

Urgensi Penggunaan Aplikasi Umum dalam Sudut Pandang Pencegahan Korupsi

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Strategi Nasional Pencegahan Korupsi (Stranas PK)



Fokus 1: Perizinan dan Tata Niaga

Perbaiki dan percepatan perizinan dan tata niaga yang menghambat kemudahan berusaha dan investasi, pertumbuhan ekonomi serta lapangan kerja yang bersentuhan langsung dengan masyarakat dan pelaku usaha, serta menutup celah terjadinya korupsi di sektor perizinan dan tata niaga



Fokus 2: Keuangan Negara

Perbaiki sistem integrasi perencanaan dan penganggaran yang berbasis elektronik serta meningkatkan penerimaan keuangan negara



Fokus 3: Penegakan Hukum dan Reformasi Birokrasi

Meningkatkan tingkat kepercayaan publik pada aparatur negara serta memperbaiki sistem penanganan perkara pidana, dan membenah reformasi birokrasi

AKSI PK 2021-2022



FOKUS 1



Aksi PK 1: Kepastian dan percepatan perizinan Sumber Daya Alam (SDA) melalui implementasi kebijakan satu peta (One Map)



Aksi PK 2: Perbaikan **integrasi data ekspor Impor** pada komoditas pangan dan kesehatan



Aksi PK 3: Pemanfaatan data *Beneficial Ownership (BO)*/Penerima Manfaat untuk penanganan perkara, perizinan dan pengadaan barang jasa

FOKUS 2



Aksi PK 4: Percepatan integrasi perencanaan dan penganggaran **berbasis elektronik**



Aksi PK 5: Penguatan implementasi pengadaan barang jasa dan pembayaran **berbasis elektronik**



Aksi PK 6: Peningkatan penerimaan negara melalui pembenahan Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak (PNBP) dan Cukai



Aksi PK 7: **Pemanfaatan Data NIK yang terintegrasi** untuk efektivitas dan efisiensi kebijakan sektoral

FOKUS 3



Aksi PK 8: Peningkatan layanan dan pemangkasan birokrasi tata laksana di Kawasan Pelabuhan



Aksi PK 9: Penguatan peran Aparat Pengawasan Intern Pemerintah (APIP) dalam pengawasan program pemerintah



Aksi PK 10: Percepatan pembangunan sistem **SPBE** diseluruh Kementerian, Lembaga dan Pemerintah Daerah



Aksi PK 11: Penguatan sistem penanganan perkara tindak pidana secara terintegrasi berbasis **teknologi informasi**



Aksi PK 12: Penguatan integritas Aparat Penegak Hukum (APH)

Konteks

Fórmula de KLITGAARD


$$C = D + M - R$$

Responsabilidad (above R)
Monopolio (above M)
Discrecionalidad (below D)
Corrupción (below C)

