

**Refugee Review Tribunal
AUSTRALIA**

RRT RESEARCH RESPONSE

Research Response Number: IDN35325
Country: Indonesia
Date: 24 August 2009

Keywords: Indonesia – Jakarta – Corruption – Police – Christians – State protection

This response was prepared by the Research & Information Services Section of the Refugee Review Tribunal (RRT) after researching publicly accessible information currently available to the RRT within time constraints. This response is not, and does not purport to be, conclusive as to the merit of any particular claim to refugee status or asylum. This research response may not, under any circumstance, be cited in a decision or any other document. Anyone wishing to use this information may only cite the primary source material contained herein.

Questions

- 1. Please provide details of initiatives of the Indonesian government to investigate corruption within government departments, including the Department of Health, including for avian influenza projects.**
- 2. Is there any evidence to suggest that Indonesian police fail to investigate matters where the alleged victim is a Christian?**
- 3. Is there any evidence to suggest that Indonesian police fail to investigate matters where the alleged offender is a person in authority?**
- 4. Please provide any updated information on the general situation in Indonesia for Christians (security, freedom of worship/congregation, etc) and in Jakarta in particular.**

RESPONSE

- 1. Please provide details of initiatives of the Indonesian government to investigate corruption within government departments, including the Department of Health, including for avian influenza projects.**

Information for this question has been provided under the following three subtitles:

- [Investigations of the Ministry of Health for corruption relating to avian influenza projects.](#)
- [Investigations of the Ministry of Health for corruption](#)
- [Investigation of corruption within government departments](#)

Investigation of the Ministry of Health for corruption relating to avian influenza projects.

No information was found in the sources consulted regarding an investigation of the Ministry of Health over corruption issues relating to avian influenza projects. However, an article

dated 16 February 2009 in *The Jakarta Globe*, which reports on alleged corruption within the Ministry of Health, refers to irregularities in the Ministry of Health's financial reporting on avian influenza projects. The report does not state that these irregularities were investigated by Indonesian Corruption Watch or any other authority. The report provides the following relevant information:

Health Minister Siti Fadilah Supari would soon be summoned as a witness in an ongoing investigation into alleged corruption within the Ministry of Health, the Corruption Eradication Commission, or KPK, said on Monday .

...Corruption Watch, [which] told the commission last year that since 1998, a total of Rp 128 billion (\$10.88 million) of the ministry's budget had been embezzled.

The group based its reports on discrepancies found by the Center for Public Health Policy Studies, an independent organization, in several of the ministry's projects.

...The center [also] found irregularities in financial reports for handling an avian influenza outbreak in 2006 and the provision of portable x-ray machines for hospitals in remote and underdeveloped areas in 2007.

However, the case that the KPK agreed to investigate surrounds the provision of laboratory equipment for several state-run hospitals.

"We suspect that there has been a markup and it's very clear," KPK deputy chairman Muhammad Jasin said, adding that four ministry officials were questioned on Monday.

"We are still estimating the losses to the state and we have not named any suspects yet. But we will keep a close eye on two officials at the ministry along with a vendor," he said (Rayda, N. 2009, 'Health Minister to Face Questions in Graft Case', *The Jakarta Globe*, 16 February <http://thejakartaglobe.com/national/health-minister-to-face-questions-in-graft-case/307746> – Accessed 17 August 2009 – Attachment 1).

On 18 April 2009, *The Jakarta Post* reported that police were investigating the alleged embezzlement of funds relating to the purchasing of medical equipment for avian influenza in Ciamis regency, an administrative district in West Java. The report states that:

West Java Police are investigating the alleged embezzlement of Rp 19 billion (US\$1.3 billion) in funds related to the procurement of medical equipment for the eradication of bird flu in Ciamis regency, West Java.

Head of the police corruption division Adj. Sr. Comr. Sony Sanjaya said that the alleged graft took place during the procurement of equipment allocated for the 2007 regency budget.

"We suspected irregularities in the tender for the procurement," Sony said on Friday.

He said the police had questioned 11 officials of the regency as witnesses, but had not declared any suspects in the case.

Without giving details of the equipment, Sony said the price of the equipment was allegedly marked up ('Bird flu eradication supplies graft probed' 2009, *The Jakarta Post*, 18 April <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2009/04/18/bird-flu-eradication-supplies-graft-probed.html> – Accessed 17 August 2009 – Attachment 2).

Investigations of the Ministry of Health for corruption

Reports were found in the sources consulted which indicate the Ministry of Health has been subject to investigations by Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) and the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) during 2009 and 2008. No reports were found in the sources consulted regarding the investigation of the Ministry of Health in 2006 for corruption. The following reports were found in the sources consulted:

- A report dated 4 July 2009, published in *The Jakarta Post* states that ICW “filed a report on an alleged graft case involving the Health Ministry”. The graft case involved the marking up of supplementary food for infants provided under a Ministry of Health project. According to the report the ICW reported the case to the Corruption Eradication Commission and “demanded investigations” (‘ICW reports alleged graft case involving Health Ministry’ 2009, *The Jakarta Post*, 4 July <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2009/04/07/icw-reports-alleged-graft-case-involving-health-ministry.html> - Accessed 18 August 2009 – Attachment 3).
- A report dated 14 May 2009 by *The Jakarta Globe*, states that several former officials of the Ministry of Health, including the former Minister of Health, had submitted money to the KPK in relation to a graft case involving the purchasing of health equipment in 2003. The report also states that, according to the KPK spokesman, “a total of 52 witnesses were brought in for questioning for several graft cases, 40 of whom were connected to the Health Ministry’s case” (Rayda, N. 2009, ‘Former Minister Returns Rp 700 Million’, *The Jakarta Globe*, 14 May <http://74.125.153.132/search?q=cache:ywZy1hFX5WUJ:www.thejakartaglobe.com/home/article/19821.html+%22Former+Minister+Returns+Rp+700+Million%22+site:thejakartaglobe.com&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=au> – Google cached copy accessed 18 August 2009 – Attachment 4).
- On 24 February 2009, *The Jakarta Post* reported that the KPK was searching the premises of the Ministry of Health in Jakarta as part of its investigation into alleged graft in procurement projects. The report states that the KPK “found indications of significant price markups” in a 2007 procurement project by the Ministry of Health for X-ray machines (‘KPK searches Health Ministry’ 2009, *The Jakarta Post*, 24 February <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2009/02/24/kpk-searches-health-ministry.html> – Accessed 18 August 2009 – Attachment 5).
- An above mentioned report by *The Jakarta Globe*, dated 16 February 2009, provides information on “an ongoing investigation into alleged corruption within the Ministry of Health”. The report indicates that the case being investigated by the Corruption Eradication Commission involves the suspected mark-up of laboratory equipment in state hospitals. The report contains details of further claims of corruption within the Ministry of Health including “irregularities in financial reports for handling an avian influenza outbreak in 2006”. The report contains the following relevant information:

Health Minister Siti Fadilah Supari would soon be summoned as a witness in an ongoing investigation into alleged corruption within the Ministry of Health, the Corruption Eradication Commission, or KPK, said on Monday.

