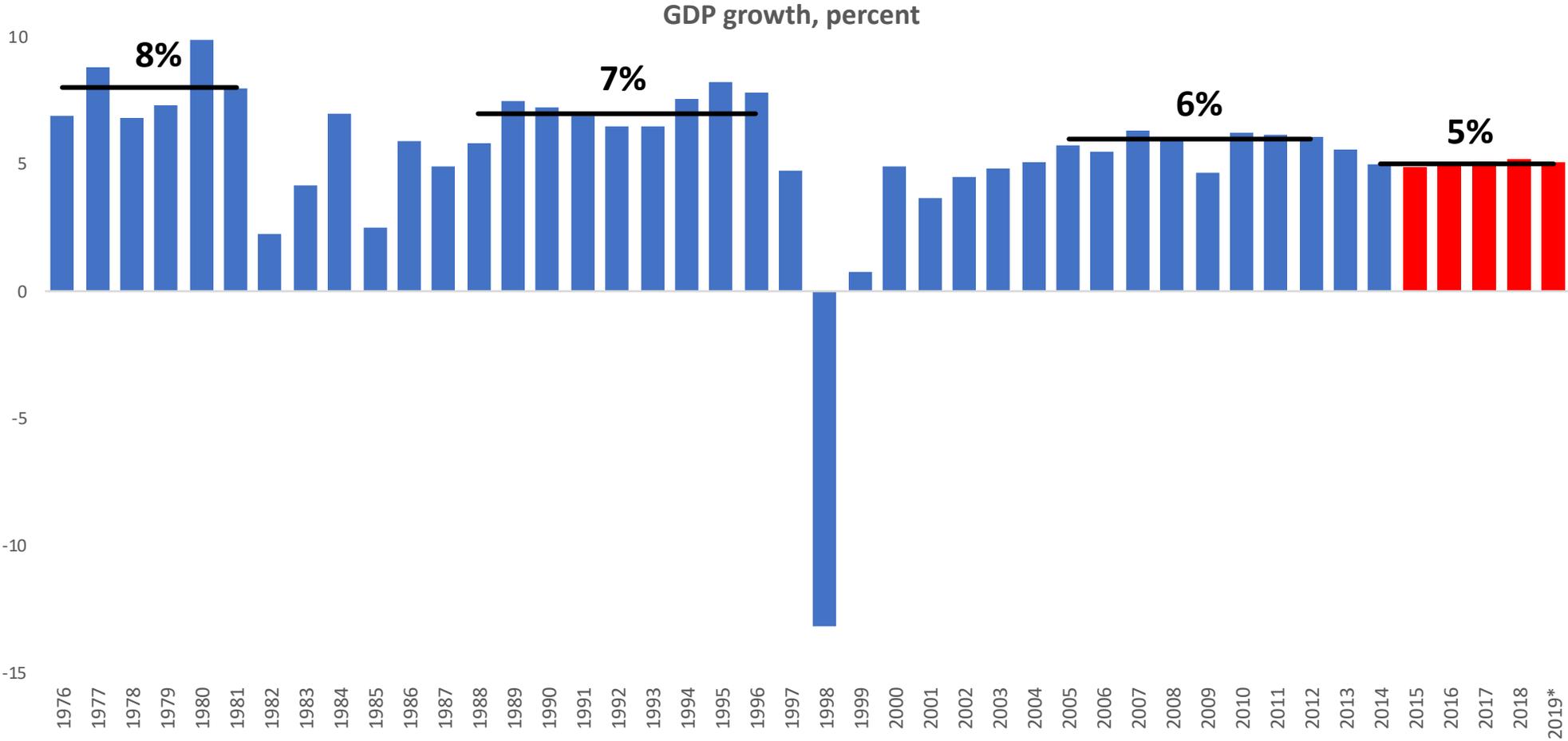


KORUPSI DAN INVESTASI

Faisal Basri

11 Desember 2019

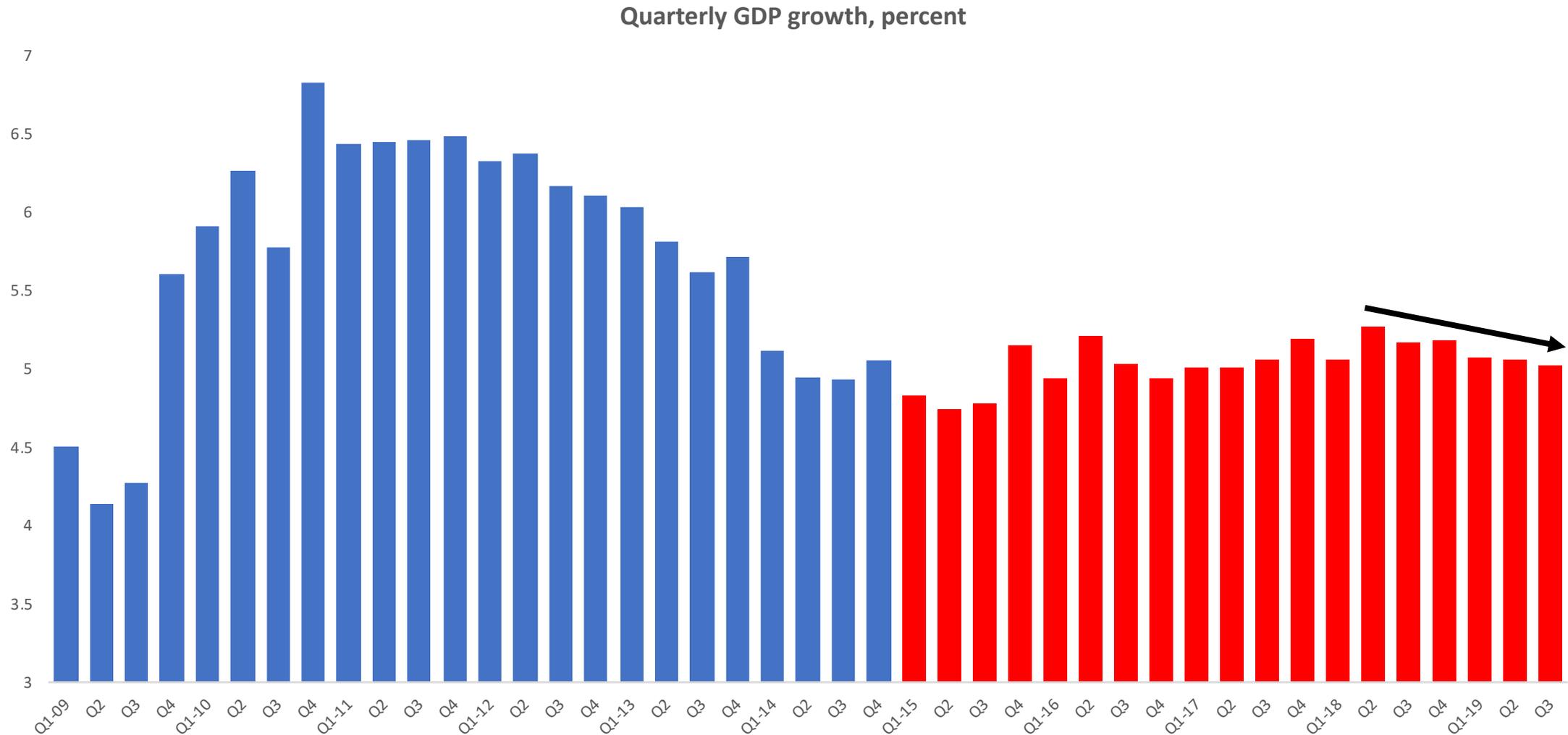
The declining trend of economic growth in the long-term, 1976-2019



*Q1-Q3 (January-September).

Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

Not yet gained momentum: need new energy



Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

Investasi dipandang sebagai penyebab pertumbuhan rendah

CNN Indonesia Home Nasional Internasional Ekonomi Olahraga Teknologi Hiburan Gaya Hidup • CNN TV

Jokowi soal Penghambat Investasi: Saya Akan Kejar dan Hajar

CNN Indonesia | Minggu, 14/07/2019 21:18 WIB

Bagikan :  



Presiden Joko Widodo. (CNN Indonesia/Feri Agus Setyawan)

Bogor, CNN Indonesia -- Presiden terpilih **Joko Widodo** menyatakan bakal mengejar pihak yang menghambat **investasi** di Indonesia. Hal itu terkait dengan perizinan yang lambat, berbelit hingga dugaan **pungutan liar**. Ia bahkan menyatakan tak akan segan untuk menghajar langsung pihak yang menghambat tersebut .

Jokowi Sebut Belum Ada Kebijakan Investasi yang Nendang

 Liputan6.com
19 Jun 2019, 16:27 WIB

    Share 17



Presiden Joko Widodo saat menerima pengurus Asosiasi Pengusaha Indonesia (Apindo) di Istana Merdeka Jakarta, Kamis (13/6/2019). Presiden Jokowi meminta masukan dari Apindo terkait pemerintahan ke depan, salah satunya tentang upaya peningkatan nilai ekspor. (Liputan6.com/Angga Yuniar)

Liputan6.com, Jakarta - Presiden Joko Widodo (Jokowi) meminta para pembantunya membuat kebijakan konkret untuk meningkatkan **investasi** dan ekspor di Tanah Air. Mantan Gubernur DKI ini juga ingin kebijakan tersebut dieksekusi secara serius.

Sikap anasir “Istana” dan Ketua Umum Kadin

Home / News / Nasional

Moeldoko: KPK Bisa Menghambat Investasi

Kompas.com - 23/09/2019, 16:49 WIB

BAGIKAN:  



Moeldoko, Ketua Umum Kamar Dagang dan Industri (Kadin) Indonesia, berbicara kepada wartawan di Gedung Sate, Jakarta, pada Selasa (17/9/2019).

HOME MARKET INVESTMENT NEWS ENTREPRENEUR SYARIAH TECH LIFESTYLE OPINI PK

HostGator 55% OFF WEB HOSTING

Home / News / Berita

Moeldoko Sebut Kehadiran KPK Bisa Hambat Investasi

Chandra-Gun Asmara - CNBC Indonesia

16:05 - 23 September 2019 07:42



Moeldoko, Ketua Umum Kamar Dagang dan Industri (Kadin) Indonesia, mengatakan kehadiran Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK) bisa menghambat investasi di Indonesia.

MEMO Q CAR

Dkatadata.co.id

KAMU, 26 SEPTEMBER 2019

Beranda Nasional Market Energi Digital Ekonomi Kreatif Infografi

INSIGHT CENTER

DATABOKS

Build an inspiring workspace for your team

Moeldoko Sebut UU KPK Direvisi karena Hambat Investasi, Faktanya Beda

Penulis: Dimas Jarot Bayu
Editor: Ratna Iskana
© 23/09/2019, 17:37 WIB

Penyataan Moeldoko ini bertentangan dengan kenaikan Indeks Kemudahan Berbisnis (IKB) Bank Dunia dan Indeks Persepsi Korupsi (IPK) yang dirilis TI.

Kontari.co.id

Jejakah! Persona Indonesia Bersama Kartu Kredit BRI Wonderful Indonesia

Istana sebut kehadiran KPK menghambat investasi ke Indonesia

23 September 2019, 17:00 WIB



TEMPO.CO

Moeldoko Sebut KPK Hambat Investasi, Bagaimana Kondisinya?

