

ABSTRAK

KEBIJAKAN UNI EROPA DALAM MENGATASI KASUS SKANDAL KORUPSI QATARGATE

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Penelitian ini membahas kebijakan Uni Eropa dalam mengatasi kasus korupsi skandal Qatargate yang menunjukkan kerentanan institusi supranasional terhadap praktik suap, lobi ilegal, dan pengaruh aktor eksternal. Skandal yang terungkap pada tahun 2022 ini melibatkan anggota Parlemen Eropa, pejabat publik, dan organisasi non-pemerintah yang menerima aliran dana dari Qatar dan Maroko untuk memengaruhi kebijakan Uni Eropa. Penelitian ini bertujuan menjelaskan kebijakan Uni Eropa dalam menangani kasus Qatargate menggunakan teori Anti-korupsi Regional (*Regional Anti-Corruption*) dan konsep Etika Politik dan Jabatan Publik (*Political Ethics and Public Office*). Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif dengan pendekatan studi kasus.

Data diperoleh melalui studi literatur dari jurnal ilmiah, dokumen resmi, laporan organisasi internasional, dan media internasional yang relevan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Uni Eropa merespons skandal Qatargate melalui penguatan kepemimpinan strategis, reformasi sistem integrasi anti-korupsi, peningkatan mekanisme pengawasan dan penguatan kerja sama multi-level dan multi-aktor. Selain itu, Uni Eropa juga berupaya memperkuat etika politik dan transparansi jabatan publik untuk memulihkan legitimasi dan kepercayaan publik terhadap institusi supranasional. Namun, implementasi kebijakan tersebut masih menghadapi tantangan berupa lemahnya pengawasan internal, resistensi politik, dan kompleksitas korupsi transnasional. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pemberantasan korupsi di tingkat supranasional memerlukan kerja sama regional yang terintegrasi, pengawasan independen, dan komitmen politik yang berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Korupsi, Qatargate, Uni Eropa, anti-korupsi regional, etika politik.

ABSTRACT**EUROPEAN UNION POLICIES IN ADDRESSING THE QATARGATE
CORRUPTION SCANDAL****By****BINTANG SURYA RAMADHANI**

This study discusses the policies of the European Union in addressing the Qatargate corruption scandal, which demonstrates the vulnerability of supranational institutions to bribery, illegal lobbying, and the influence of external actors. The scandal, which was revealed in 2022, involved members of the European Parliament, public officials, and non-governmental organizations that received funds from Qatar and Morocco to influence European Union policies. This research aims to explain the European Union's policies in handling the Qatargate case using the Regional Anti-Corruption theory and the concept of Political Ethics and Public Office. The research method used is descriptive qualitative with a case study approach.

The data were obtained through literature studies from academic journals, official documents, reports from international organizations, and relevant international media sources. The results of the study show that the European Union responded to the Qatargate scandal by strengthening strategic leadership, reforming the anti-corruption integration system, improving monitoring mechanisms, and strengthening multi-level and multi-actor cooperation. In addition, the European Union has also sought to strengthen political ethics and transparency in public office in order to restore legitimacy and public trust in supranational institutions. However, the implementation of these policies still faces challenges in the form of weak internal oversight, political resistance, and the complexity of transnational corruption. This study shows that combating corruption at the supranational level requires integrated regional cooperation, independent oversight, and sustained political commitment.

Keywords: Corruption, Qatargate, European Union, regional anti-corruption, political ethics.