

**LIFESTYLE AUDIT SEBAGAI METODE DETEKSI DUGAAN TINDAK
PIDANA KORUPSI OLEH PENYELENGGARA NEGARA:
PERBANDINGAN HUKUM INDONESIA DAN AFRIKA SELATAN**

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INTISARI

Penulisan hukum ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana pengungkapan tindak pidana korupsi melalui *lifestyle audit* di Afrika Selatan, serta mengetahui peluang dan tantangan penerapan *lifestyle audit* dalam mengungkap tindak pidana korupsi oleh penyelenggara negara di Indonesia.

Penulisan hukum ini merupakan penelitian yuridis normatif yang menerapkan pendekatan studi Pustaka. Penulisan hukum ini memanfaatkan data sekunder, meliputi bahan hukum sekunder yang dikumpulkan melalui studi kepustakaan, dan diperkuat dengan bahan hukum primer yang diperoleh dari hasil wawancara narasumber yang kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif kualitatif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Afrika Selatan memiliki mekanisme deteksi tindak pidana korupsi melalui *lifestyle audit* yang dilakukan melalui tiga tahapan yakni *lifestyle review*, *lifestyle investigation*, dan *lifestyle audit* itu sendiri. Terdapat adanya persamaan hal yang dapat menjadi peluang penerapan *lifestyle audit* di Indonesia yakni Indonesia telah memiliki LHKPN sebagai dasar komparasi dilakukannya *lifestyle audit*, kedua negara mengedepankan andil masyarakat dalam upaya pencegahan tindak pidana korupsi melalui pelaporan (*whistle blowing*), serta adanya fenomena *flexing* kekayaan penyelenggara negara dapat menjadi pemicu dilakukannya *lifestyle audit*. Namun terdapat tantangan dalam penerapan *lifestyle audit* di Indonesia yakni LHKPN yang menjadi dasar perbandingan pelaksanaan *lifestyle audit* rentan untuk dipalsukan, partisipasi masyarakat dalam pengungkapan korupsi melalui *lifestyle audit* di media sosial rentan untuk dilaporkan balik atas UU ITE serta diperlukan persamaan persepsi aparat penegak hukum dalam pelaksanaan *lifestyle audit*.

Kata Kunci: *Lifesyle Audit*, Dugaan Tindak Pidana Korupsi, Penyelenggara Negara, Perbandingan Hukum, Indonesia, Afrika Selatan.

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***LIFESTYLE AUDIT AS METHOD FOR DETECTING SUSPECTED
CORRUPTION BY STATE OFFICIALS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF
INDONESIA AND SOUTH AFRICAN LAW***
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ABSTRACT

This legal writing aims to examine how corruption offenses are uncovered through lifestyle audits in South Africa, as well as to understand the opportunities and challenges of implementing lifestyle audits in exposing corruption by state officials in Indonesia.

This legal writing is a normative juridical study that applies a literature study approach. This study utilizes secondary data, which includes secondary legal materials gathered through a literature review, supported by primary legal materials obtained from interviews with key informants, which are subsequently analyzed using a descriptive qualitative method.

The research findings indicate that South Africa has a mechanism for detecting corruption through lifestyle audits, which are conducted in three stages: lifestyle review, lifestyle investigation, and the lifestyle audit itself. There are similarities that present opportunities for implementing lifestyle audits in Indonesia. First, Indonesia already has the Laporan Harta Kekayaan Penyelenggara Negara (LHKPN) as a basis for comparison in conducting lifestyle audits. Second, both countries emphasize public participation in preventing corruption through whistleblowing. Additionally, the phenomenon of public officials flaunting their wealth flexing could trigger the need for lifestyle audits. However, there are challenges in implementing lifestyle audits in Indonesia. The LHKPN, which serves as the reference for lifestyle audits, is vulnerable to falsification. Public participation through social media in exposing corruption may lead to counter-lawsuits under the Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE) Law. Moreover, a shared understanding among law enforcement agencies is required to ensure the effective implementation of lifestyle audits.

Keywords: *Lifestyle Audit, Suspected Corruption, State Officials, Legal Comparison, Indonesia, South Africa.*

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