23 September 2019, 13:46 WIB



detikfinance

Ratun Kadin, UU KPK Bikin Iklim Investasi Makin Kondusif

23 September 2019, 13:46 WIB



OH! Ekonomi

Pengusaha Sebut Revisi UU KPK Positif Bagi Iklim Investasi

23 September 2019, 13:46 WIB



Pertumbuhan PDB menurut pengeluaran

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	Share 2018**
Private consumption	5.15	4.96	5.01	4.94	5.05	5.07	55.74
LNPRT*** consumption	12.19	-0.62	6.64	6.93	9.08	13.15	1.22
General government consumption	1.16	5.31	-0.14	2.13	4.80	4.69	8.98
Gross fixed capital formation	4.45	5.01	4.47	6.15	6.67	4.74	32.29
Exports of goods and services	1.07	-2.12	-1.66	8.91	6.48	-1.24	20.97
Less imports of goods and services	2.12	-6.25	-2.41	8.06	12.04	-7.62	22.06
Gross domestic product	5.01	4.88	5.03	5.07	5.17	5.04	100.00

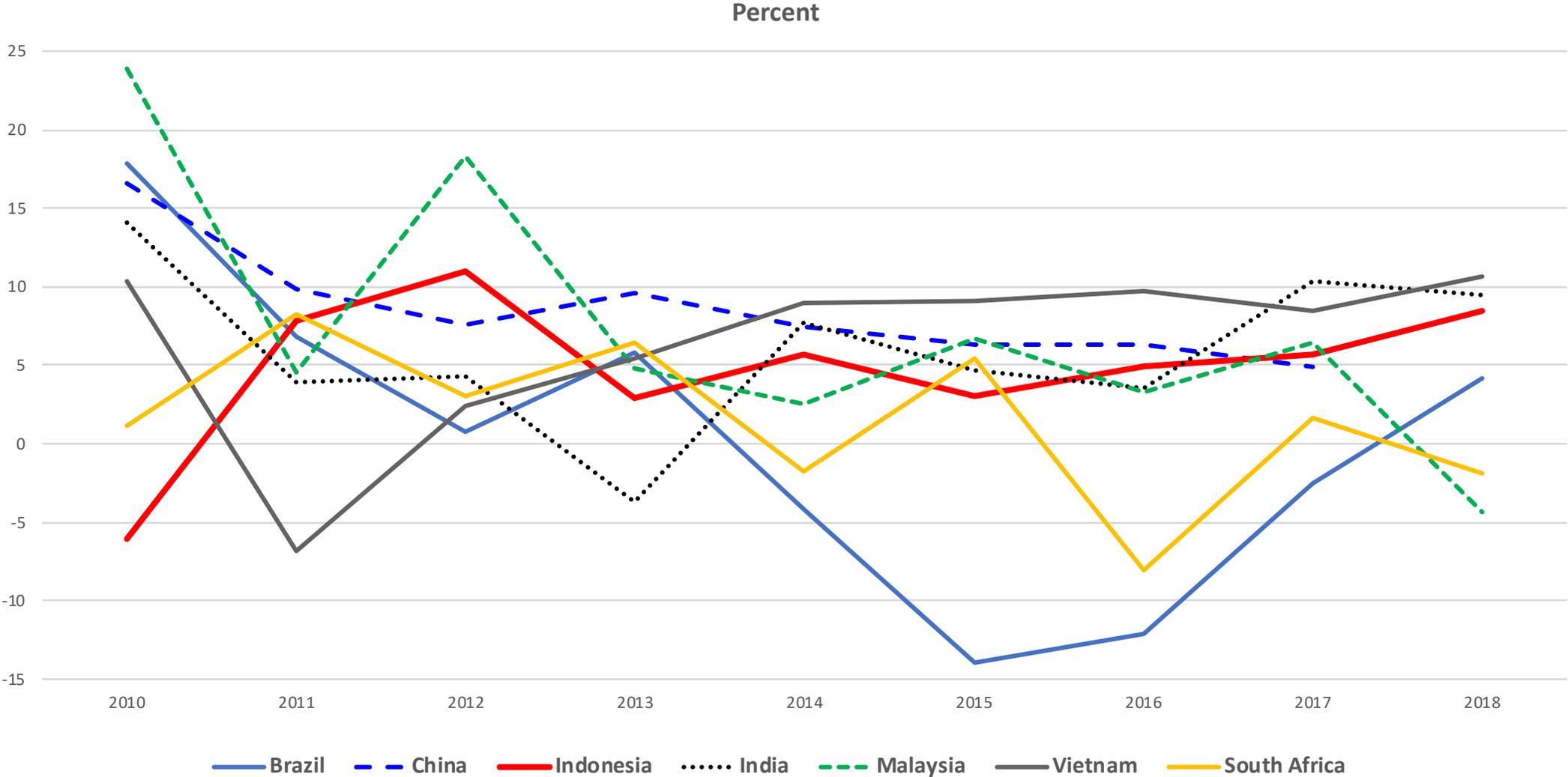
* Q1-Q3 (January-September)

** Not included change in inventory.

*** LNPRT stands for lembaga non-profit yang melayani rumah tangga (non-profit organization serving the household).

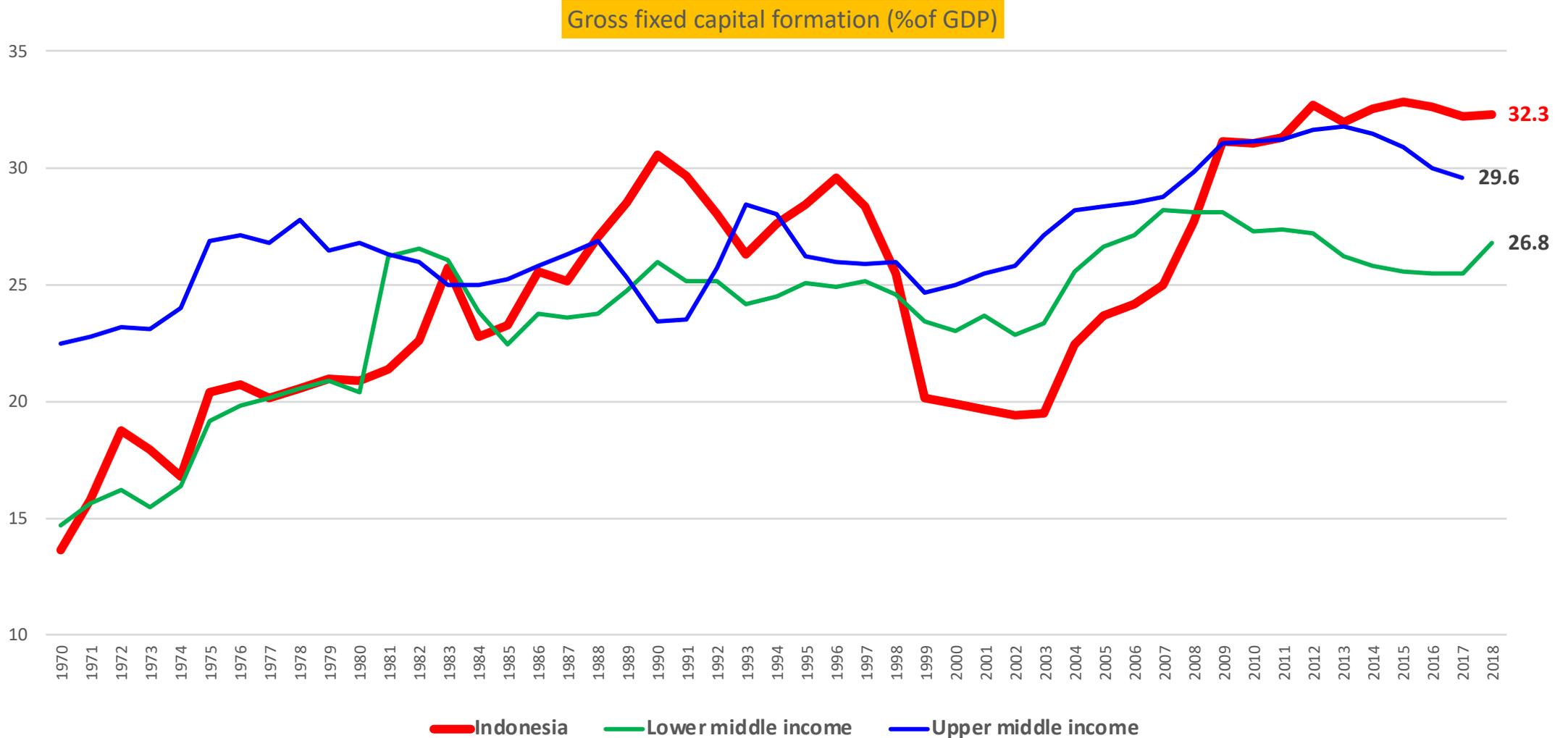
Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

Annual growth of gross capital formation



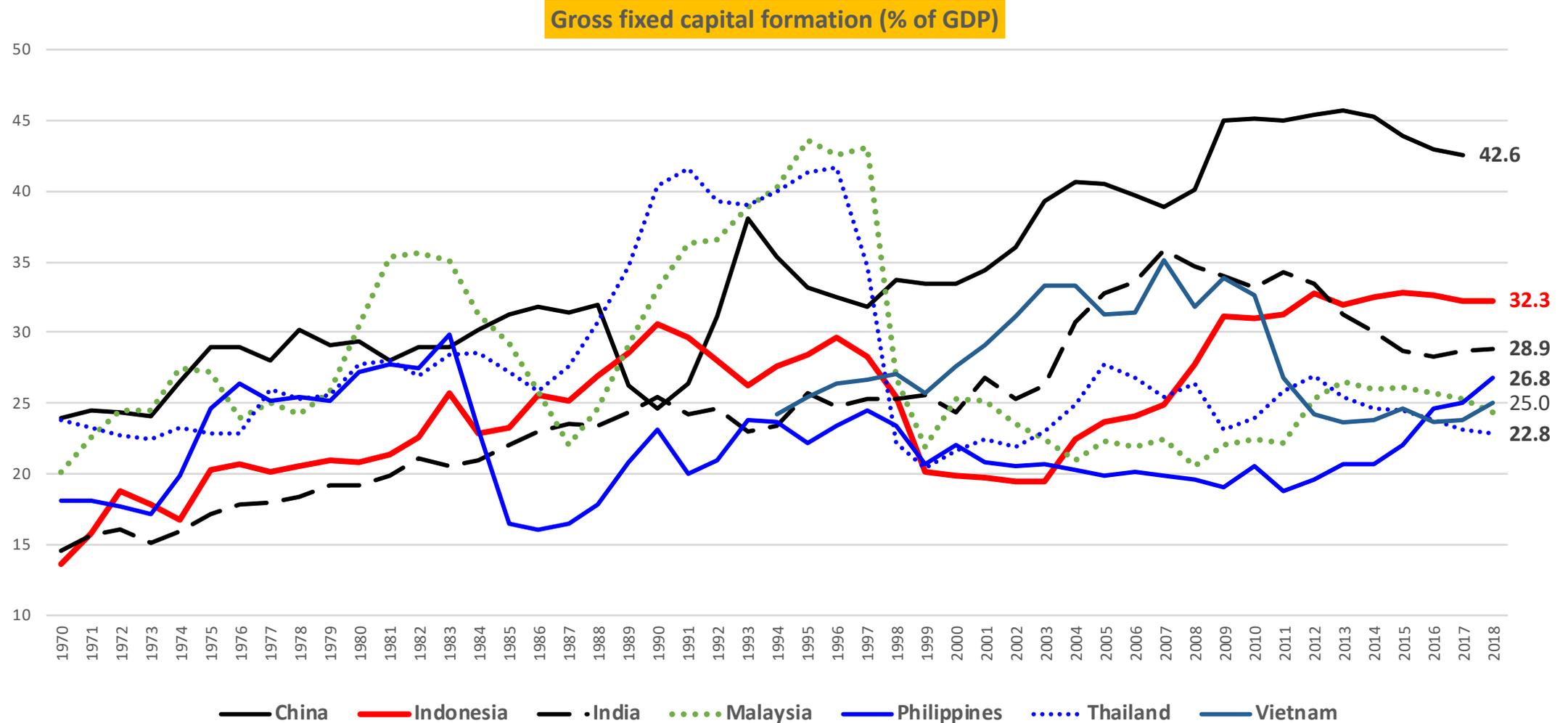
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators.

Share of investment in GDP in Indonesia is higher than the lower and upper middle income countries



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators.

