



Open
Government
Partnership



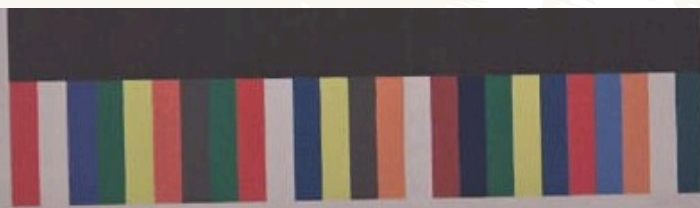
LAPORAN DELEGASI DPR RI

OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC REGIONAL MEETING 2025



2025
February 5-7, 2025
Manila, Philippines



THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
2025



LAPORAN KUNJUNGAN
BADAN KERJA SAMA ANTAR PARLEMEN
DEWAN PERWAKILAN RAKYAT REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Open Government Partnership (OGP) Asia and the Pacific Regional Meeting

Manila, Filipina 5-7 Oktober 2025

I. PENDAHULUAN

A. Latar Belakang

Open Government Partnership (OGP) adalah inisiatif multistakeholder global yang diluncurkan pada tahun 2011, bertujuan agar negara-negara anggota membuat komitmen nyata untuk meningkatkan transparansi, partisipasi publik, akuntabilitas, dan kolaborasi antara pemerintah dan masyarakat sipil.

Dalam kerangka (OGP), negara anggota menyusun **Rencana Aksi Nasional (RAN / NAP)** bersama masyarakat sipil, memantau pelaksanaan, dan saling belajar praktik terbaik antar negara.

(OGP) juga menyelenggarakan pertemuan regional dan global agar para pemangku kepentingan dari berbagai negara dapat bertukar pengalaman, memperkuat komitmen, dan mendorong ambisi reformasi lebih jauh.

B. Dasar Pengiriman Delegasi

Pelaksanaan Kunjungan Kerja BKSAP ke Manila pada 5-7 Februari 2025 didasarkan pada Keputusan Pimpinan BKSAP DPR RI dengan Surat Tugas Nomor 03.KU.05.01/ST/KSOI/1/2025 Surat Tugas dalam rangka menghadiri kunjungan kerja BKSAP ke Open Government Partnership (OGP).

C. Susunan Delegasi

NO.	NAMA	FRAKSI	JABATAN
1.	Mr. Dr. H. Mardani Ali Sera, M.Eng	PKS	KETUA DELEGASI (KETUA BKSAP DPR RI)
2.	Ms. Dr. Hillary Brigitta Lasut, S.H., LL.M.	GOLKAR	ANGGOTA

D. Maksud Dan Tujuan Pengiriman Delegasi

Kehadiran Delegasi DPR RI dalam kunjungan kerja BKSAP ke *Open Government Partnership (OGP)* di Manila, Filipina 5-7 Februari 2025 dimaksudkan untuk :

1. Menghadiri agenda (OGP) Asia and the Pacific Regional Meeting.
2. Menyampaikan pandangan DPR terkait *open government*.
3. Menjalin kerja sama lebih erat dan menguatkan jaringan DPR dengan insan (OGP) dalam kerangka mendukung terciptanya *open parliament* di DPR.

Adapun tujuan dari kunjungan kerja BKSAP ke Open Government Partnership (OGP). Adalah melihat tantangan bersama seperti transformasi digital, tata kelola data, disinformasi, perubahan iklim, korupsi, dan kebutuhan demokrasi yang tangguh, pertemuan regional memungkinkan kolaborasi, berbagi strategi, dan pembelajaran kontekstual antar negara-negara Asia-Pasifik, Contohnya, dalam agenda ada sesi “AI, Digital Transformation and Its Governance,” “Open Contracting,” “National-Local Collaboration on Open Government,” dan lain-lain yang menunjukkan penekanan kepada isu kontemporer tata kelola publik.

Pertemuan ini diharapkan memacu negara anggota agar membuat komitmen yang lebih ambisius melalui **Open Government Challenge** kompetisi reformasi terbuka yang memacu inovasi dan pengaruh nyata Juga sebagai panggung regional untuk pengakuan reformasi terbaik dan untuk menghubungkan agenda nasional dengan prioritas regional/global.