“We are still investigating what [the minister’s] role was in the case but we are confident that she might have some information regarding the case,” Bibit Samad Riyanto, KPK deputy

head of investigations and prosecutions, told reporters at the commission's headquarters in South Jakarta.

The case was first reported by the country's leading anti-graft watchdog, Indonesian Corruption Watch, which told the commission last year that since 1998, a total of Rp 128 billion (\$10.88 million) of the ministry's budget had been embezzled.

The group based its reports on discrepancies found by the Center for Public Health Policy Studies, an independent organization, in several of the ministry's projects.

The center found a difference of Rp 14.8 billion between the budget reported to the president and the actual money spent in a project to handle malnutrition in several provinces in 2005.

The center also found irregularities in financial reports for handling an avian influenza outbreak in 2006 and the provision of portable x-ray machines for hospitals in remote and underdeveloped areas in 2007.

However, the case that the KPK agreed to investigate surrounds the provision of laboratory equipment for several state-run hospitals.

"We suspect that there has been a markup and it's very clear," KPK deputy chairman Muhammad Jasin said, adding that four ministry officials were questioned on Monday.

"We are still estimating the losses to the state and we have not named any suspects yet. But we will keep a close eye on two officials at the ministry along with a vendor," he said.

The four officials brought in for questioning were Lita Rahmalia, Tri Haryandito, Johannes Glen Nikijulu and Jehezkiel Panjaitan.

Sources at the commission said that the four were in charge of the provision of lab equipment. The minister has strongly denied her involvement in the case and rejected allegations of corruption in her ministry (Rayda, N. 2009, 'Health Minister to Face Questions in Graft Case', *The Jakarta Globe*, 16 February <http://thejakartaglobe.com/national/health-minister-to-face-questions-in-graft-case/307746> – Accessed 17 August 2009 – Attachment 1).

- A report dated 16 February 2009, published by *The Jakarta Post*, states that the KPK had launched an investigation into two alleged graft cases involving procurement projects conducted by the Ministry of Health. The report states that one of the cases occurred in 2007 and that the other case occurred in 2005 (Wardany, I. 2009, 'Anti graft body targeting Health Ministry's projects', *The Jakarta Post*, 16 February <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2009/02/16/anti-graft-body-targeting-health-ministry%E2%80%99s-projects.html> – Accessed 18 August 2009 – Attachment 6).
- On 26 February 2009, *The Jakarta Globe* reported that the ICW had conducted a survey on free health care. The report states that "the study found that 80 percent of Indonesians were not fully aware of the benefits they are entitled to under a free community-based health insurance program for low-income residents, known as Jamkesmas". According to the report that Health Minister, Siti Fadillah Supari rejected the survey and stated that:

"I'm fully aware that misconduct has happened at the community level, but ICW should have blamed the local administrations instead of the Ministry of Health" (Sagita, D. 2009, 'Health Minister Rejects Critical Report on Services', *The Jakarta Globe*, 26 February <http://thejakartaglobe.com/news/health-minister-rejects-critical-report-on-services/308687> – Accessed 17 August 2009 – Attachment 7).

- On 21 November 2008 *The Jakarta Globe* reported that the KPK were investigating 49 cases of corruption in health services. The report states that “most of the corruption was found to have taken place in the Health Ministry, the House of Representatives, the Food and Drug Monitoring Agency as well as insurance companies, hospitals and drug suppliers”. The report states that “Jakarta had the highest number of corruption cases and the highest losses among the regions studied”. The report also cites an ICW officer who stated that “not all corruption cases in the health sector have been revealed. Corruption at higher level remains untouchable”. The report provides the following information:

Corruption has eaten up at least Rp 128 billion (\$10.62 million) from health services in Indonesia over the past decade, a corruption watchdog group said on Friday.

“The figure may not seem like that much, but this is only covering 49 cases handled by the Corruption Eradication Commission,” said Ratna Kusumaningsih, a researcher with the public-service monitoring division of Indonesia Corruption Watch, or ICW. “We believe the actual number is a lot higher.”

Ratna said most of the cases studied were those handled by the antigraft commission, with several people having already been declared suspects but none of them so far facing trial.

The report cited data from the Supreme Audit Agency, the Central Statistics Agency and ICW’s own observations between 1998 and October 2008.

Most of the corruption was found to have taken place in the Health Ministry, the House of Representatives, the Food and Drug Monitoring Agency as well as insurance companies, hospitals and drug suppliers.

The group’s report indicated that most corruption cases were linked to the provision of medical equipment and drugs, the rebuilding of hospitals, and community health centers, insurance and health care salaries.

“Not all corruption cases in the health sector have been revealed. Corruption at higher level remains untouchable,” Ratna said, adding that corruption in local governments was often caused by policies established by high-ranking health officials.

Ratna said the state program that covers the cost of health services for poor people at health facilities was particularly vulnerable to corruption. The public health insurance program, or Jamkesmas, has “no transparency measures at all applied to track how much money there is and where the money goes,” she said.

The report also said that nearly half of the corruption cases occurred in health facilities such as state and private hospitals. Corrupt practices included padding budgets, manipulating drug statistics, inventing fictitious drug and medical equipment purchases, abusing authority and bribery.

Jakarta had the highest number of corruption cases and the highest losses among the regions studied, with West Java Province and East Kalimantan Province ranking second and third.

Ratna warned that close relations between the government and drug or medical equipment suppliers dramatically affected the formation of health policy.

“If the government is closely linked to particular suppliers, most likely they will set a policy that will benefit the suppliers but cause problems for society,” she said.

The report alleged that corruption in the health sector had led to higher costs for medical treatment and worsened health services overall. In particular, the cost of drugs has increased because of corrupt officials who add large so-called “entertainment costs” to their drug purchases, the report said.