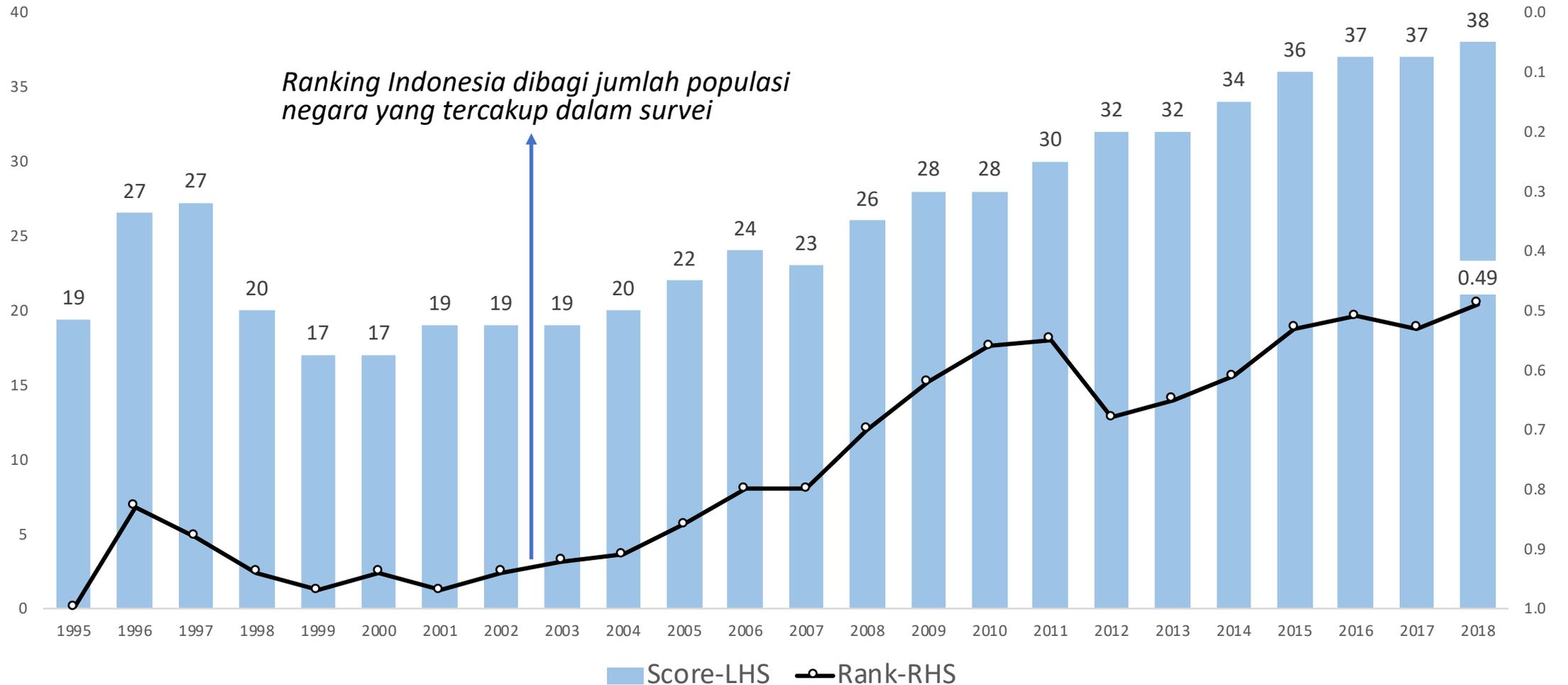
The share of investment in GDP in Indonesia is higher than all ASEAN countries and India



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators.

Indeks persepsi korupsi membaik

100 = the cleanest (LHS); 1.0 = bottom rank (RHS)



Source: Transparency International.

KORUPSI BERKURANG, IKLIM INVESTASI MEMBAIK

Upaya memperbaiki iklim investasi sejalan dengan langkah menekan korupsi. Ini terlihat dari naiknya skor Indeks Kemudahan Berbisnis (IKB) yang ternyata beriring dengan membaiknya Indeks Persepsi Korupsi (IPK).

IPK & IKB SAMA-SAMA MENINGKAT



PENGARUH KORUPSI TERHADAP IKLIM INVESTASI

	Sebabkan ketimpangan pendapatan		Aktivitas ekonomi tidak efisien		Harga tinggi untuk kualitas rendah
	Tak ada stimulus inovasi		Rentan sebabkan konflik		Munculkan ekonomi bayangan

SUMBER: BANK DUNIA, TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL, INVESTOPEDIA, PRAKARSA BULAKSUMUR ANTI KORUPSI (2015)
| PENULIS: YOSEPHA PUSPARISA | DESAIN: M. YANA

KORUPSI PENGHAMBAT UTAMA INVESTASI DI INDONESIA

Survei World Economic Forum terhadap pelaku bisnis mengungkap sejumlah faktor utama penghambat investasi di Indonesia. Dari 16 faktor, korupsi menempati posisi pertama.

FAKTOR PENGHAMBAT BISNIS

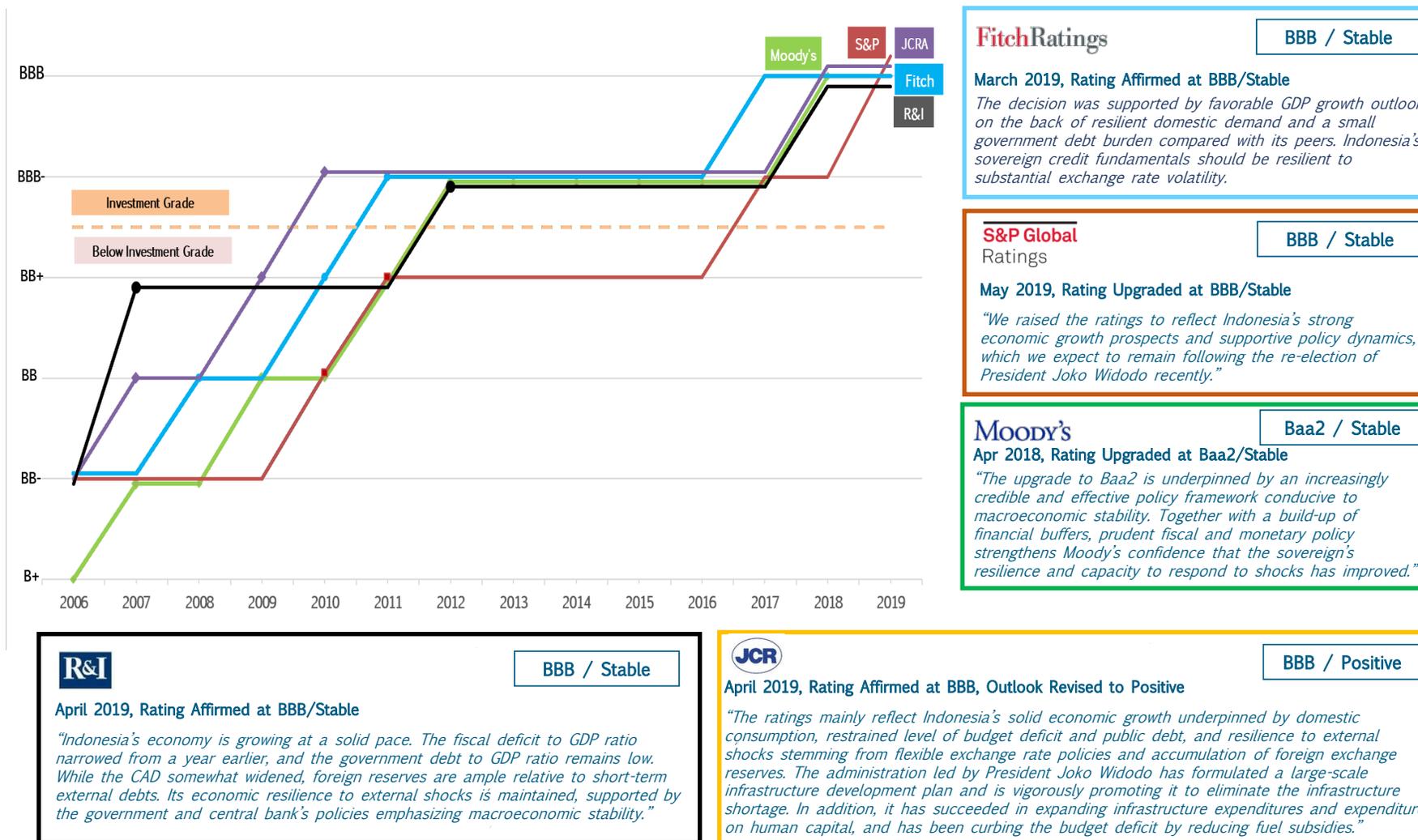
Faktor	Skor
Korupsi	13.8
Inefisiensi birokrasi	11.1
Akses ke pembiayaan	9.2
Infrastruktur tidak memadai	8.8
Kebijakan tidak stabil	8.6
Instabilitas pemerintah	6.5
Tarif pajak	6.4
Etos kerja buruh	5.8
Regulasi pajak	5.2
Inflasi	4.7
Pendidikan tenaga kerja rendah	4.3
Kejahatan dan pencurian	4
Peraturan tenaga kerja	4
Kebijakan kurs asing	3.3
Kapasitas inovasi minim	2.5
Kesehatan masyarakat buruk	1.8

SEBAB KORUPSI JADI PENGHAMBAT INVESTASI

Biaya ekonomi yang tinggi	Alokasi sumber daya tidak efisien	Persaingan tidak sehat
Menciptakan ketidakpastian hukum	Distribusi ekonomi tidak merata	

SUMBER: WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM 2017, INVESTOPEDIA, HAPPY FERRINA, HUSYANI ET AL. (2015), DAN INTEGRITY | PENULIS: DWI HADYA JAYANI | DESAIN: BINTANG

Indonesia is now fully rated as investment grade country



FitchRatings BBB / Stable

March 2019, Rating Affirmed at BBB/Stable

The decision was supported by favorable GDP growth outlook on the back of resilient domestic demand and a small government debt burden compared with its peers. Indonesia's sovereign credit fundamentals should be resilient to substantial exchange rate volatility.

S&P Global Ratings BBB / Stable

May 2019, Rating Upgraded at BBB/Stable

"We raised the ratings to reflect Indonesia's strong economic growth prospects and supportive policy dynamics, which we expect to remain following the re-election of President Joko Widodo recently."

Moody's Baa2 / Stable

Apr 2018, Rating Upgraded at Baa2/Stable

"The upgrade to Baa2 is underpinned by an increasingly credible and effective policy framework conducive to macroeconomic stability. Together with a build-up of financial buffers, prudent fiscal and monetary policy strengthens Moody's confidence that the sovereign's resilience and capacity to respond to shocks has improved."

R&I BBB / Stable

April 2019, Rating Affirmed at BBB/Stable

"Indonesia's economy is growing at a solid pace. The fiscal deficit to GDP ratio narrowed from a year earlier, and the government debt to GDP ratio remains low. While the CAD somewhat widened, foreign reserves are ample relative to short-term external debts. Its economic resilience to external shocks is maintained, supported by the government and central bank's policies emphasizing macroeconomic stability."