E. Misi Delegasi

Misi dari kehadiran Delegasi DPR RI di kunjungan kerja BKSAP ke Open Government Partnership (OGP) adalah sebagai berikut :

1. Percepatan digitalisasi, penggunaan AI & tata kelola data yang adil dan inklusif
2. Disinformasi dan keamanan data
3. Tekanan ekonomi, perubahan iklim, dan integrasi pembangunan berkelanjutan
4. Kebutuhan untuk memperkuat demokrasi dan legitimasi pemerintah
Dalam konteks ini, OGP memahami bahwa pendekatan tata kelola terbuka (open governance) bisa menjadi instrumen untuk memperkuat respons negara terhadap tantangan tersebut.

F. Persiapan Pelaksanaan Tugas

Delegasi telah melakukan persiapan teknis dan substansi sebelum keberangkatan menuju Manila, Filipina. Persiapan teknis antara lain registrasi, reservasi kamar hotel, komunikasi dengan KBRI di Manila, pengurusan paspor dan *exit-permit* di Kementerian Luar negeri Republik Indonesia, dan pengurusan surat perjalanan dinas luar negeri. Pada persiapan substansi dilakukan komunikasi dengan Kementerian Luar Negeri terkait bahan kertas posisi materi. Tenaga ahli menyiapkan usulan-usulan dan kerta posisi dalam bentuk statement untuk General Debate, siaran pers atau Press Release, bahan pertemuan dengan banyak pihak terkait di Filipina terutama dengan KBRI di Manila.

II. ISI LAPORAN

A. Agenda Persidangan

Thursday February 6, 2025	
9:00 - 11:30	Opening Planery
11.30-12:30	Coffee Break
12.00-13:30	Leadership In Action, it Takes a Network, Open Data For All
13.30-14:30	Lunch
14.30-16:00	Domestic Philoppines High-Level Roundtable, How to Mainstream Participation In Decision-Making, From Ad Hoc Initiatives To Integrated Strategies: Mainstreaming Open Government, AI Digital Transformation And its Governance Part 1
16:00-16:30	Coffee Break
16.30-18.00	Innovating Citizen's Participation In Policy Making, Strategies To Protect And Expand Civic Space And Civil Society, AI Digital Transformation And Its Governance Part 2 Making Climate Policies Respond to Public Needs, National-Local Collaboration On Open Government.
18:00-21:00	Cultural Night
Friday February 7, 2025	
9:00-10:30	Charting A Regional Agenda For Open Government: Why Economic Development, Democratic Security And Open Government Go Together. The Power Of Participation: Advancing The Women,Peace, And Security Agenda Through Open Governance. Safeguarding Electoral Integrity: Tackling Abuse Of State Resource Abuse, Vote, Buying, And Vote Selling, Pathways To A Credible And Just Energy Transition.
10:30-11:00	Coffee Break
11:00-13:00	Local Leaders Roundtable: Driving Open Government Action And Ambition In Asia And The Pacific, Interoperability and Data Use, Flooding The Zone With Facts, Deepening Partnerships Between Civil Society And Development Partners, Using The OGP Platform
12:30-13:30	Lunch
13:30-15:00	The Fiscal Openness Challenge: Ensuring Inclusive And Meaningful Public Participation In Budget Processes, Open Government Challenge Workshop Pathways Towards Transparency Of Money In Politics, Justice Reimagined
15:30-16.30	Closing Plenary
16.30	Closing Reception

B. Gambaran Umum

Pertemuan diselenggarakan di Manila, Filipina, 5-7 Februari 2025 yang mempertemukan lebih dari 800 peserta, termasuk para pemimpin pemerintahan, aktivis organisasi masyarakat sipil (OMS), dan pakar kebijakan dari lebih dari 40 negara.

Acara OGP sendiri dibuka oleh Presiden Filipina, Ferdinand Marcos Junior yang menyampaikan bahwa masyarakat dapat benar-benar berpartisipasi dalam pemerintahan jika mereka memiliki akses terhadap informasi. Akses tersebut dimungkinkan oleh transparansi pemerintah, digitalisasi, dan pelebagaan Kebebasan Informasi (FOI) melalui undang-undang.

OGP Asia Pasifik di Manila tersebut diselenggarakan oleh Kemitraan Pemerintahan Terbuka Filipina (PH-OGP) yang bekerja sama dengan organisasi masyarakat sipil. Konferensi OGP Asia Pasifik bertujuan untuk mendorong perubahan yang berarti melalui berbagi praktik terbaik dan inovasi dalam tata kelola terbuka di seluruh Asia-Pasifik.