Ratna said the ICW planned to focus its work later this year on Jamkesmas and drug suppliers. Results are expected to be released within a year.

“We are not afraid to go on revealing every single corruption case,” Ratna said. “We do not make reports on baseless assumptions. We have the evidence and the statistics” (Sagita, D. 2008, ‘Watchdog Says Graft Plagues the Health System’, *The Jakarta Globe*, 21 November <http://thejakartaglobe.com/news/watchdog-says-graft-plagues-the-health-system/300786> – Accessed 18 August 2009 – Attachment 8).

Investigation of corruption within government departments

A 2008 report by Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW) provides an overview of corruption in Indonesia and an analysis of government initiatives to combat corruption. The ICW report describes the continued existence of corruption in Indonesia and government attempts to address this problem. The report states that the four institutions which should ideally be addressing corruption: the police department, parliament, political parties and the courts, have been found to be the most corrupt national institutions for three consecutive years. The report also states that “attempts to hinder new anticorruption institutions such as [the] KPK and Corruption Court are ceaseless”. The ICW report states that “in a country where the political and bureaucratic corruption are similarly strong, it will be difficult to expect political will to exterminate the activity which support[s] the political and bureaucratic funding in the topmost level”. The report provides the following corruption assessment for Indonesia:

During the past decade, the government and the community with the assistance of foreign donor agents have been trying hard to fight corruption. However, the progress is sluggish. Bribery is still a common menu in daily activities of bureaucracy, judiciary and parliament.

...In the past five years, Indonesia is still on the top of the list of corrupt countries in the world.

...Audit result of General Accounting Office (Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan; BPK) also indicated more or less similar situation. The annual revealed cases over the years somehow depicts misconduct of budget and administration that tend to increase. This indicates the lack of commitment of the government to reform itself. As of 2007, BPK’s audit result showed 36,009 findings with a total loss of Rp. 3,657.71 trillion. 77,56% of the findings up to mid 2007 have not been follow-up by the respective problematic institutions (p.11).

...There has been a transformation of corruption ever since the democratic era, turning from the centralised corruption from the palace to a more fragmented corruption. The governance decentralisation since the year of 2000 has also pushed the dissemination of corruption to the local level. Furthermore, corruption has also spread to the law enforcement agencies.

...Four institutions which ideally took part in anti-corruption agenda show poor records.

Three years consecutively, four most corrupt institutions are these institutions; Police Department, Parliament, Political Party and Court. (pp.12 -13).

...Programs and instruments of global anticorruption transplanted to Indonesia 1998, by spending tens of millions of US dollars in the form of foreign donation, and yet have not

indicated strong power to exterminate corruption in Indonesia. Attempts to hinder new anticorruption institutions such as KPK and Corruption Court are ceaseless. Judiciary Commission, Attorney Commission and Police Commission face real-life obstacles to exercise their monitoring function as their presence were not sincerely accepted as vital institutions to restore law enforcement, despite their performance have not shown exhilarating results.

The problem may not be situated in the global anticorruption instruments, as other countries are quite successful in fighting corruption. The problem may be in the absence of strong political will to conduct reform for the welfare of people. In a country where the political and bureaucratic corruption are similarly strong, it will be difficult to expect political will to exterminate the activity which support the political and bureaucratic funding in the topmost level (p.52) (Indonesia Corruption Watch 2008, *Independent Report: Corruption Assessment and Compliance United Nation Convention Against Corruption (UNACC)-2003 in Indonesian Law*, Indonesian Corruption Watch website, 25 February <http://www.antikorupsi.org/docs/independentreport-uncac-eng.pdf> – Accessed 18 August 2009 – Attachment 9).

For detailed information on problems with Indonesian anticorruption programs, and with law enforcement agencies in reducing corruption, please refer to pages 18 to 24 of the report by Indonesia Corruption Watch (Indonesia Corruption Watch 2008, *Independent Report: Corruption Assessment and Compliance United Nation Convention Against Corruption (UNACC)-2003 in Indonesian Law*, Indonesian Corruption Watch website, 25 February <http://www.antikorupsi.org/docs/independentreport-uncac-eng.pdf> – Accessed 18 August 2009 – Attachment 9).

Available information indicates that the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) was established in 2003 in order to investigate corruption and arrest perpetrators of corruption. Reports indicate that while the KPK has undertaken investigations and arrested some high profile officials, concerns remain over its effectiveness. The following reports provide assessments of the KPK:

- A 2008 report by Freedom House on Indonesia describes corruption as “endemic” and pervasive within many sectors, including within the civil service. The report states that the KPK was created in 2003 to investigate official misconduct. Freedom House however, reports some concerns with the KPK including the political appointment of officials to the KPK and failure to convict prosecutors and police. The report states that:

Corruption remains endemic in Indonesia and pervades numerous sectors, including the judiciary, police force, civil service, and public school system. A World Bank report published in June 2007 found that Indonesia’s rapid decentralization program, which began in 2001, may have exacerbated corruption by empowering local officials with the delivery of services and fostering incentives for “money politics.” Recent Transparency International surveys found that Indonesians consider the DPR and political parties to be the country’s most corrupt institutions. Indonesia was ranked 143 out of 180 countries surveyed in Transparency International’s 2007 Corruption Perceptions Index.

The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), created by the government in 2003, is comprised of special prosecutors with the power to investigate any official misconduct believed to have cost the state more than one billion rupiah (approximately US\$10,500). The KPK has successfully raised expectations that acts of corruption will be punished. Anticorruption watchdog groups expressed concern about its future trajectory, however, following the DPR’s [House of Representatives] appointment of five new commissioners—

with questionable track records on graft—in December 2007. The new head of the KPK, Antasari Azhar, had decided not to prosecute former president Suharto for corruption, or to detain his son on murder charges, while serving as director of prosecutions for the attorney general's office. Political biases and the vested interests of DPR members are believed to have factored into the new appointments. Moreover, the KPK is criticized for failing to convict law enforcement officers, specifically prosecutors and police, which falls within its mandate.

Since 2004, cases brought before the KPK have been tried at the corruption court, which has a much stronger record than the administrative court. In December 2006, however, the Constitutional Court, under the leadership of a Golkar loyalist, deemed the corruption court unconstitutional as it creates a “duality in the judicial system.” A draft anticorruption law that would have firmly abolished the corruption court was rejected by parliament before the end of 2007 (Freedom House 2008, *Freedom in the World – Indonesia (2008)* – Attachment 10).