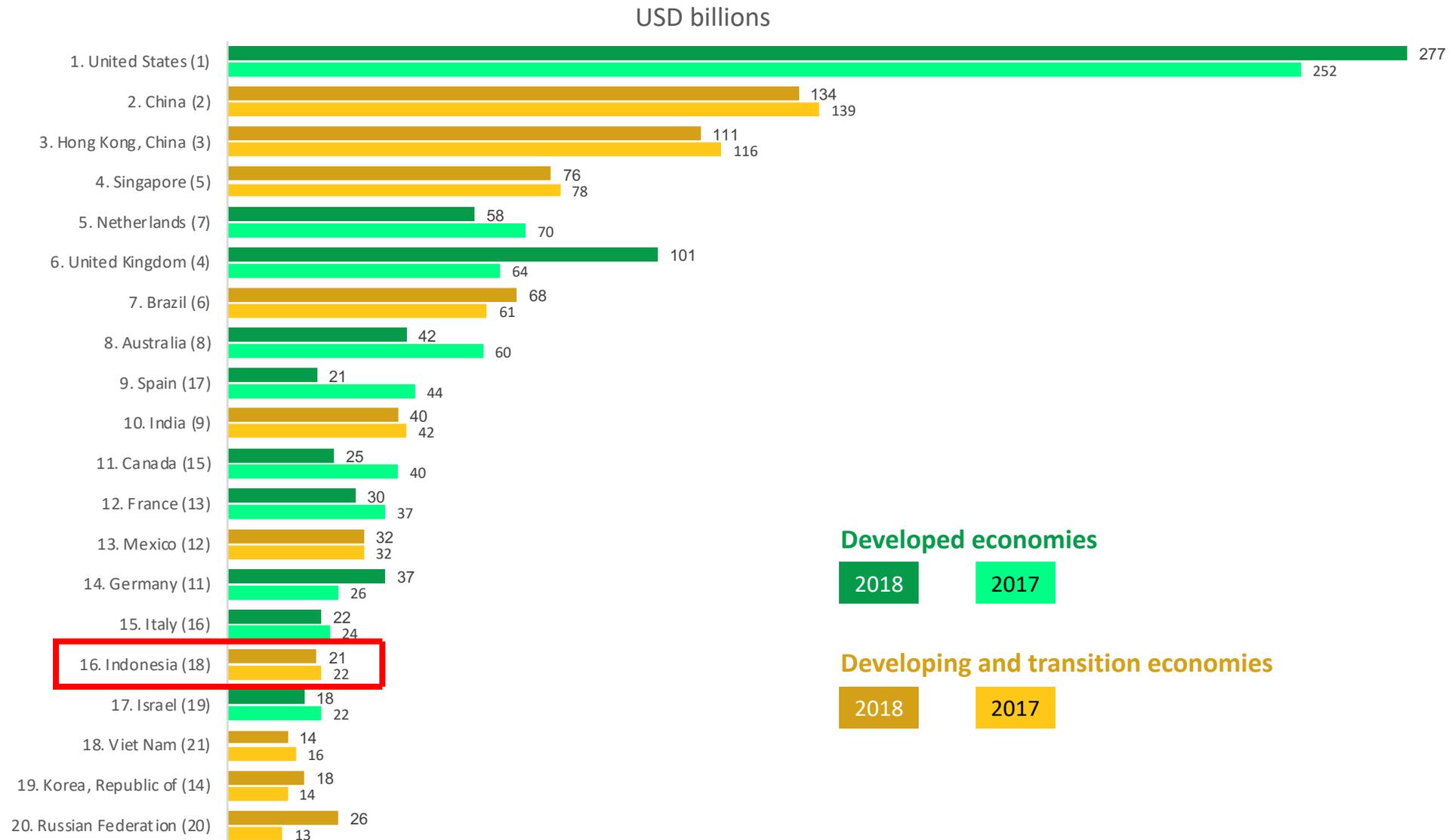
JCR BBB / Positive

April 2019, Rating Affirmed at BBB, Outlook Revised to Positive

"The ratings mainly reflect Indonesia's solid economic growth underpinned by domestic consumption, restrained level of budget deficit and public debt, and resilience to external shocks stemming from flexible exchange rate policies and accumulation of foreign exchange reserves. The administration led by President Joko Widodo has formulated a large-scale infrastructure development plan and is vigorously promoting it to eliminate the infrastructure shortage. In addition, it has succeeded in expanding infrastructure expenditures and expenditures on human capital, and has been curbing the budget deficit by reducing fuel subsidies."

Source: Bank Indonesia.

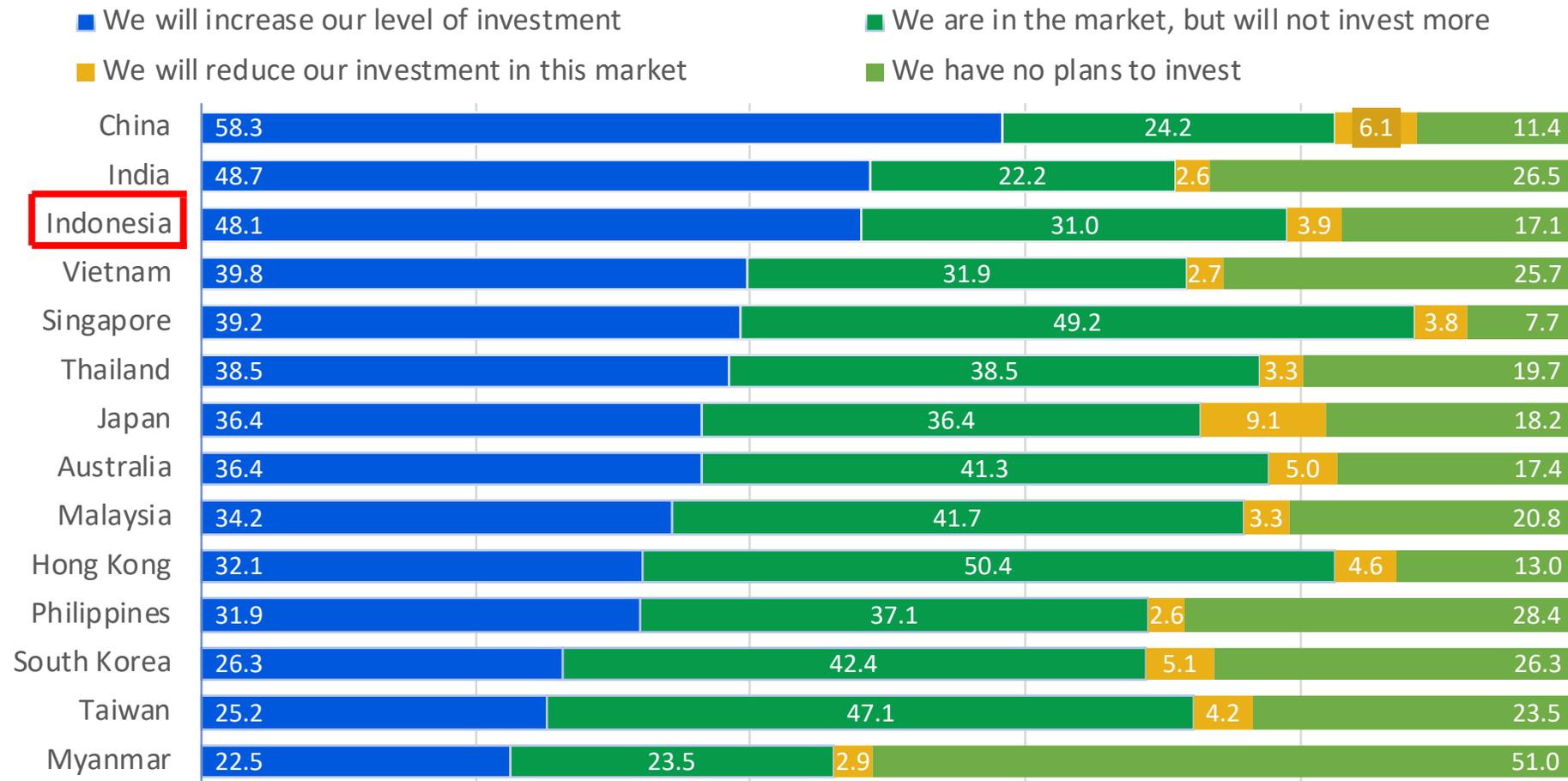
Indonesia is in the top-20 host economies for FDI



Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), *World Investment Report 2019*.

China, India, and Indonesia are the most desirable countries to increase investment in 2019

How do you expect your firm's investments in the following economies to change during 2019? --percent



China Going Global Investment Index: Indonesia's ranking rose sharply

	2017 (n=59)	2015 (n=65)	2013 (n=58)
Singapore	1	2	2
United States	2	1	1
Hong Kong	3	7	3
Malaysia	4	20	18
Australia	5	3	5
Switzerland	6	5	7
South Korea	7	8	28
Canada	8	4	6
Chile	9	29	22
Russia	10	24	9
Israel	11	17	31
Kazakhstan	12	51	38
Taiwan	13	14	12
Japan	14	6	4
Norway	15	9	8
Czech Republic	16	n/a	n/a
Denmark	17	10	14
Thailand	18	38	35
Iran	19	52	57
Germany	20	13	10
Finland	21	15	16
Poland	22	33	36
Hungary	23	n/a	n/a
Saudi Arabia	24	23	15
Ireland	25	n/a	n/a
Indonesia	26	44	44
France	27	16	20
Philippines	28	39	39
Sweden	29	11	13
Vietnam	30	40	41

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU).

First time climbing to the top in 2013, Indonesia beat China in Japanese FDI, but then fell to 5th in 2017-18

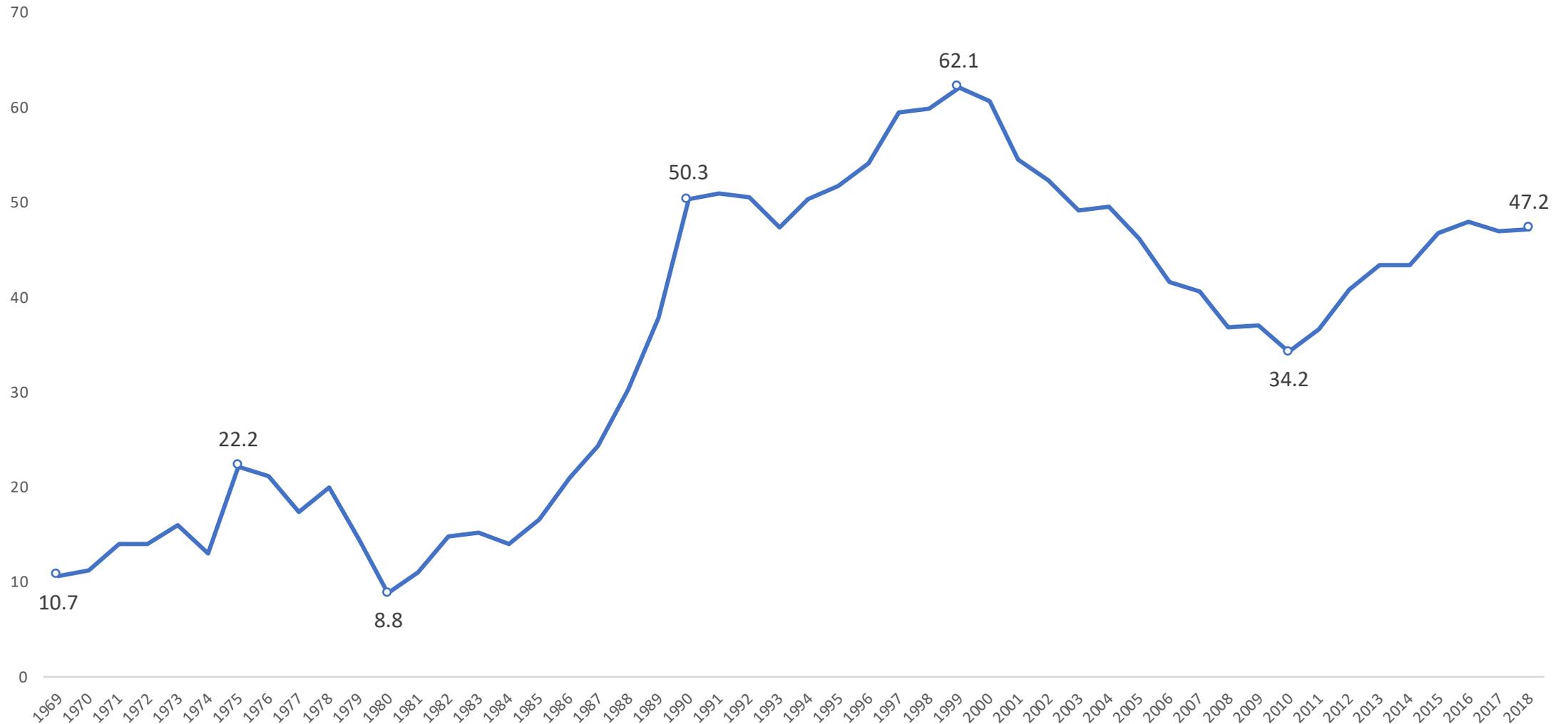
Promising countries for overseas business operation by Japanese Manufacturing companies over the medium term (next 3 years or so)

Rank	1997	2003	2005	2006	2007	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1 st	CHN	IND	IND	IND	IND	CHN	CHN							
2 nd	USA	THA	IND	IND 2 nd	CHN	IND	IND							
3 rd	IND	USA	THA	VNM	VNM	VNM	THA	IND	THA	CHN	CHN 2 nd	IND	VNM	THA
4 th	THA	VNM	VNM	THA	THA	THA	VNM	THA	CHN	THA	THA	VNM	THA	VNM
5 th	IND	IND	USA	USA	RUS	BRA	IND	VNM	VNM	VNM	VNM	THA	IND	IND
6 th	VNM	IND	RUS	RUS	USA	IND	BRA	BRA	BRA	MEX	MEX	MEX	USA	USA
7 th	PHL	KOR	KOR	BRA	BRA	RUS	RUS	MEX	MEX	BRA	USA	USA	MEX	MEX
8 th	MYS	TWN	IND	KOR	IND	USA	USA	RUS	MMR	USA	PHL	PHL	PHL	PHL
9 th	BRA	MYS	BRA	IND	KOR	KOR	MYS	MMR	RUS	RUS	BRA	MMR	MMR	MMR
10 th	TWN	RUS	TWN	TWN	TWN	MYS	TWN	USA	USA	MMR	MMR	BRA	BRA & KOR	MYS

Source: Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), "Survey Report on Overseas Business Operations by Japanese Manufacturing Companies," various issues.