C=D+M-A

Corruption = Discretionary+Monopoly-Accountability

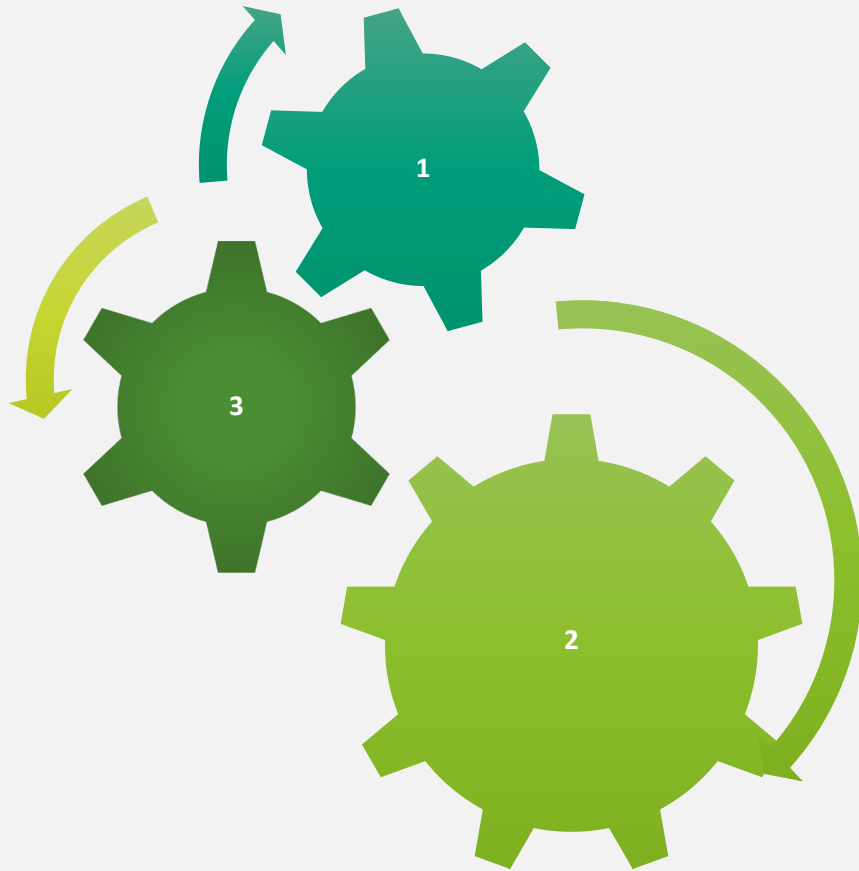
Corruption equals monopoly plus discretion minus accountability. If a system gives an official monopoly power over a good or service, the discretion to decide how much a particular client receives, and is not accountable, then the system will be prone to extortion or *bribery* (*A Holistic Approach to the Fight against Corruption, Robert Klitgaard, Januari 2008*)

Digitalisasi dan Pencegahan Korupsi?



Corruption is a **crime of calculation, not one of passion**. Corruption is an economic crime. Morality matters, of course, but given the level of public morality the amount of corruption depends on economic calculations by the parties involved in the corrupt activity.

How To Prevent Corruption - Klitgaard



Change the Institutional Culture

One step is to fry some big fish. A second principle is to change the institutional culture by “picking low-hanging fruit.”

Successful reformers create short-term successes that are highly visible and change expectations: “Maybe things can change...maybe they will change. Third, even though they must work with people within existing institutions, successful leaders bring in new blood



Mobilize Allies

The fight against corruption requires allies. The business community and civil society can provide information about where corruption is occurring and how corrupt systems work. .



Reform Systems

In the longer term, reducing corruption requires better systems. Corruption fighters must reduce monopoly, clarify discretion, and increase transparency in many ways.. Reducing monopoly power means enabling competition. Limiting discretion means clarifying the rules of the game and making them available to the common man and woman. Enhancing accountability means many things, and creative leaders use a remarkable variety of methods. One way to improve accountability is to improve the measurement of performance.

Transformasi Digital/Revolusi Digital/Revolusi 4.0

Transformasi Digital

Tahapan Revolusi Industri (Prof. Klaus Martin dalam The Fourt Industrial Revolution. 2017)

Rev 1.0

Tumbuhnya mekanisasi dan energi berbasis uap dan air menjadi penanda. Tenaga manusia dan hewan digantikan oleh kemunculan mesin.

Rev. 2.0

Pesawat telepon, mobil, dan pesawat terbang menjadi contoh pencapaian tertinggi

perubahannya ditandai dengan berkembangnya energi listrik dan motor penggerak. Manufaktur dan produksi massal terjadi

Rev. 3.0

Tumbuhnya industri berbasis elektronika, teknologi informasi, serta otomatisasi. Teknologi digital dan internet mulai dikenal pada akhir era ini

Rev. 4.0

Berkembangnya *Internet of/ for Things*, kehadirannya begitu cepat.