On 28 January 2009, *The Economist Intelligence Unit* (EIU) reported that “extensive anti-corruption legislation was passed in 1999 and in 2002, and a powerful Anti-Corruption Commission (KPK) was established in 2003”. However the EIU reports that despite these measures “corruption and a lack of accountability for public officials is widespread at all levels of government”. The report also states that the appointment of people of “questionable integrity” to the KPK “may set back the fight against corruption”. The report provides the following information:

Extensive anti-corruption legislation was passed in 1999 and in 2002, and a powerful Anti-Corruption Commission (KPK) was established in 2003. Despite these measures, however, corruption and a lack of accountability for public officials is widespread at all levels of government, and this remains a major obstacle to doing business in the country. Legislation to ensure greater accountability has been only partially successful because of weakness in the judiciary.

...The award of public contracts was historically based on political affiliations and backhanders. People in public office tended to misuse their position for personal gain, dispensing favours and patronage in return for financial remuneration. Officials were rarely accountable. Successive governments since the demise of the Soeharto regime in May 1998 have pledged to curtail “corruption, collusion and nepotism”, or KKN as it is called in Indonesia, but the results have been mixed. Although the current president appears to be having more success and some high profile figures have been tried and given relatively severe sentences for graft charges, there are also regular questionable verdicts that appear politically motivated. Furthermore, the appointment in December of several individuals of questionable integrity to the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), including Antasari Azhar, who has alleged association with controversial outcomes in several recent corruption cases and other past incidences of judicial graft, as its head, may set back the fight against corruption (although the arrest of the central bank governor on corruption charges shows he has not thus far been reluctant to go after big names). Given the endemic nature of corruption, progress is likely to be only gradual, but there is at least positive momentum behind the anti-corruption campaign. Foreign companies need to be aware of the pervasiveness of corruption, even though there are now mechanisms for taking perpetrators to task (‘Indonesia risk: Government effectiveness risk’ 2009, *Economist Intelligence Unit*, 28 January – Attachment 11).

The 2008 report by Indonesia Corruption Watch contains the following assessment of the Corruption Eradication Commission:

The presence of KPK and Corruption Court brought a shred of hope to the eradication of corruption ever since 2005. Up to June 2007, KPK managed to accomplish 59 cases (2%) of all 6,213 corruption cases and 19,901 cases reported by the community. All defendants were found guilty, none freed from charges.

However, many criticism delivered by community to KPK. *First*, the treatment of cases are only of small-scales, related to procurement of goods/services. *Second*, choices upon cases are not based on the strategic value to create deterrence effect, but on the easiness to accomplishment. *Third*, KPK has not conducted effective approach required to examine the properties of officials in order to be able to drag corrupt officials into court (Indonesia Corruption Watch 2008, *Independent Report: Corruption Assessment and Compliance United Nation Convention Against Corruption (UNACC)-2003 in Indonesian Law*, Indonesian Corruption Watch website, 25 February <http://www.antikorupsi.org/docs/independentreport-uncac-eng.pdf> – Accessed 18 August 2009 – Attachment 9).

The most recent report by the US Department of State (USDOS) on human rights in Indonesia states that the KPK was created soon after the President took office and was given “a broad investigative mandate”. The USDOS report indicates that during 2008 the KPK undertook several investigations and arrests, some of which occurred within government departments. The report contains the following relevant information:

There was a widespread domestic and international perception that corruption was a part of daily life. Soon after taking office, the president established the KPK [Corruption Eradication Commission], giving it a broad investigative mandate. During the year the KPK arrested six members of parliament in separate investigations. **In March the KPK arrested Urip Tri Gunawan, a prosecutor in the AGO [Attorney General’s Office], for receiving a 61-billion-rupiah (\$8 million) bribe. On September 4, the Anticorruption Court sentenced Urip to 20 years in prison.**

On April 10, the KPK arrested Burhanuddin Abdullah, the then-central bank head, for corruption related to an illegal payment to parliament. During the year three members of parliament (MPs) were found guilty and sentenced to three, four, and eight years in prison, while three others were standing trial at year’s end for receiving money from government officials or private companies. One of the MPs, Saleh Djasit, committed the offenses when he served as governor of Riau Province.

At year’s end the KPK was also investigating other high-level officials, including two cabinet ministers. **On September 15, the KPK arrested a commissioner of the Business Competition Oversight Unit. Earlier in the year, the KPK raided the Tax and Customs Office at the country’s largest port, exposing many corrupt practices and cash bribes in office desks** (US Department of State 2009, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2008 – Indonesia*, 25 February, Section 3 – Attachment 12).

2. Is there any evidence to suggest that Indonesian police fail to investigate matters where the alleged victim is a Christian?

Sources consulted indicate that Indonesian police have failed to investigate and intervene in attacks by religious extremists on Christian groups. This appears to particularly be the case in relation to the forced closure of churches. Sources report police inaction and in some instances involvement by police in the forced closure of churches by extremist groups. Nonetheless, recent reports were found in the sources consulted in which Indonesians police had investigated attacks on Christians (US Department of State 2008, *International Religious Freedom Report for 2008 – Indonesia*, 19 September – Attachment 13; Human Rights Watch 2008, *World Report – Indonesia*, 31 January – Attachment 14; ‘Censored by the mob’ 2008,

The Jakarta Post, 20 November – Attachment 15; Osman, S. 2008, 'Religious tension simmers in Indonesia', *The Straits Times*, 24 September – Attachment 16; Wright, T. 2008 'Dispatch: Massive churches are rising in Muslim Indonesia', *The Wall Street Journal Asia*, 5 September – Attachment 17; Soeriaatmadja, W. 2008 'Religious tensions rise in Indonesia', *Strait Times*, 23 August – Attachment 18; Santoso, A. 2008, 'The fallacy of fatwas', *The Jakarta Post*, 2 January – Attachment 19) .

For a more detailed examination of the above reports and sources please see the following information.

The US Department of State's (USDOS) *International Religious Freedom Report* for 2008 states that "in some cases the Government tolerated discrimination against and the abuse of religious groups by private actors and often failed to punish perpetrators". The report also states that "while often present, police rarely acted to prevent forced church closings and in the past had sometimes assisted militant groups in the closure". While the USDOS reports on the trial of some perpetrators of violence against Christians during 2008, the report also states that "many perpetrators of past abuse against religious minorities were not brought to justice". The following are the relevant extracts from the report:

In some cases the Government tolerated discrimination against and the abuse of religious groups by private actors and often failed to punish perpetrators, although the Government prevented several vigilante actions during Ramadan.