Indonesia: kredit terhadap PDB juga meningkat

Domestic credit provided by financial sector (% of GDP)



Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, downloaded from <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FS.AST.DOMS.GD.ZS> on July 19, 2019.

Kalau pemanfaatan kapasitas masih rendah, buat apa investasi baru menggebu?

- All manufacturing industries: ~70 percent
- Cement industry: ~68 percent
- Automotive industry: ~50 percent
- Textiles: ~50 percent
- Biodiesel: ~35 percent

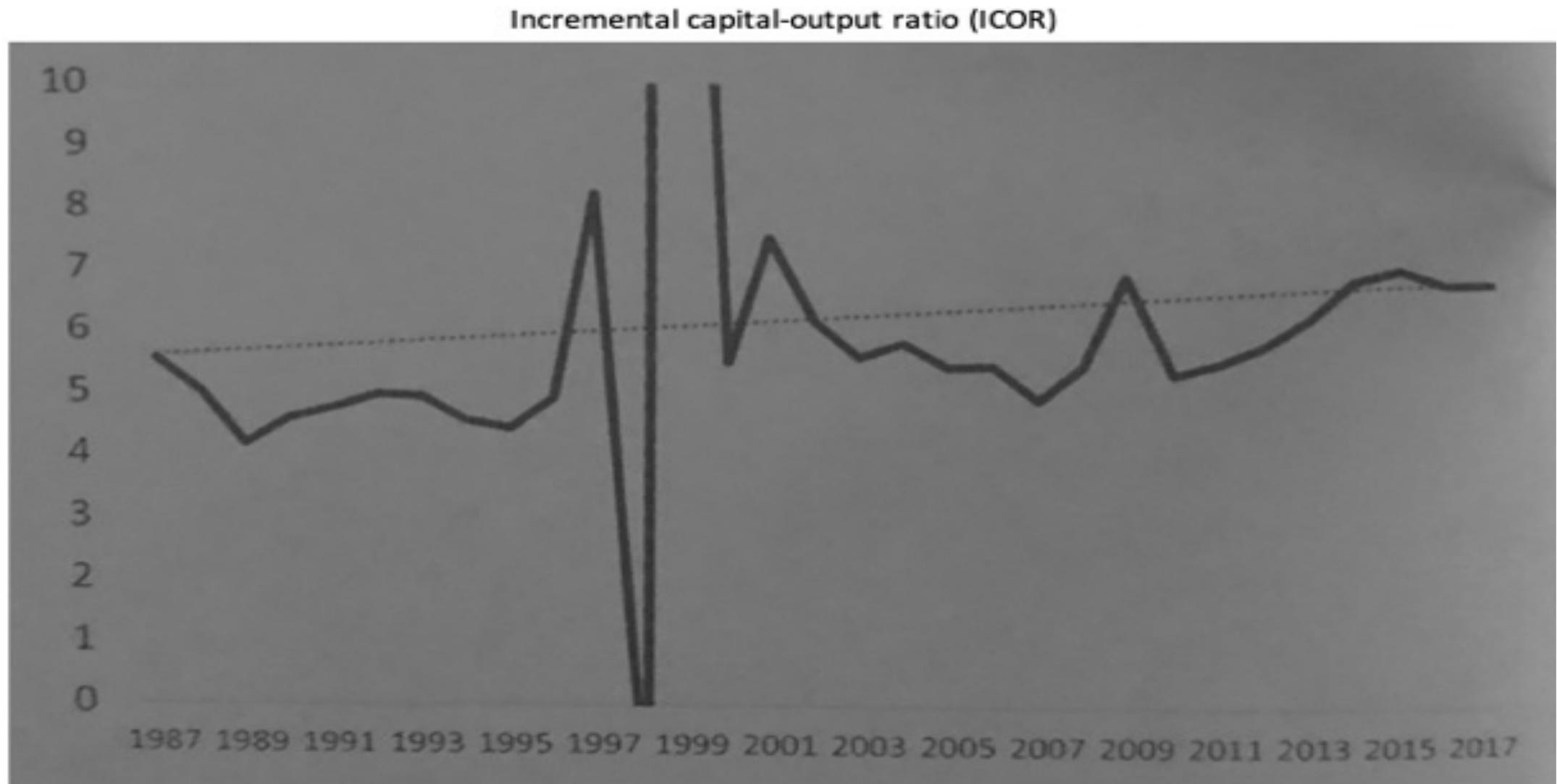
Korupsi dan investasi

- Korupsi menimbulkan ancaman terhadap investasi karena sejumlah alasan: mengikis efisiensi sektor publik dan swasta yang memungkinkan orang mengambil posisi kekuasaan melalui patronase ketimbang kemampuan; mendistorsi lingkungan keuangan dan ekonomi; dan, sampai batas tertentu, me ketidakstabilan dan anarki ke dalam proses politik. (Everhart, Martinez-Vazquez, dan McNab, "Corruption, Investment, and Growth in Developing Countries," *Proceedings, Annual Conference on Taxation and Minutes of Annual Meeting of National Tax Association*, Vol 96 (2003): 84-90).
- The empirical results show that corruption has a robust negative effect on the rate of private investment. (Al-Sadig, "Corrupomestic Investment: evidence from developing countries," *International Journal of Economic Policy in Emerging Economies (IJEPEE)*, Vol. 3, No.1, 2010.

Pengalaman Tim Reformasi Tata Kelola Migas

- Kami menerima rombongan dari hampir semua trader minyak besar yang berkantor di Singapura. Mereka memaparkan praktik tender oleh PESS, anak perusahaan Pertamina. Boleh dikatakan mereka tidak pernah menang tender, namun mereka secara rutin tetap memasok minyak ke Indonesia lewat pihak ketiga.
- Mengapa mereka secara terbuka (dan tidak meminta keterangannya dirahasiakan)? Karena mereka sangat tidak nyaman dan Lelah batin melakukan praktik dagang kotor yang dilakukan oleh Pertamina Energy Services Pte Limited (PES) dan Mafia Migas. Uraian lebih rinci bisa dilihat dalam Laporan Tim yang bisa diunduh di sini: <https://faisalbasri.com/2015/05/16/rekomendasi-final-tim-reformasi-tata-kelola-migas-memperkokoh-kelembagaan-sektor-migas-indonesia/>

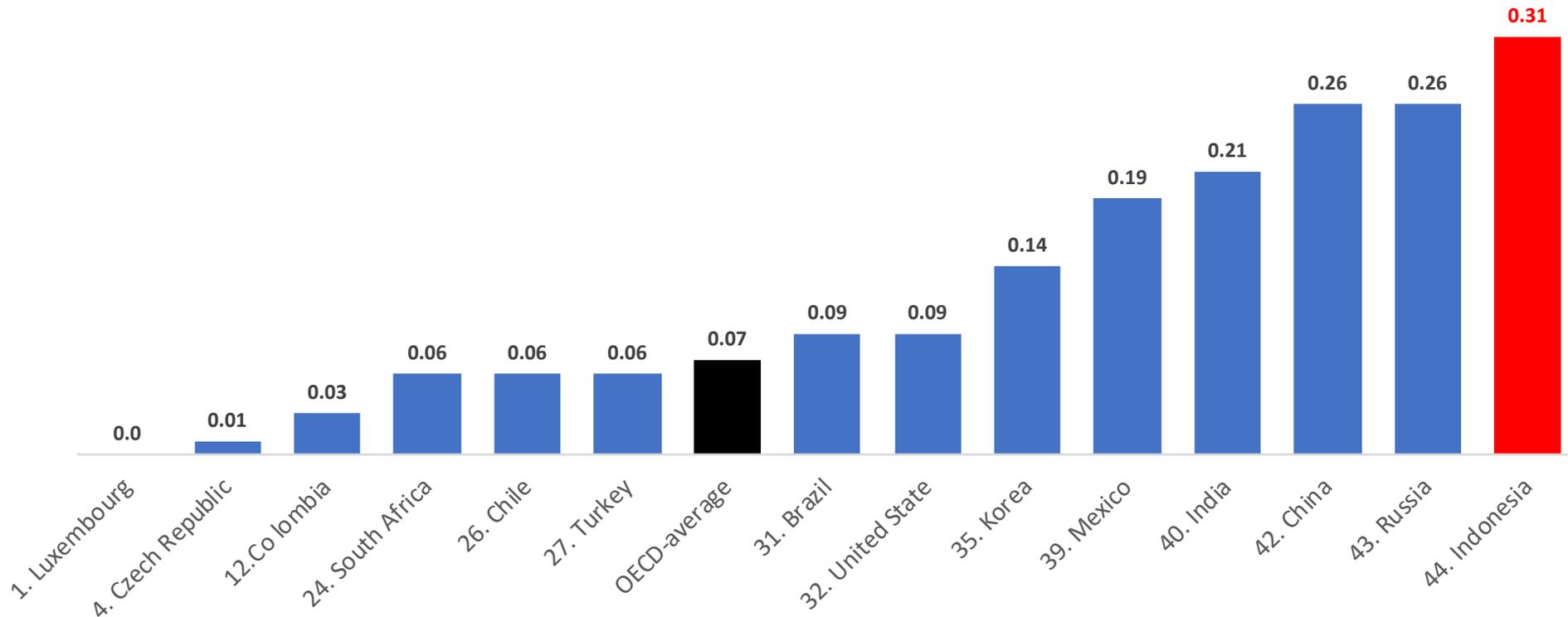
Unfortunately, ICOR has risen since 2010:
Mark up? Inefficiency? Corruption?



Sumber: Bappenas

Indonesia paling restriktif terhadap FDI

FDI RRI, 2018



The Foreign Direct Investment Regulatory Restrictiveness Index (FDI RRI) measures four types of statutory restrictions on foreign direct investment: (i) foreign equity restrictions, (ii) screening and prior approval requirements, (iii) rules for key personnel, and (iv) other restrictions on the operation of foreign enterprises. The FDI RRI is a composite index which takes values between 0 and 1, with 1 being the most restrictive.

Source: OECD, FDI Regulatory Restrictiveness Index.

Indonesia termasuk 10 negara dengan hambatan investasi terbesar di sektor hulu migas

10 jurisdictions with the greatest barriers to investment, the least attractive first

No	Country	Policy Perception Index
1	Venezuela	00.00
2	Yemen	13.23
3	Tasmania	26.11
4	Victoria	31.52
5	Libya	35.09
6	Iraq	38.48
7	Ecuador	39.35
8	New South Wales	40.37
9	Bolivia	45.03
10	Indonesia	47.16