Revolusi Digital (Simon Lindgren, 2017)

- internet was surrounded by **an aura of magic during the first period of its expansion**
- The internet was claimed by many to be set **to revolutionise most areas of social life as** we knew it
- the internet would lead to a new economic system where everyone could take part. It offered new and efficient ways of putting suppliers, producers, and consumers in contact with each other. Innovation would be democratised and disruptive, while the playing field between big corporations and small startups would be levelled
- The internet was also said to be destined to embody a **new form of global democracy**, based on mutual understanding and respect between people, no matter where they were from.

Tantangan

Beberapa Kontradiksi Pokok

01

Determinisme Teknologi dan Sentrisme Internet

- **technology is dependent on what is put into it** (by computer philosopher Jaron Lanier : 2010)
- **that the context and motivations of users — rather than technology in itself — decide what social effects the internet will have.** (by social psychologists Katelyn McKenna and John Bargh:2000)

02

cyberoptimism Vs cyberpessimism

Di satu sisi, internet membantu memperlancar pekerjaan namun di sisi lain internet dimanfaatkan dengan tidak benar. Contoh : Hoaks dll

03

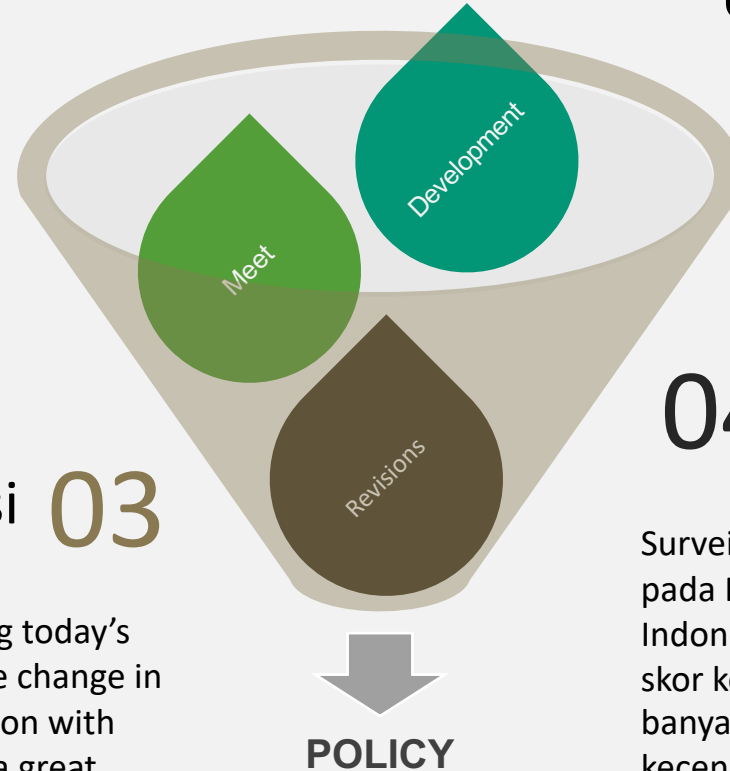
Adaptasi

The rapid integration of digital technologies is transforming today's societies and economies. An important aspect of this is the change in citizens' and businesses' expectations about their interaction with governments. But meeting these new expectations poses a great challenge for governments. Indeed, it requires the digital transformation of governments themselves; failing to adapt could undermine the social contract. (OECD, 2019)

04

Adab Digital

Survei Microsoft Digital Civility Index 2021 yang dipublikasikan pada Februari lalu mengungkapkan bahwa warganet Indonesia paling tidak sopan se-Asia Tenggara. Meningkatnya skor ketidaksopanan pada orang dewasa di Indonesia paling banyak dipicu oleh peningkatan hoaks dan penipuan. Ada kecenderungan orang dewasa yang berperilaku buruk di internet, penyebabnya berkaitan dengan rendahnya tingkat literasi. (<https://www.industry.co.id/read/96116/ingat-adab-etika-di-ruang-digital-sama-seperti-di-kehidupan-nyata>)



Digitalisasi dan Pencegahan Korupsi

Urgensi Aplikasi Umum

Kerangka Pikir

Komponen Utama Transformasi Digital Pemerintah

(Jenny Huang and Achim Karduck.2017)