...There were a number of reports of societal abuses or discrimination based on religious affiliation, belief, or practice. Some groups used violence and intimidation to force at least 12 churches and 21 Ahmadiyya mosques to close. Several churches and Ahmadiyya mosques remained closed after mobs forcibly shut them down in previous years. Some Muslim organizations and government officials called for the dissolution of the Ahmadiyya, resulting in some violence and discrimination against its followers. **Some perpetrators of violence were undergoing trials during the reporting period. However, many perpetrators of past abuse against religious minorities were not brought to justice.**

...According to confirmed reports, extremist groups used violence and intimidation to close at least 12 churches during the reporting period. Groups also delayed and in some cases blocked petitions for churches to complete renovations. Small churches in West Java were under the most pressure, including in areas of Bandung, Tangerang, and Bekasi. At least 5 of the 12 churches known to have closed during the reporting period did so due to pressure from nonresident hardline religious groups, while the remaining 7 closed due to pressure from the local community. In at least two cases, the local government urged churches to close as a result of pressure from the local community, although it was unknown in these cases whether the pressure originated with nonresident hardline groups or local ulama. **While often present, police rarely acted to prevent forced church closings and in the past had sometimes assisted militant groups in the closure** (US Department of State 2008, *International Religious Freedom Report for 2008 – Indonesia*, 19 September, Intro & Sect.1 – Attachment 13).

In its 2008 World Report, Human Rights Watch reported that "religious extremists forcibly closed more places of worship of religious minorities, with little response from local authorities" (Human Rights Watch 2008, *World Report – Indonesia*, 31 January – Attachment 14).

On 20 November 2008, *The Jakarta Post* reported on the curtailing of freedom in Indonesia, including the freedom of religion. The report states that "there were attacks on churches and

even Christian schools in Jakarta and other Javanese towns by mobs who resented their presence in their neighbourhoods. The police, in the majority of cases, were nowhere to be seen” (‘Censored by the mob’ 2008, *The Jakarta Post*, 20 November – Attachment 15).

A September 2008 report by *The Strait Times* addresses religious tension in Indonesia and the failure of authorities to respond to attacks on minority religious groups. The report states that “there is also fear of a backlash from the extremists. This is why even the police often turn a blind eye to the violence. No one has been prosecuted for attacking churches” (Osman, S. 2008, ‘Religious tension simmers in Indonesia’, *The Straits Times*, 24 September – Attachment 16).

On 5 September 2008, *The Wall Street Journal Asia* reported that “the police often turn a blind eye to Islamist violence against churches without security in poor parts of Jakarta and rural Indonesia”. The report also states that police took no action against a group who attacked a Christian theological school in east Jakarta. Nonetheless, the report states that some wealthy Christians have begun to build “mega churches” in Indonesia including four in Jakarta (Wright, T. 2008, ‘Dispatch: Massive churches are rising in Muslim Indonesia’, *The Wall Street Journal Asia*, 5 September – Attachment 17).

A report dated 23 August 2008, published by *The Strait Times*, provides further details on the attack on a Christian theological school in East Jakarta and also states that “police have failed to prevent mobs incited by radical Muslims from attacking minorities and forcing Christian churches and non-traditional mosques to close down” (Soeriaatmadja, W. 2008 ‘Religious tensions rise in Indonesia’, *Strait Times*, 23 August – Attachment 18).

On 2 January 2008 *The Jakarta Post* cites the 2007 annual report released by Setara (Equal), “a new NGO led by human rights activists and supported by various groups of politicians, activist, and religious scholars”. According to the report, almost half of the “185 cases of violence and intimidation against Islamic, Christian and Catholic sects ... were carried out or encouraged by local officials”, while “the other half were witnessed by passive state apparatuses” (Santoso, A. 2008, ‘The fallacy of fatwas’, *The Jakarta Post*, 2 January – Attachment 19) .

The following reports indicate instances in which police have investigated crimes and made arrests for attacks on Christians:

- The USDOS *International Religious Freedom Report 2008* provides the following information on the arrest and trial of people who have committed attacks on Christians and Churches:

Other militants included in the total sentenced during the reporting period include 13 tried and convicted for the 2006 and 2004 killings of two clergy, the 2005 beheading of three Christian schoolgirls, and the 2005 bombings of markets in Tentena, Palu, and Central Sulawesi. Also in December 2007 seven others were given sentences between 10 and 19 years imprisonment for their involvement in the Central Sulawesi attacks.

...Another militant included in the total convicted during the reporting period is Sulthon Qolbi, who was given a 15-year sentence on October 4, 2007, by the Ambon State Court for religiously motivated attacks in Maluku. Qolbi was involved with Kompak, a militant Islamic group known for attacking Christians, and was responsible for a series of attacks in 2005, such as the Lokki attack, the grenade explosion in Batu Merah village, and the bomb explosion in Mardika market.

...On November 18, 2007, dozens of persons from the BAP and the AGAP vandalized the Pasundan Christian Church at Dayeuhkolot in Bandung, West Java. Police arrested four persons but then released them after interrogations. On December 2, 2007, there was another attack on the same church but Bandung Police were at the scene before the attackers. No one was arrested because the attackers quickly dispersed after seeing the police there.

On September 12, 2007, worshipers at a house church in Sukatani Permai Housing Complex in Tangerang Regency, Banten Province, resumed services after signing an agreement with the neighborhood council. Local officials from MUI, FKUB, and the Banten Provincial Representative from the Ministry of Religious Affairs witnessed the signing, which guaranteed that the church members could practice freely. The agreement was issued after approximately 300 local residents stormed and vandalized a house turned into a church during a service and injured a pastor and a congregation member on September 2, 2007 (US Department of State 2008, *International Religious Freedom Report for 2008 – Indonesia*, 19 September, Section 2 – Attachment 13).

- On 27 April 2009, *The Associated Press* reported that a Christian priest and his wife were murdered in Sulawesi Island, Indonesia. The reports states that, according to the local police chief, the case was under investigation ('Christian priest, wife killed in eastern Indonesia' 2009, *Associated Press Newswires*, 27 April – Attachment 20).
- On 25 April 2009, *Today* (a Singaporean news service) reported that police had arrested an Islamic extremist who is accused of murdering a Christian professor in 2004 in Sulawesi ('Terror suspect arrested; Indonesia' 2009, *Today*, 25 April – Attachment 21).