Sumber: Fraser Institute, **Global Petroleum Survey 2018**

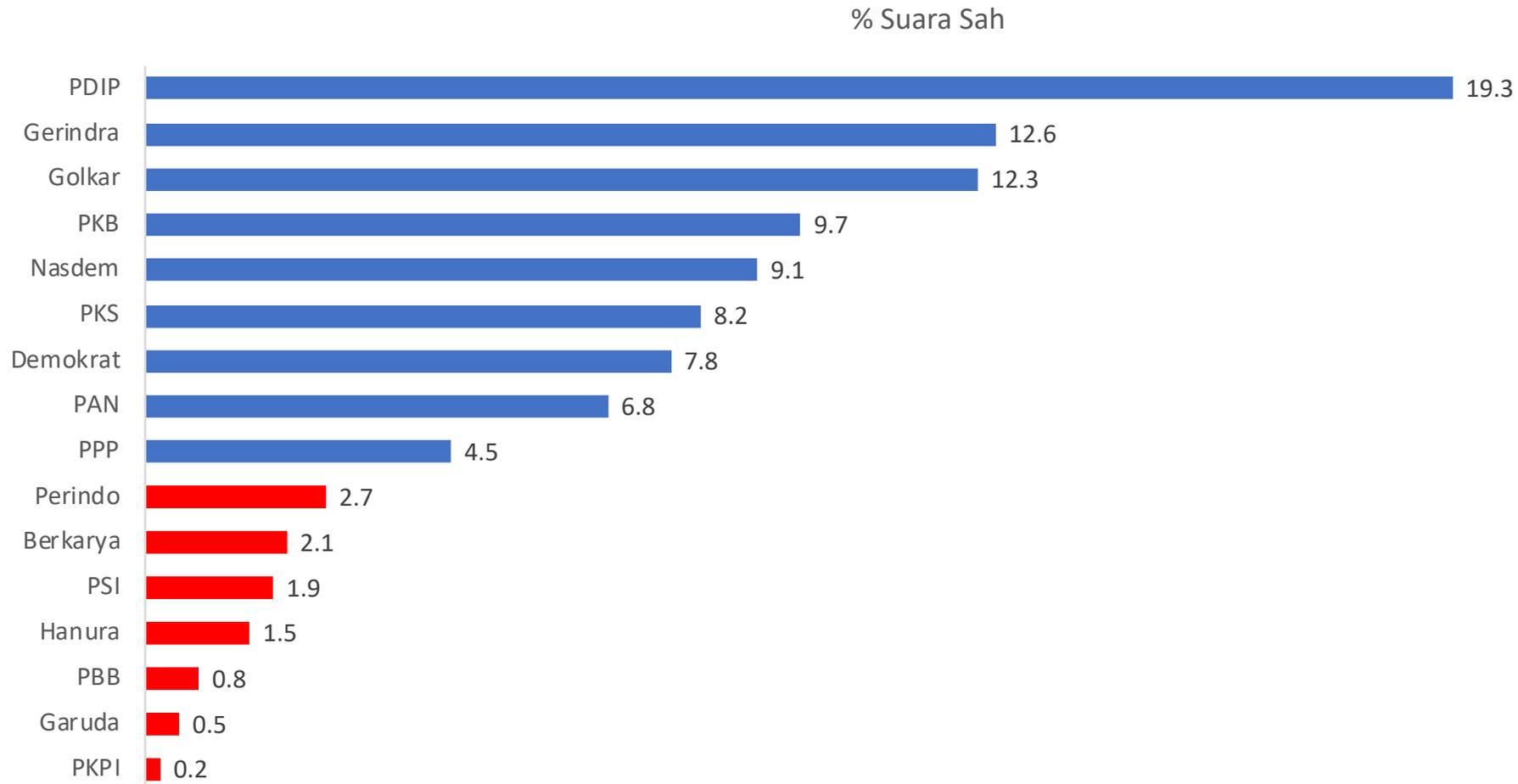
Catatan: Policy Perception Index (PPI), is a composite index that measures the overall policy attractiveness of the 80 jurisdictions in the survey.

The index is composed of survey responses to policy factors (the administration of current regulations, environmental regulations, regulatory duplication, the legal system and taxation regime, uncertainty concerning protected areas and disputed land claims, infrastructure, socioeconomic and community development conditions, trade barriers, political stability, labor regulations, quality of the geological database, security, and labor and skills availability) that affect investment decisions. Policy factors examined include uncertainty concerning

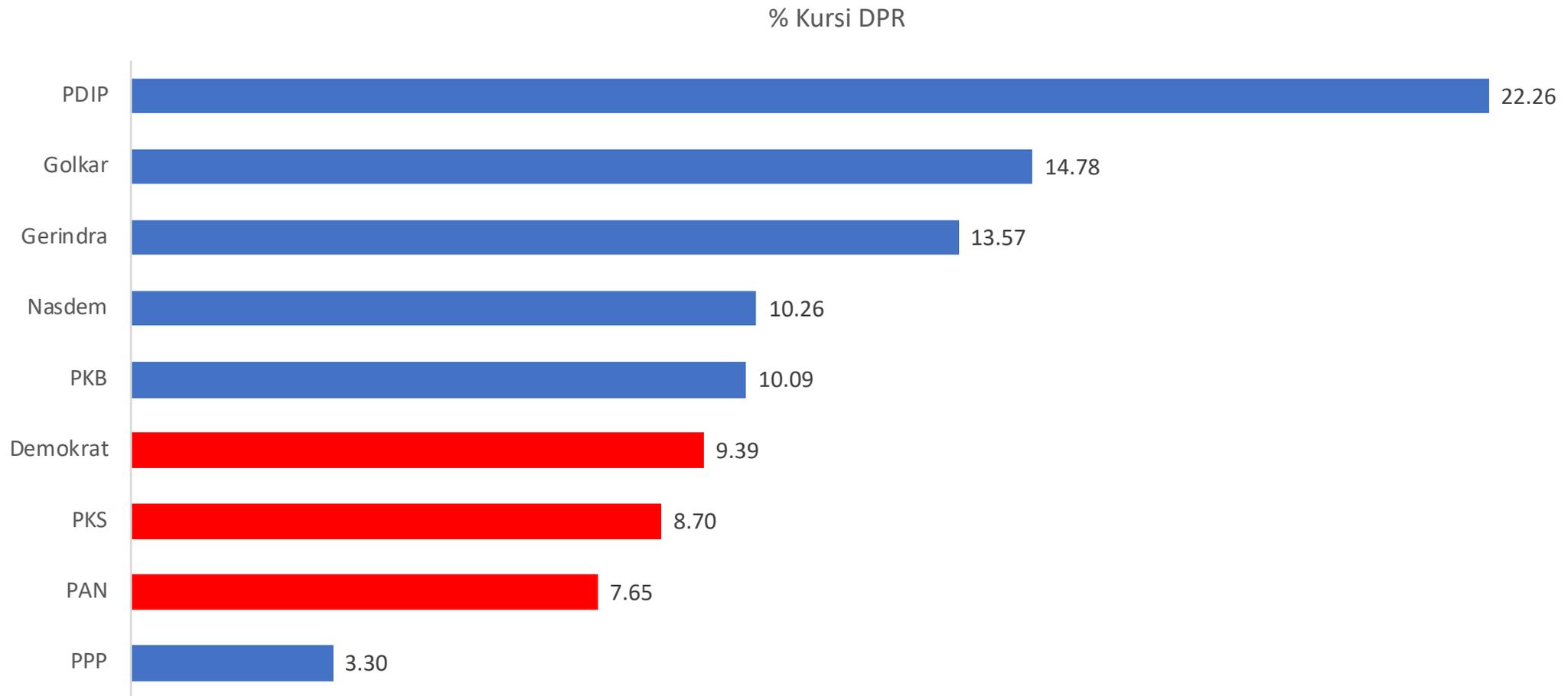
Comments about conditions in the jurisdiction:

- “Indonesia regularly flip-flops on government and ministerial regulations regarding the oil and gas industry, which deters investment. Recent actions related to signature bonuses on PSC extensions is one example.”
- “Indonesia’s gross split production sharing contract (PSC) system is poorly designed and is discouraging for investors.”
- “Regulatory processes are uncertain and biased.”

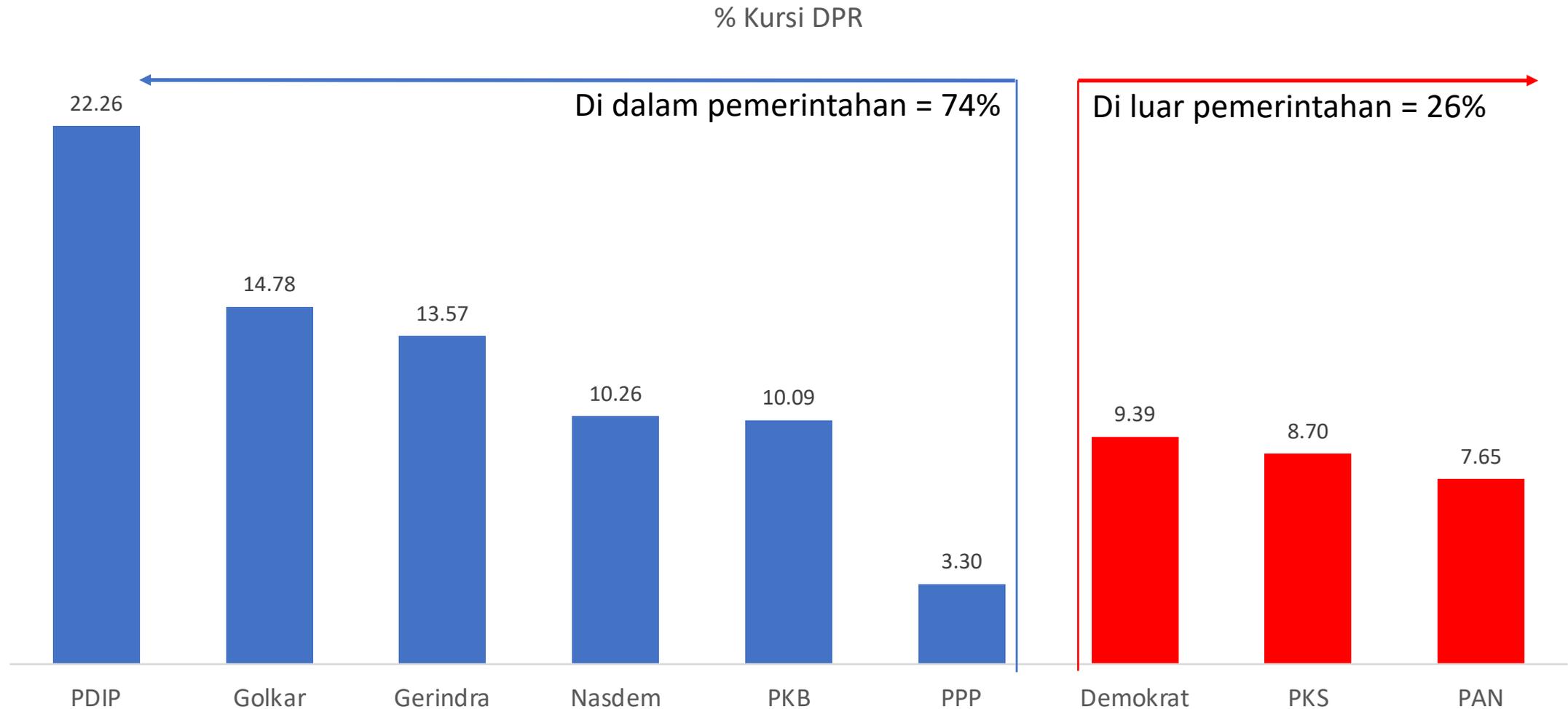
Pemilu 2019: distribusi suara sah



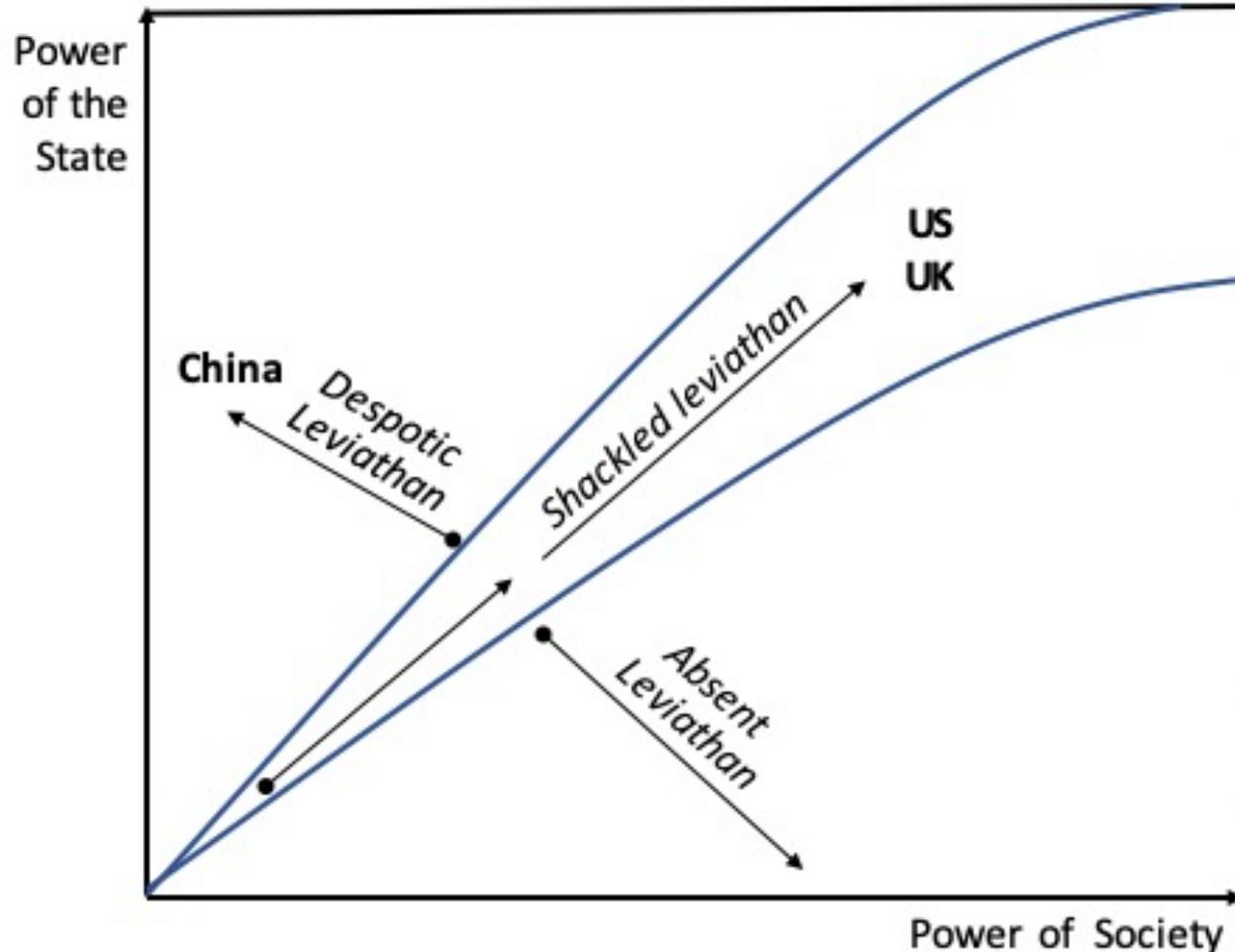
Distribusi kursi DPR: partai pendukung pemerintah 74%, partai di luar pemerintah 26%