- 1. **Internal processes are transformed.** This means updating the technology that is used inside a government, which control and coordinate day-to-day operations.
- 2. **Relational processes are transformed.** This means updating the social aspects of a government’s digital presence, to alter how it engages with other social and political entities

Five critical areas for government digital transformation

- 1. **Customer experience** :Today’s citizens expect public services to be as personalized and responsive as the services they get from the private sector.
- 2. **Public value** : In an environment of low growth and rising demand, governments must find sustainable ways to finance the delivery of public services and infrastructure
- 3. **Citizen security** :The threats from unpredictable states, terroristgroups and other non-state actors are increasing and made more complex through digital technology.
- 4. **Future workforce** :Governments need to build the skills and capabilities of their own employees in order to drive greater efficiencies, elevate customer focus and strengthen diversity and inclusion.
- 5. **Smart infrastructure** : Infrastructure investment and development is one of the top priorities for governments globally, imperative for poverty reduction, social progress and inclusive economic growth.

Mengubah budaya organisasi, sinergi dan kolaborasi actor dan reformasi sistem (Strategi Pencegahan Korupsi menurut Robert Klitgaard)

Countering : Corruption is calculation crime



Tahapan Transformasi Digital (Huang .2017)

- 1. **ePresence Stage:** The government is intended to publish information through website at this stage
- 2. **Interaction Stage:** this stage establishes interactive, web-based initiatives to the public
- 3. **Transactions Stage:** The transaction stage enables public to conduct complete some, at least basic transactions, completely online, avoiding a trip to an office
- 4. **Transformation Stage:** The transformation stage is directed to add value, and a sense of customer service to the basic framework that was established in the previous stages. This it is not about adding new systems, but rather designing upgrades to, or transforming the systems in place **This adds both efficiency and convenience and must be developed both vertically, in terms of what is provided to the customers, and horizontally, to determine the interactions between government sectors.**
- 5. **eParticipation Stage:** The participation stage takes longer to reach than each of the previous stages, representing a set of long-term goals for both the development and the application of the eGovernment framework developed

Prasyarat Utama (OECD, 2019)

Digital transformation does not depend only on technologies alone, but also requires a comprehensive approach that offers accessible, fast, reliable and personalized services. The public sector in many countries is ill-prepared for this transformation.”

