

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

A. Conclusion

Based on the research, it may be concluded that there are several arguments on the urgency of Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) in developing its authority to handle corruption in private sector. *Firstly*, the high number of corruption involving the private sector show the private sector has corrupt behavior and tends to corrupt in business activities. *Secondly*, private-to-private corruption has serious negative impacts on the country's economy and society in general such as unfair competition, inflated cost, firm-level consequences, inefficiency economy, politic, legal, and social impacts. *Lastly*, learning from the anti-corruption agencies of Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB) Singapore and Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) Hong Kong have proved the importance to eradicate corruption in private-to-private corruption.

B. Recommendation

From the conclusion on this research, the suggestion is the Government and House of Representatives (DPR) need to revise the Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning the amendment of Law Number 31 of 1999 on Corruption Eradication to regulate the form and subject of corruption in the private sector and the Law Number 19 of 2019 concerning the amendment of Law Number 30 of 2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission to develop the authority of the KPK in handling corruption in the private sector.