Distribusi kursi DPR: partai-partai di dalam pemerintahan vs partai-partai di luar pemerintahan



Merawat demokrasi



Mentransformasikan dari

- Extractive political institution menjadi inclusive political institution
- Extractive economic institution menjadi inclusive economic institution

Sumber: Diadaptasi dari Daron Acemoglu dan James A. Robinson, *The Narrow Corridor: States, Societies, and the Fate of Liberty*, London: Penguin Press.

Political corruption: definitions

- Political corruption adalah korupsi yang melibatkan pembuat keputusan politik dengan menyalahgunakan kekuasaan publik yang dimilikinya.
- Political corruption is the use of power by government officials for illegitimate private gain. [-https://www.sciencedaily.com/terms/political_corruption.htm](https://www.sciencedaily.com/terms/political_corruption.htm)
- Political corruption is “the behavior of (elected) public officials which diverges from the formal components - the duties and powers, rights and obligations - of a public role to seek private gain” (Kramer, 1997).
- Political corruption means the abuse of political power by the government leaders to extract and accumulate for private enrichment, and to use politically corrupt means to maintain their hold on power. [-https://definitions.uslegal.com/p/political-corruption/](https://definitions.uslegal.com/p/political-corruption/)

Korupsi musuh peradaban

- Korupsi membuat alokasi sumber daya menjauh dari kepentingan publik, kepentingan bersama, kepentingan rakyat.
- Kekayaan sumber daya ekonomi, termasuk sumber daya alam, tidak bisa menyejahterakan rakyat, bahkan sebaliknya memarginalkan kekuatan rakyat.
- Pemusatan penguasaan sumber daya ekonomi berada di tangan segelintir orang, yang senantiasa berupaya melanggengkan penguasaannya dengan mencari perlindungan atau dukungan politik, bahkan sekarang sudah langsung masuk ke gelanggang politik dengan mendirikan atau menguasai partai politik.
- Partai-partai yang kuat bukan karena memiliki ideologi yang *cristal clear*, programnya yang bagus dan kadernya yang kredibel, melainkan yang memiliki kekuatan logistik melimpah yang mengalir dari para pengendali sumber daya alam dan rente ekonomi. Martin Wolf menyebutnya “rentier capitalism,” yang ia maknai sebagai suatu sistem yang mana pasar dan kekuatan politik memberikan individu-individu dan pengusaha-pengusaha yang diistimewakan untuk mengeruk rente yang besar dari orang lain.

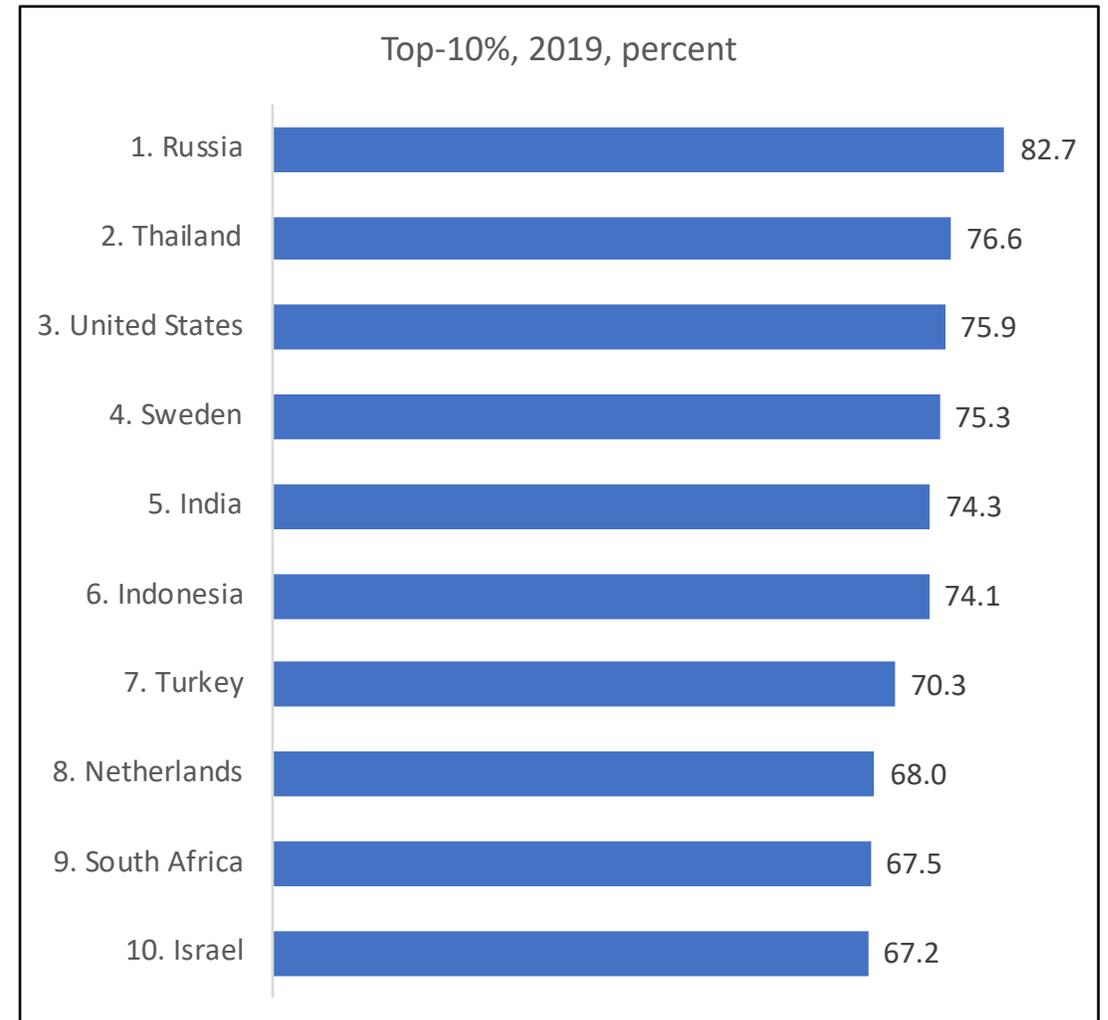
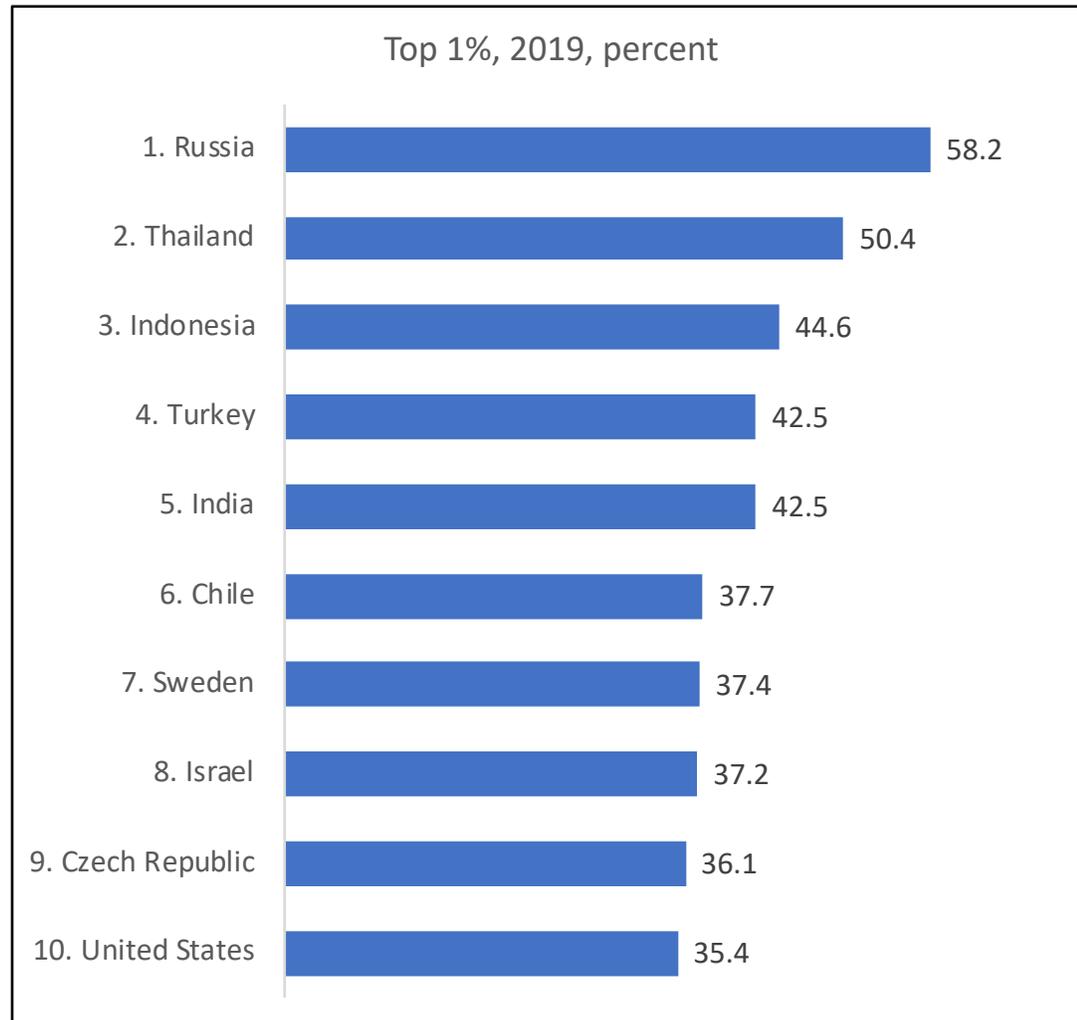
Pembangunan tak akan berkelanjutan = rapuh

- Praktik korupsi tidak akan membuat pembangunan menjadi sehat, berkualitas, dan berkelanjutan. Rencana pembangunan jangka panjang yang terukur tidak menjadi kepedulian koruptor. Yang mereka inginkan adalah meraup segala sumber daya secepat-cepatnya dan sebanyak mungkin untuk memperkokoh cengkeraman politiknya demi memperbesar kekuatan logistik. Merekalah yang akan terus berjaya di panggung politik.
- Akibatnya, fondasi pembangunan rapuh. Kondisi seperti itulah yang terjadi sekarang. Investasi cukup banyak tetapi hasilnya hanya pertumbuhan sekitar 5%. Semua yang kita bangun membutuhkan dana lebih besar, sekitar 50 persen lebih banyak ketimbang di negara-negara tetangga dan di masa Orde Baru sekalipun.