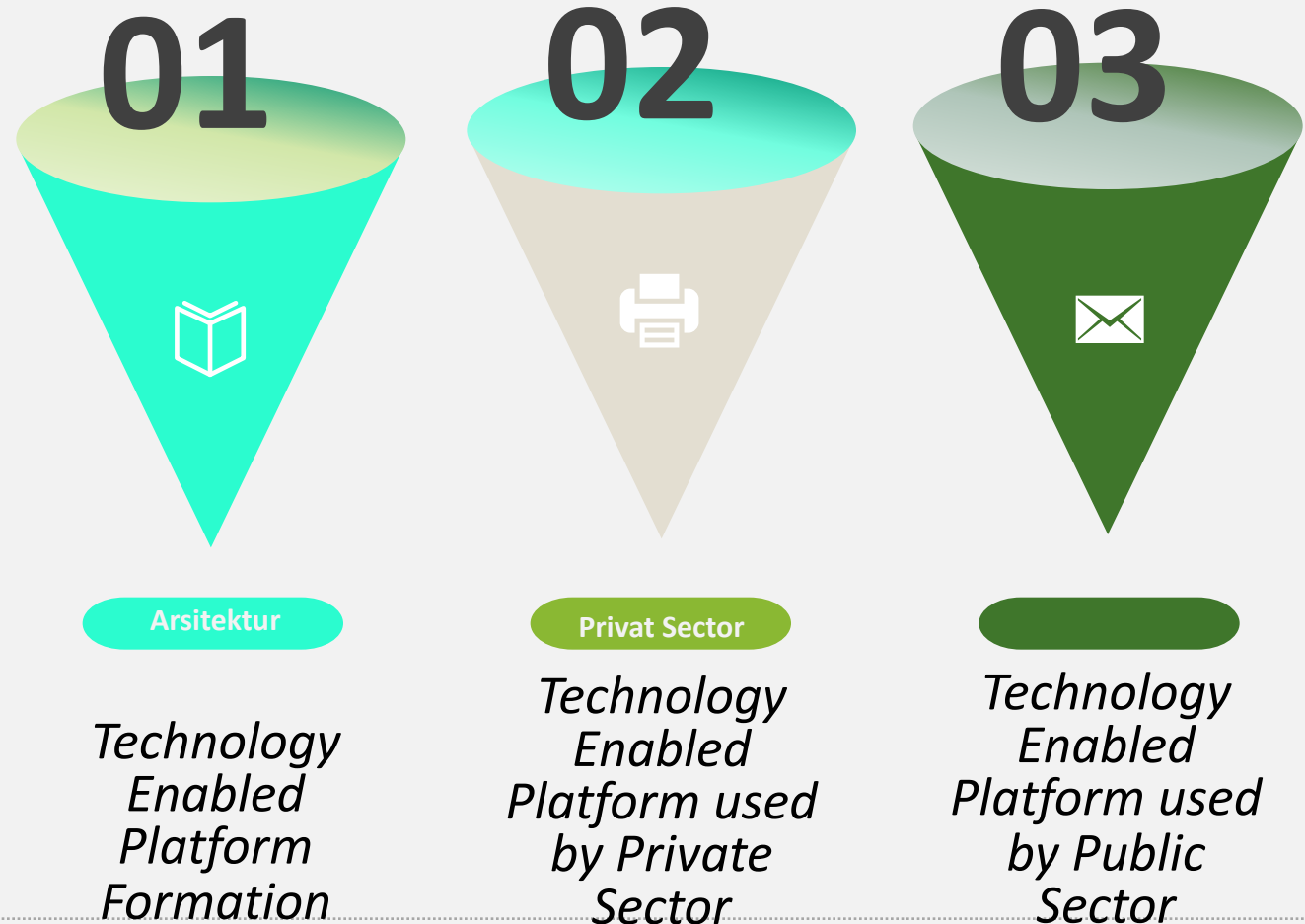


Tiga Platform Utama

Kebutuhan Pemerintah dalam Transformasi Digital

Description

Platform based transformation framework helps government to make an infrastructure which can be available to use by both public and government. The whole idea of platform based transformation is to create a community in order to reduce the transaction cost and increase the feasibility of using different processes (*Jenny Huang and Achim Karduck 2017*)



Closing

Transformasi Digital Pemerintah : Keharusan saat ini

Transformasi mengandaikan perubahan proses bisnis, perubahan cara kerja. Namun yang lebih penting adalah perubahan pola pikir



Digitalisasi penyelenggaraan pemerintahan dan pelayanan publik akan berkontribusi pada upaya pencegahan korupsi yang efektif karena menghilangkan diskresi di satu sisi, sekaligus meningkatkan partisipasi publik secara nyata dan bertanggungjawab karena kemudahan-kemudahan pelayanan yang diterima masyarakat sekaligus memastikan semua pelayanan publik berada pada performa yang optimal karena dikelola secara transparan dan akuntabel

Pemerintah sedang berupaya memasuki tahapan-tahapan transformasi digital. Upaya ini harus mengikutsertakan semua komponen. Oleh karena itu dalam perspektif determinasi teknologi maka **semakin banyak penggunaan aplikasi umum akan lebih baik**. Setidaknya terdapat 3 kategori platform besar yang dibutuhkan baik di sektor privat, sektor publik maupun arsitektur dasar.

Dengan demikian, jika terdapat aplikasi umum yang dapat digunakan secara bersama-sama, maka aplikasi-aplikasi sejenis disarankan untuk tidak lagi dikembangkan



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