The following research responses also provide information on police protection for Christians in Indonesia:

- Questions 5 and 6 of *RRT Research Response IDN34011*, dated 4 December 2008, provide information on whether state protection is available for Christians in Indonesia (RRT Research & Information 2008, *Research Response IDN34011*, 4 December – Attachment 22).
- Question 4 of *RRT Research Response IDN31354*, of 14 February 2007, provides information on the availability of state protection for Christians in Indonesia (RRT Country Research 2007, *Research Response IDN31354*, 14 February – Attachment 23).

3. Is there any evidence to suggest that Indonesian police fail to investigate matters where the alleged offender is a person in authority?

Limited information was found in the sources consulted regarding whether police would fail to investigate a matter where the alleged offender is a person in authority. A 2008 report by Indonesian Corruption Watch suggests that the police force may intentionally not pursue cases involving corruption by local level public officials. According to a July 2008 report in *The Jakarta Post* a survey into police professionalism found that 76.9% of respondents were dissatisfied with police handling of cases involving state, military and police officials. Generally, the available information indicates a high level of corruption within the Indonesian police force, involving bribery and a lack of accountability. Nonetheless, some reports of recent police arrests and investigations of individuals in positions of authority were found in the sources consulted; these reports have been provided below (Indonesia Corruption Watch 2008, *Independent Report: Corruption Assessment and Compliance United Nation Convention Against Corruption (UNACC)-2003 in Indonesian Law*, Indonesian

Corruption Watch website, 25 February, p.24

<http://www.antikorupsi.org/docs/independentreport-uncac-eng.pdf> – Accessed 18 August 2009 – Attachment 9; Razak. I. 2008, 'The National Police: Between idealism and reality', *The Jakarta Post*, 1 July – Attachment 24; Amnesty International 2009, *Unfinished Business: Police Accountability in Indonesia*, 24 June, p.13 – Attachment 25; US Department of State 2009, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices 2008 – Indonesia*, 25 February, Section 1.d – Attachment 12).

A 2008 report by Indonesia Corruption Watch reports states that many corruption cases in Indonesia were left “untouched” or “intentionally floated”. According to the report this may be done intentionally by police, particularly in relation to corruption cases against local level public officials. The report provides the following information:

There are many facts and analysis which can be explained related to the performance reality of police department and attorney's office in a framework of anti-corruption in Indonesia.

First, many cases were left untouched/intentionally floated. Based on the record of 15 corruption monitoring institutions, during the period of 2004-2006, 246 cases seemed to be floated/left untouched. Even community at large may find an impression that the police and the attorney seemed to have done this intentionally, particularly those related to public officials in the local level (Indonesia Corruption Watch 2008, *Independent Report: Corruption Assessment and Compliance United Nation Convention Against Corruption (UNACC)-2003 in Indonesian Law*, Indonesian Corruption Watch website, 25 February, p.24 <http://www.antikorupsi.org/docs/independentreport-uncac-eng.pdf> – Accessed 18 August 2009 – Attachment 9).

A 1 July 2008 article titled 'National Police: Between idealism and reality', published in *The Jakarta Post*, reported on the results of a survey by *Kompas Daily* on professionalism within the police force. The article states that approximately 76.9% of respondents were dissatisfied with police handling of cases involving state, military and police officials. The report also notes that, according to a 2007 report by Transparency International, the Indonesian police force is “the most corrupt public institution in the country”:

It is interesting to note the results of a recent poll by Kompas daily, that questioned the professionalism of the police force, which is only one year younger than the republic itself.

The poll found that 50.6 percent of 844 respondents questioned said the image of the police was bad, while 46.7 percent said to the contrary.

...Respondents' comments on police handling of corruption and human rights violations and of cases allegedly involving state, military and police officials were worse; respectively 74.8 percent, 74.3 percent and 76.9 percent said they were dissatisfied with police performance.

...Results reflect the poor image of the police, especially on their slow response to the recent violence of the Islam Defenders Front against the peaceful protest of the National Alliance for the Freedom of Faith and Religion. The investigation into the September 2004 murder of rights activist Munir Said Thalib was also considered slow moving.

The poor performance list was extended by the chronic corrupt practices of police on the street and during the processing of official documents in police stations. The global graft watchdog, Transparency International, said in its 2007 report that of the 14 government and public institutions surveyed, the Indonesian police was the most corrupt public institution in the country (Razak. I. 2008 'The National Police: Between idealism and reality', *The Jakarta Post*, 1 July – Attachment 24).

A June 2009 report by Amnesty International, titled *Unfinished Business; Police Accountability in Indonesia*, while noting that some positive reforms have taken place, nonetheless states that the Indonesian police force is perceived to be a “highly corrupt and mistrusted institution” and that police in Indonesia “often behave as if they were above the law”:

The Indonesian National Police Force has made significant progress in becoming an effective, independent body since separating from the Armed Forces a decade ago under the Presidency of Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie. Successive governments have put in place a number of key legislative and structural reforms to strengthen police effectiveness in preventing and detecting crime; maintaining public order; and promoting the rule of law. Moreover sections of the police force have been trained in international human rights law and standards, and community policing initiatives have been taken forward in order to develop police professionalism and accountability to the public.

Despite these positive moves, the police in Indonesia are still perceived today as a highly corrupt and mistrusted institution. Although police officials are in charge of promoting the rule of law, in reality they often behave as if they were above the law, a situation which is supported by a lack of effective accountability mechanisms, both internally and externally (Amnesty International 2009, *Unfinished Business; Police Accountability in Indonesia*, 24 June, p.13 – Attachment 25).

The most recent report by the USDOS on human rights in Indonesia states that “impunity and corruption remained problems in some areas”. The report also states that “police commonly extracted bribes ranging from minor payoffs in traffic cases to large bribes in criminal investigations”. The following is the relevant extract of the report:

During the year the National Police arrested 378 officers for criminal infractions. Of these, 198 were charged with misconduct and 161 were dishonorably discharged; the others received administrative and disciplinary punishments. The police continued to focus on improving police professionalism and emphasizing law enforcement ethics. All police training institutions include a human rights component in their curricula. **However, impunity and corruption remained problems in some areas. Police commonly extracted bribes ranging from minor payoffs in traffic cases to large bribes in criminal investigations.**

According to the Indonesian Police Commission, 21,600 police officers were “legally processed” for misconduct including violations of police regulations, criminality, or violations of ethical standards from January to June (US Department of State 2009, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2008 – Indonesia*, 25 February, Section 1.d – Attachment 12).