Merambah ke segala penjuru

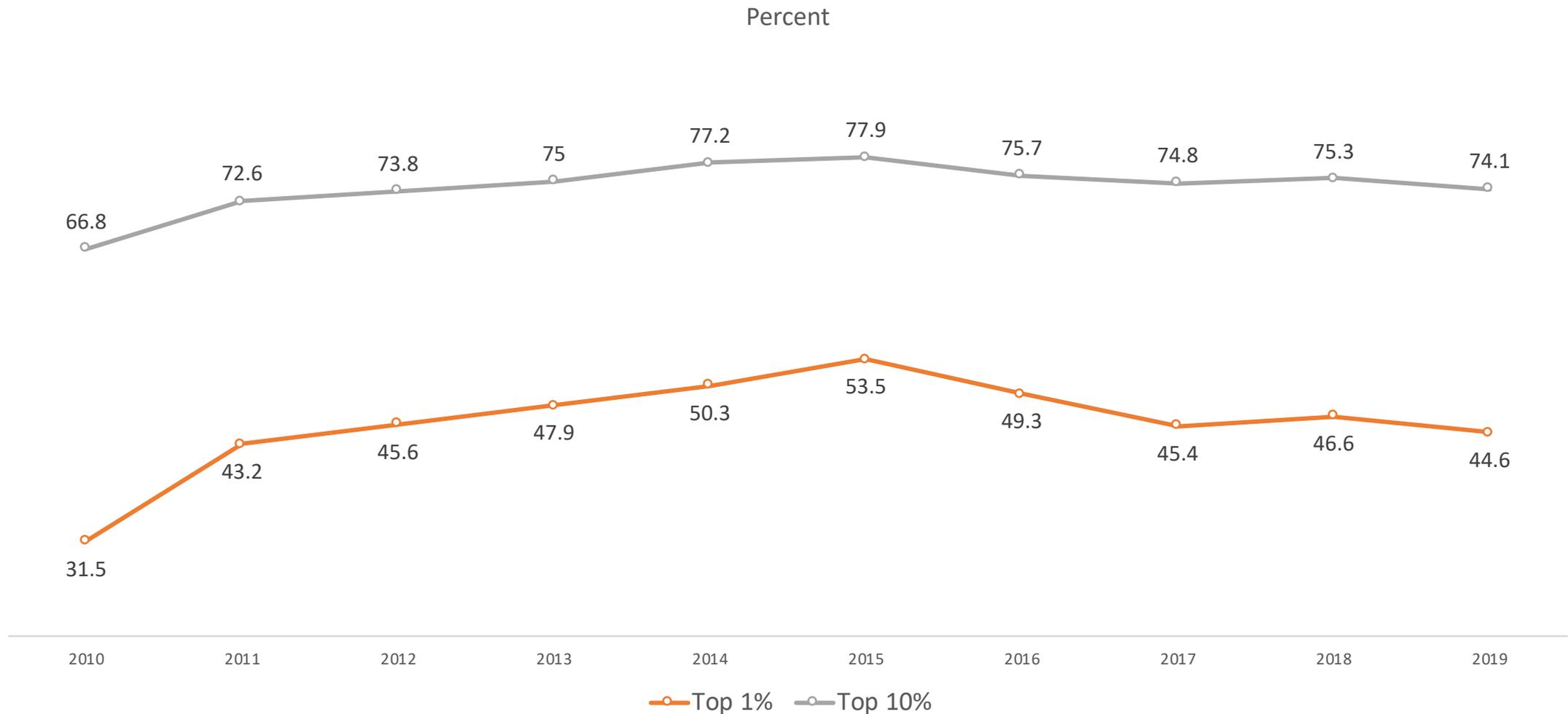
- Dana APBN diselewengkan, mulai dari proses di tingkat perencanaan.
- BUMN dijarah, dikerdilkan, diisi oleh petinggi-petinggi yang tidak kompeten
- Lisensi diperjualbelikan
- Undang-undang menghamba kepada vested interest
- Kebijakan tidak mengutamakan kepentingan publik.

The world's most unequal countries



Source: Credit Suisse Global Wealth Databook 2019.

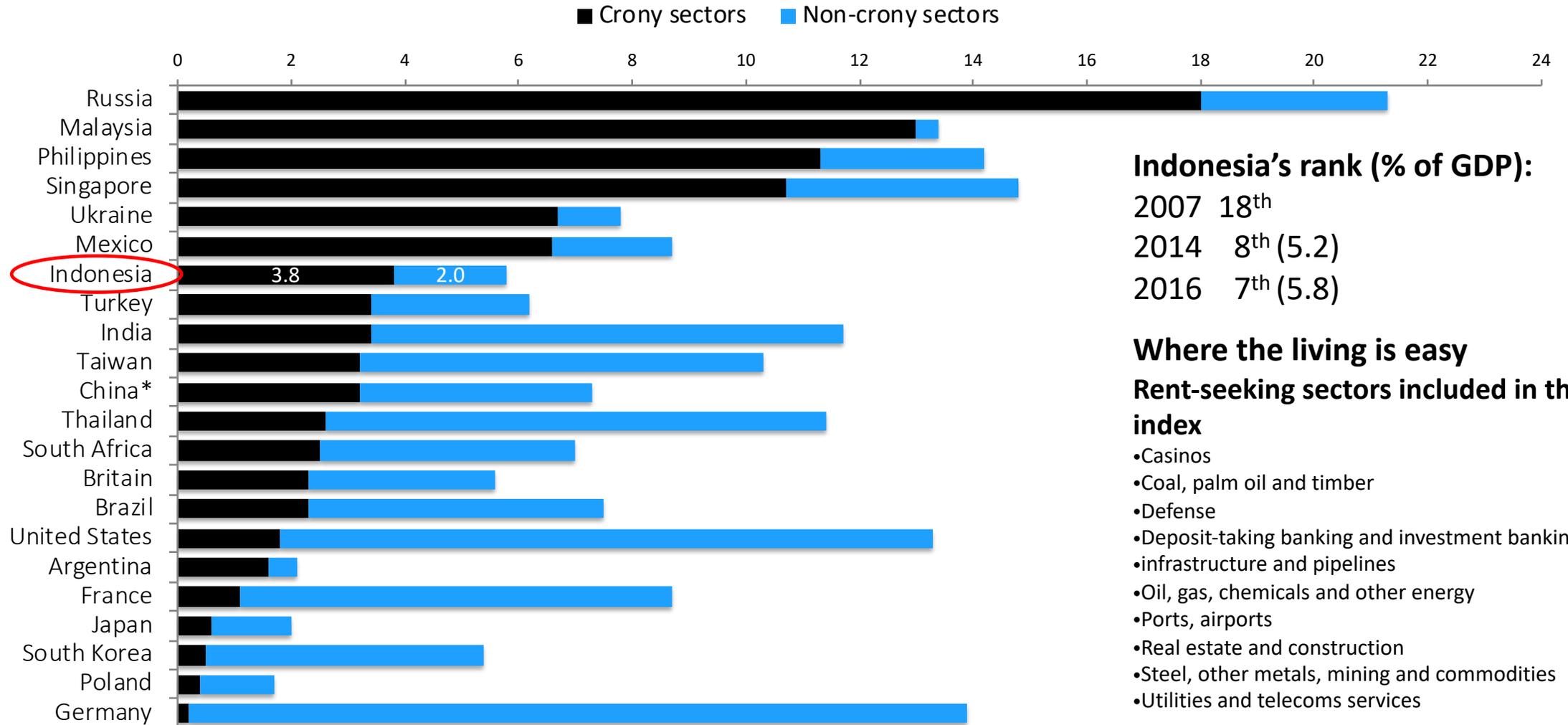
Wealth concentration in Indonesia, 2010-19



Source: Credit Suisse Global Wealth Databook 2018.

The crony-capitalism index

Billionaire wealth as a % of GDP, ranked by crony-sector wealth, 2016



Indonesia's rank (% of GDP):

2007 18th

2014 8th (5.2)

2016 7th (5.8)

Where the living is easy

Rent-seeking sectors included in the index

- Casinos
- Coal, palm oil and timber
- Defense
- Deposit-taking banking and investment banking
- infrastructure and pipelines
- Oil, gas, chemicals and other energy
- Ports, airports
- Real estate and construction
- Steel, other metals, mining and commodities
- Utilities and telecoms services

*Includes territories.

Source: The Economist, Daily chart: Comparing crony capitalism around the world (<http://econ.st/24zXocy>).

Classification of corruption based on sources and instruments

INSTRUMENTS SOURCES	ELITE HEGEMONY	INTEREST-GROUP POWER
POWER ABUSE	<p><u>Manipulation and Bribery:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtaining government benefits • Avoiding government costs • Side payments, leakage, theft 	<p><u>Mafia and Factionalism:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manipulation of political access • Exploitation of economic opportunities • Danger of hand-over-fist corruption
POLITICAL PATRONAGE	<p><u>Collusion and Nepotism:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blur boundaries between state and society, private and public • Nouveau riche behavior • Chronic, hyper-corruption spiral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Organized and systemic Corruption:</u> Elite-controlled government • Exploitation of economic interests • Monopoly over patronage

Sources: Modified from studies by Susan Rose-Ackerman of Yale University (1997), Michael Johnston of Colgate University (1997).

Corruption & types of government resources

Corruption Type	Type of Government Resource	Examples of corruption	Holder(s) of Direct Control	Holder(s) of Indirect Influence
Legislative	- Government policies and regulation	- Payments for favorable legislation	- Presidents/ Ministers/Legislators - Top department bureaucrats	- Bureaucrats with control over implementation
Contracting	- Allocation of licenses/ contracts (natural resources, schools, roads, etc.)	- Kickbacks on licenses/contracts	- Bureaucrats at level of contract/project	- Politicians with power over bureaucrats - Middlemen
Employment	- Government jobs	- Bribes or favors for jobs	- Politicians and bureaucrats with hiring and transferring authority	- Middlemen
Services	- Provision of individual benefits (for example, IDs, welfare) or sanctions (for example, traffic violations)	- Bribes for 'speedy' services	- 'Street-level bureaucrats	- Politicians with power over bureaucrats - Local politicians - Middlemen

Source: Jennifer Bussell, "Typologies of Corruption: a Pragmatic Approach," September 2015.

Categories of corruption

Categories of corruption	Description
Bribery	The act of dishonestly persuading someone to act in one's favour by a payment or other inducement. Inducements can take the form of gifts, loans, fees, rewards or other advantages (taxes, services, donations, etc.). The use of bribes can lead to collusion (e.g. inspectors under-reporting offences in exchange for bribes) and/or extortion (e.g. bribes extracted against the threat of over-reporting).
Embezzlement	To steal, misdirect or misappropriate funds or assets placed in one's trust or under one's control. From a legal point of view, embezzlement need not necessarily be or involve corruption.
Facilitation payment	A small payment, also called a "speed" or "grease" payment, made to secure or expedite the performance of a routine or necessary action to which the payer has legal or other entitlement.
Fraud	The act of intentionally and dishonestly deceiving someone in order to gain an unfair or illegal advantage (financial, political or otherwise).
Collusion	An arrangement between two or more parties designed to achieve an improper purpose, including influencing improperly the actions of another party.
Extortion	The act of impairing or harming, or threatening to impair or harm, directly or indirectly, any party or the property of the party to influence improperly the actions of a party.
Patronage, clientelism, and nepotism	Patronage at its core means the support given by a patron. In government, it refers to the practice of appointing people directly.

Source: UK Department for International Development, "Why corruption matters: understanding causes, effects and how to address them—Evidence paper on corruption, January 2015. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/406346/corruption-evidence-paper-why-corruption-matters.pdf.

Semakin tidak berdikari

- Sementara itu kemampuan negara (pemerintah, dunia usaha dan sektor keuangan khususnya) untuk membiayainya tumbuh merayap. Untuk memacu pertumbuhan, tak ada pilihan lain kecuali berutang. Porsi utang atau dana luar negeri semakin besar. Sementara itu, kemampuan negara menghasilkan devisa tidak meningkat, sehingga kita kian rentan menghadapi gejolak eksternal.
- Penerimaan pajak jalan di tempat. Bukan karena potensi pajak kita rendah, melainkan karena penggelapan pajak masih merajalela. Para koruptor mengamankan uangnya di luar negeri, membuat kita semakin kekurangan “darah segar” untuk menggerakkan pembangunan.

References

Amundsen, Inge. 1999. "Political Corruption: An Introduction to the Issues." CMI Working Paper WP 1999: 7. [-https://www.cmi.no/publications/1040-political-corruption](https://www.cmi.no/publications/1040-political-corruption)

Rose-Ackerman, S., and Palifka, B. 2016. *Corruption and Government: Causes, Consequences, and Reform*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.