Rangkaian pertemuan OGP tersebut berlangsung selama tiga hari yang mencakup lebih dari 40 sesi dengan melibatkan berbagai organisasi. Selama rentang tersebut berhasil dihelat berbagai diskusi tingkat tinggi, lokakarya, dan kesempatan untuk membangun jaringan, yang memungkinkan para pemimpin pemerintah dan masyarakat sipil untuk berkolaborasi untuk menciptakan sebuah kebijakan yang memastikan pemerintahan yang lebih terbuka dan bertanggung jawab di seluruh kawasan.



Gambar 1.0 Pertemuan ini menggarisbawahi perlunya peningkatan kolaborasi antara pemerintah, organisasi masyarakat sipil, dan pemangku kepentingan lainnya di kawasan Asia-Pasifik

C. Partisipasi Delegasi BKSAP DPR RI

Ketua Delegasi Badan Kerja Sama Antar Parlemen (BKSAP) DPR RI, Mardani Ali Sera didaulat menjadi salah satu panelis di sesi yang bertajuk *Pathway toward Transparency of Money in Politics*. Dalam kesempatan tersebut disampaikan bahwa Indonesia memiliki luas sekitar 5,5 juta kilometer persegi dengan 60 persen lautan, 280 juta penduduk, 300 suku bangsa, 700 bahasa lokal dan sejumlah agama. Kemudian ditegaskan bahwa sejak 1998 saat Indonesia mengalami dinamika yang kemudian dikenal dengan era reformasi dan sejak era tersebut tercatat enam kali pemilu dengan yang terakhir pada tahun 2024.



Gambar 1.1 Delegasi BKSAP DPR RI dalam Pertemuan Open Government Partnership (OGP)

Lebih lanjut, dijelaskan bahwa Indonesia terus melakukan berbagai upaya konsolidasi demokrasi dalam kerangka mematangkan demokrasi agar demokrasi Indonesia dapat memenuhi standar.

Namun demikian, dalam rentang konsolidasi tersebut Indonesia menemui sejumlah tantangan berat antara lain biaya politik yang masih mahal di mana individu yang ingin bertarung di kontestasi politik harus memiliki banyak sumber

pendanaan. Inilah yang memicu tumbuhnya oligarki politik karena sumber dana tersebut banyak berasal dari perorangan atau kelompok tertentu.

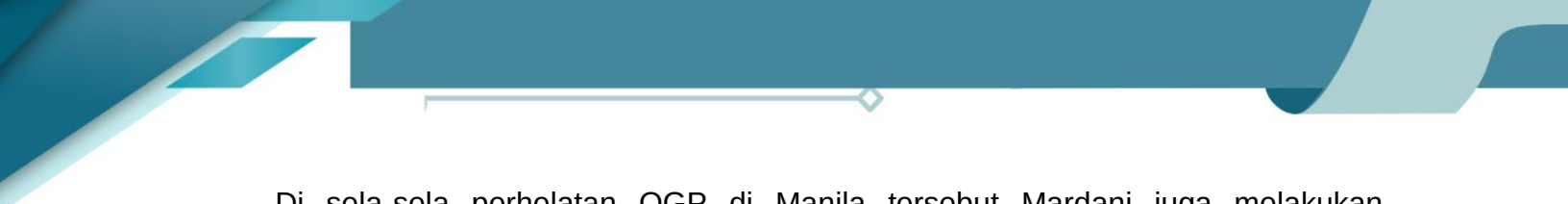
Dijelaskan juga bahwa oligarki politik menyebabkan terjadinya interlocking politics yaitu saling mengunci antara kepentingan politik yang beragam dengan kepentingan oligarki yang lebih dominan. Akibatnya, kerap kali draf undang-undang dari masyarakat akan diadopsi lebih lambat dibandingkan dengan draf yang ditengarai untuk kepentingan oligarki. Oleh karena itu, Indonesia terus beikhtiar untuk menepis dan mereduksi demokrasi prosedural saat ini seperti yang dinilai banyak pihak. Indonesia terus mendorong menuju demokrasi yang lebih substansial.

Pada kesempatan tersebut Ketua BKSAP DPR menyebutkan beberapa upaya untuk mendorong menuju demokrasi substansial, yaitu: (1) mendorong sistem kandidasi tertutup karena sistem terbuka cenderung memicu biaya politik tinggi di mana persaingan tidak sekadar antarpol namun juga di internal parpol; (2) mendorong masyarakat luas sebagai whistleblower terkait berbagai pelanggaran di pemilu terutama terkait politik uang; (3) mendorong perbaikan undang-undang terkait pemilu agar setiap individu dan parpol mempublikasikan laporan keuangannya yang lebih transparan.