The 2008 report by Indonesia Corruption Watch reports states that, along with the parliament, political parties, and the court system, the police force is one of the most corrupt institutions in Indonesia. The report provides the following relevant information:

A research conducted by Global Corruption Barometer (GCB) TII 2005-2007 has placed police, parliament, political party, and court institution onto the top list of most corrupt institutions.

...Partnership for Governance Reform (PGR) with Gadjah Mada University (UGM) also noted similar case. Survey towards public officials, entrepreneurs, and other community groups resulted that police department, attorney and court are top three institution with the highest corruption intensity.

...BPK [Indonesian Audit Board] findings on four primary law enforcement agencies show a critical result. Police Department remain as the most corrupt institution with 303 findings followed by Office of the Attorney General and the Supreme Court (Indonesia Corruption Watch 2008, *Independent Report: Corruption Assessment and Compliance United Nation Convention Against Corruption (UNACC)-2003 in Indonesian Law*, Indonesian corruption watch website, 25 February, pp.12-14 <http://www.antikorupsi.org/docs/independentreport-uncac-eng.pdf> – Accessed 18 August 2009 – Attachment 9).

The following media reports indicate that the police have carried out investigations and made some recent arrests involving individuals in positions of authority:

- On 11 August 2009, *The Jakarta Post* reported that “more than 250 village heads in Cilacap regency, Central Java, returned Rp 3 million each worth of embezzled funding last week after police threatened them with arrest”. The report further states that police had also arrested at least four individuals in relation to the corruption case (Maryone, A. 2009, ‘Hundreds of village heads return embezzled money’, *The Jakarta Post*, 11 August – Attachment 26).
- On 5 May 2009, *The Australian* reported Antasari Azhar, the head of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) was arrested had been declared a suspect in a murder case. Police has also named nine other suspects in relation to the crime, including a newspaper owner and a former senior policeman. The report states that “while some supporters of the KPK cried foul over the arrest, other anti-corruption campaigners said the move against Azhar marked a step against impunity for the law among Indonesia’s powerful”. A spokesman for Transparency International is cited as stating that “all this time there has seemed to be special protection for high-ranking officials, and the AGO [Attorney General’s Office] may have been afraid this case would have stopped with the police” (‘Indonesia’s anti-graft chief Antasari Azhar held on killing’ 2009, *The Australian*, 5 May <http://www.theaustralian.news.com.au/story/0,25197,25430815-2703,00.html> – Accessed 21 August 2009 – Attachment 27).
- On 21 June 2008, *The Jakarta Post* reported that police had arrested former State Intelligence Agency Deputy Chief, Major General Muchdi Purwopranjono. Muchdi was arrested over the murder of human rights campaigner Munir Said Thalib in 2004. The report states that a Garuda Indonesia pilot and former Garuda president have also been sentenced for their role in the murder (‘Maj. Gen. (ret.) Muchdi’s arrest and its implications’ 2008, *The Jakarta Post*, 21 June – Attachment 28).

A report in the *International Herald Tribune*, dated 2 January 2009 indicates that Muchdi Purwopranjono was later acquitted of all charges by a Jakarta court. The report states that “analysts have said the outcome demonstrates that despite 10 years of democratic reform, the country is still unable to hold senior military officers accountable for human rights abuses”. The report provides the following relevant information:

The acquittal of a former deputy intelligence chief and military general of charges stemming from the 2004 murder of Indonesia’s most celebrated human rights activist has again called into question the country’s commitment to reforming its justice system.

...Muchdi had been charged with planning and ordering the murder of Munir, who died of arsenic poisoning aboard the state carrier Garuda en route to the Netherlands. **Muchdi’s arrest in June was seen as a major step in the case, especially considering the culture of impunity that senior military officials have long enjoyed in Indonesia.**

...But as the five-month long trial progressed, several witnesses for the prosecution suddenly retracted sworn statements previously made to the police, while others failed to remember basic facts and still others failed to show up in court at all. Many of them were former or current intelligence or military personnel.

The panel of judges also refused to allow the sworn statements originally made to the police by the witnesses to be presented in the courtroom and further denied the prosecution the opportunity to present other key documents during the trial.

Groups of Muchdi supporters present inside and outside the courtroom added to an already threatening atmosphere for witnesses, judges and prosecutors.

“There were always people occupying the courtroom creating an atmosphere of fear for all the parties involved,” said Usman Hamid, director of Kontras, a human rights group. “Even police personnel and prosecutors responsible for this case told us they had been threatened.”

...Analysts have said the outcome demonstrates that despite 10 years of democratic reform, the country is still unable to hold senior military officers accountable for human rights abuses.

No senior official from the military or the intelligence agency has been convicted for their roles in political killings during the era of Suharto, Indonesia’s former authoritarian ruler, or human rights abuses in the restive provinces of Aceh, Papua and the now-independent East Timor.

“If Indonesia is to move beyond its authoritarian past, the justice system must show that generals are not above the law,” said Matt Easton, director of the Human Rights Defenders Program at Human Rights First, an international human rights organization based in New York and Washington. “Investigators, prosecutors, and the courts must be ready to go where the evidence and the law lead them” (Gelling, P. 2009, ‘Justice system under fire in Indonesia Ex-spy chief acquitted in murder of activist’, *International Herald Tribune*, 2 January – Attachment 29).

- The abovementioned July 2008 *Jakarta Post* report titled ‘The National Police: Between idealism and reality’ states that:

Police willingness to put their own house in order was also confirmed by the high-profile arrest and prosecution of former police chief Gen. (ret.) Rusdihardjo earlier this year over alleged corruption during his tenure as Indonesian Ambassador to Malaysia (Razak. I. 2008, ‘The National Police: Between idealism and reality’, *The Jakarta Post*, 1 July – Attachment 24).

4. Please provide any updated information on the general situation in Indonesia for Christians (security, freedom of worship/congregation, etc) and in Jakarta in particular.

Research Response IDN35370, of 21 August 2009, provides updated information on the situation for Christians in Indonesia and Jakarta more specifically. The research response contains media reports on incidents involving Christians in Indonesia in 2009. The response also provides governmental and NGO reports which provide information on the general situation for Christians in Indonesia (RRT Research & Information 2009, *RRT Research Response IDN35370*, 21 August – Attachment 30).

