or, the reality in the socio-political culture (beliefs, attitudes and values) of developing countries (Akindele, 2000).

This, among other factors, is the reason why it is difficult to achieve a uniform definition of what corruption or corrupt behavior is. Corruption or 'degree of corruption' is used a lot in public discourse and usually has two meanings. In a narrow perspective, corruption means illegal practices, in which citizens or organizations bribe authorized officials to grant licenses, contracts, or to avoid punishment or fines for the violations they commit. In other words, to get privileges contrary to law or bureaucratic rules. In a broader perspective, corruption is seen as achieving some advancement through personal networks; paying thank-you money or providing gifts for commonly rendered services, which have been reimbursed from customer or country resources. (Gallup Hungarian Institute, 1999). In line with that, Klitgaard (1998) defines corruption as abuse of office for personal or unofficial gain.

From Otite's definition, corruption is seen as an act that has a positive role and is not too disruptive in society. For example, a complicated and inefficient bureaucracy can lead to abuse of power, but when corruption and bribery are introduced as incentives this can be reduced. He also argues that corruption provides opportunities for groups other than political parties to articulate their interests, maintain channels, and be

represented in the political process (Olurode, 2005).

Related to this view, Otite (1986) sees corruption as; Deviation of integrity or circumstance through bribery, favors or moral wrongdoing. This involves the injection of additional but fraudulent transactions aimed at altering the normal course of events and altering judgments and positions of trust. This consists of the use of informal, extra-legal or illegal acts by perpetrators and recipients to facilitate trouble. It is in this sense that we see corruption as a lubricant for the social system, a means of overcoming economic and bureaucratic barriers. Therefore, there is ambivalence and inconsistency in the theory and practice of corruption; Although corruption is generally considered to be an undermining of integrity, it can also serve as a nerve in social development.

Rose - Ackerman (1989) shows that the level of corruption in a country depends not only on potential economic rents, but also on the political structure. By combining these two dimensions, he identified four types of corrupt state namely Kleptocracy, bilateral monopoly state, state dominated by mafia, and state dominated by bribes. In pure kleptocracy, the head of government regulates the political system to maximize the possibility of obtaining rents and reallocating these rents for personal gain. On the second type of corrupt state, i.e. bilateral monopoly, the corrupt ruler is dealing with one main bribe. The possibility of obtaining rent extraction is shared by the bribers and the authorities.

In the third variant, the state is dominated by the mafia, weak and

disorganized, with many officials engaging in loose bribes. As in a bilateral monopoly state, these officials face monopoly bribes in the private sector, which can be either the domestic mafia or large corporations. Lastly, a country of competitive bribery is one where many corrupt officials deal with many ordinary citizens and corporations. Here, there is the potential for an ever-increasing spiral of corruption. Corruption by some officials can encourage other officials to accept bribes until all officials who are immoral become corrupt (Anifowose, 2002).

Functionalists on the other hand see corruption as a form of criminal behavior, even as a deviation from the values valued by society which originates from the social structure of society which puts definite pressure on certain individuals in society to engage in inappropriate and inappropriate behavior. Therefore, the political economy approach views corruption as a consequence of the system of peripheral capitalist development, but it is the consciousness of the people that determines their well-being, the way in which society organizes the production, distribution and exchange of goods and services that determines their material condition. Corruption according to this school is a form social behavior that characterizes a society based on private ownership of the means of production. The threat of corruption is clearly visible in developed countries but the threats of corruption that occurs in developing countries is more serve.