List of Sources Consulted

Internet Sources:

Government Information & Reports

Immigration & Refugee Board of Canada <http://www.irb.gc.ca/>

UK Home Office <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk>

US Department of State <http://www.state.gov/>

United Nations (UN)

UNHCR <http://www.unhchr.ch/>

Non-Government Organisations

Amnesty International website <http://www.amnesty.org/>

Freedom House <http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=1>

Human Rights Watch <http://www.hrw.org/>

International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights <http://www.ihf-hr.org/welcome.php>

Human Rights Internet (HRI) website <http://www.hri.ca>

International News & Politics

BBC News website <http://news.bbc.co.uk/>

The Australian <http://www.theaustralian.news.com.au/>

Region Specific Links

Corruption Eradication Commission (Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi, KPK)

<http://www.kpk.go.id/modules/news/>

Indonesian Corruption Watch – <http://www.antikorupsi.org/eng/>

Indonesia Ministry of Health http://www.depkes.go.id/en/index_en.htm

The Jakarta Globe <http://thejakartaglobe.com/home>

The Jakarta Post <http://www.thejakartapost.com/>

Search Engines

Google search engine <http://www.google.com.au/>

Databases:

FACTIVA (news database)

BACIS (DIAC Country Information database)

REFINFO (IRBDC (Canada) Country Information database)

ISYS (RRT Research & Information database, including Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, US Department of State Reports)

RRT Library Catalogue

List of Attachments

1. Rayda, N. 2009, 'Health Minister to Face Questions in Graft Case', *The Jakarta Globe*, 16 February <http://thejakartaglobe.com/national/health-minister-to-face-questions-in-graft-case/307746> – Accessed 17 August 2009.
2. 'Bird flu eradication supplies graft probed' 2009, *The Jakarta Post*, 18 April <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2009/04/18/bird-flu-eradication-supplies-graft-probed.html> – Accessed 17 August 2009.

3. 'ICW reports alleged graft case involving Health Ministry' 2009, *The Jakarta Post*, 4 July <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2009/04/07/icw-reports-alleged-graft-case-involving-health-ministry.html> - Accessed 18 August 2009.
4. Rayda, N. 2009, 'Former Minister Returns Rp 700 Million', *The Jakarta Globe*, 14 May <http://74.125.153.132/search?q=cache:ywZy1hFX5WUJ:www.thejakartaglobe.com/home/article/19821.html+%22Former+Minister+Returns+Rp+700+Million%22+site:thejakartaglobe.com&cd=1&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=au> – Google cached copy accessed 18 August 2009.
5. 'KPK searches Health Ministry' 2009, *The Jakarta Post*, 24 February <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2009/02/24/kpk-searches-health-ministry.html> – Accessed 18 August 2009.
6. Wardany, I. 2009, 'Anti graft body targeting Health Ministry's projects', *The Jakarta Post*, 16 February <http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2009/02/16/anti-graft-body-targeting-health-ministry%E2%80%99s-projects.html> – Accessed 18 August 2009.
7. Sagita, D. 2009, 'Health Minister Rejects Critical Report on Services', *The Jakarta Globe*, 26 February <http://thejakartaglobe.com/news/health-minister-rejects-critical-report-on-services/308687> – Accessed 17 August 2009.
8. Sagita, D. 2008, 'Watchdog Says Graft Plagues the Health System', *The Jakarta Globe*, 21 November <http://thejakartaglobe.com/news/watchdog-says-graft-plagues-the-health-system/300786> – Accessed 18 August 2009.
9. Indonesia Corruption Watch 2008, *Independent Report: Corruption Assessment and Compliance United Nation Convention Against Corruption (UNACC)-2003 in Indonesian Law*, Indonesian Corruption Watch website, 25 February <http://www.antikorupsi.org/docs/independentreport-uncac-eng.pdf> – Accessed 18 August 2009.
10. Freedom House 2008, *Freedom in the World – Indonesia (2008)*.
11. 'Indonesia risk: Government effectiveness risk' 2009, *Economist Intelligence Unit*, 28 January. (FACTIVA).
12. US Department of State 2009, *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2008 – Indonesia*, 25 February.
13. US Department of State 2008, *International Religious Freedom Report for 2008 – Indonesia*, 19 September.
14. Human Rights Watch 2008, *World Report – Indonesia*, 31 January.
15. 'Censored by the mob' 2008, *The Jakarta Post*, 20 November. (FACTIVA)
16. Osman, S. 2008, 'Religious tension simmers in Indonesia', *The Straits Times*, 24 September. (FACTIVA)

17. Wright, T. 2008, 'Dispatch: Massive churches are rising in Muslim Indonesia', *The Wall Street Journal Asia*, 5 September. (FACTIVA)
18. Soeriaatmadja, W. 2008 'Religious tensions rise in Indonesia', *Strait Times*, 23 August. (FACTIVA)
19. Santoso, A. 2008, 'The fallacy of fatwas', *The Jakarta Post*, 2 January. (FACTIVA)
20. 'Christian priest, wife killed in eastern Indonesia' 2009, *Associated Press Newswires*, 27 April. (FACTIVA)
21. 'Terror suspect arrested; Indonesia' 2009, *Today*, 25 April. (FACTIVA)
22. RRT Research & Information 2008, *Research Response IDN34011*, 4 December.
23. RRT Country Research 2007, *Research Response IDN31354*, 14 February.
24. Razak, I. 2008, 'The National Police: Between idealism and reality', *The Jakarta Post*, 1 July. (FACTIVA)
25. Amnesty International 2009, *Unfinished Business; Police Accountability in Indonesia*, 24 June.
26. Maryone, A. 2009, 'Hundreds of village heads return embezzled money', *The Jakarta Post*, 11 August. (FACTIVA)
27. 'Indonesia's anti-graft chief Antasari Azhar held on killing' 2009, *The Australian*, 5 May <http://www.theaustralian.news.com.au/story/0,25197,25430815-2703,00.html> – Accessed 21 August 2009.
28. 'Maj. Gen. (ret.) Muchdi's arrest and its implications' 2008, *The Jakarta Post*, 21 June. (FACTIVA)
29. Gelling, P. 2009, 'Justice system under fire in Indonesia Ex-spy chief acquitted in murder of activist', *International Herald Tribune*, 2 January. (FACTIVA)
30. RRT Research & Information 2009, *RRT Research Response IDN35370*, 21 August.