Sementara di sesi bertajuk Leadership in Action: Ambition and Collaboration for Strategy 2023-2028, Mardani menekankan komitmen untuk menjadikan DPR lebih modern yaitu parlemen yang lebih terbuka dan melayani masyarakat.



Gambar 1.2 Fokus Pertemuan dalam Pertemuan Open Government Partnership (OGP)



Di sela-sela perhelatan OGP di Manila tersebut Mardani juga melakukan pertemuan dengan 18 OMS Indonesia. Dalam kesempatan tersebut Mardani menyambut baik dan mendukung upaya OMS Indonesia dalam kerangka OGP untuk mendorong pemerintah dan parlemen Indonesia lebih transparan, akuntabel, partisipatif, dan inklusif.

III. KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

A. Kesimpulan

Partisipasi Delegasi BKSAP DPR dalam *OGP Asia and the Pacific Regional Meeting* di Manila, Filipina, 5-7 Februari 2025 sangat positif, produktif, dan kontributif. Pertemuan yang digelar sangat dinamis dan secara substantial telah menghasilkan pemikiran-pemikiran yang konstruktif terutama bagi peningkatan peran diplomasi BKSAP DPR dalam mendukung kepentingan Indonesia dalam konteks *good governance*. Delegasi BKSAP DPR telah dengan sangat aktif dan kritis menyampaikan berbagai pandangan yang menggambarkan kepentingan nasional terkait komitmen dan upaya untuk mengimplementasikan *good governance* di Indonesia khususnya di DPR.

- a) Pertemuan tersebut menggarisbawahi perlunya peningkatan kolaborasi antara pemerintah, organisasi masyarakat sipil, dan pemangku kepentingan lainnya di kawasan Asia-Pasifik.
- b) Menyadari peran penting Kelompok Multi-Pemangku Kepentingan (MSG) dalam mendorong reformasi pemerintahan terbuka dan mendorong pendekatan yang lebih inklusif dan partisipatif terhadap tata kelola.
- c) Perwakilan pemerintah, termasuk Departemen Manajemen Anggaran Filipina, menegaskan kembali komitmen mereka untuk mengarusutamakan prinsip-prinsip pemerintahan terbuka (transparansi, akuntabilitas, dan partisipasi) dalam konteks masing-masing.
- d) Pertemuan tersebut berfungsi sebagai platform untuk berbagi pengalaman, praktik terbaik, dan inovasi dalam tata kelola terbuka, khususnya di bidang-bidang seperti partisipasi publik dalam penganggaran.
- e) Penekanan kuat pada penerjemahan komitmen menjadi tindakan konkret dan memastikan bahwa inisiatif pemerintahan terbuka berdampak dan memenuhi kebutuhan warga negara.
- f) Urgensi transisi energi dan metodologi standar untuk mengukur emisi, pendekatan berbasis lanskap untuk mengimbangi emisi, dan pentingnya transisi energi yang adil yang mempertimbangkan kebutuhan masyarakat yang bergantung pada bahan bakar fosil.
- g) Urgensi mempertahankan momentum yang dihasilkan oleh pertemuan regional dan terus membangun kemajuan yang telah dibuat dalam agenda OGP

B. Saran

1. Mencermati sejumlah rekomendasi yang tertuang dalam *outcome* dari pertemuan tersebut.
2. BKSAP diharapkan dapat menindaklanjuti rekomendasi-rekomendasi tersebut setidaknya dengan dua tahapan berikut: (1) Membincangkan dan mendiskusikannya dengan sejumlah pemangku kepentingan dalam kerangka keberlanjutan posisi DPR terkait penegakkan *open government*; (2) Menyampaikan pandangan-pandangan BKSAP DPR di pertemuan tersebut ke seluruh *stakholder* terutama komisi-komisi terkait di DPR.
3. Secara spesifik, BKSAP DPR dapat lebih jauh meningkatkan kapasitas dan kapabilitasnya dalam upaya mewujudkan OG.

IV. PENUTUP

A. Anggaran

Kegiatan perjalanan dinas luar negeri untuk menghadiri kunjungan kerja BKSAP ke Open Government Partnership (OGP) ke Manila, Filipina, 5-7 Februari 2025 ini. menggunakan Mata Anggaran Kegiatan (MAK) 001030.CF.5805.AEC.001.051.C.524211 untuk belanja perjalanan dinas luar negeri sebesar RP.266.791.400 (Dua Ratus Enam Puluh Enam Juta Tujuh Ratus Sembilan Puluh Satu Empat Ratus Ribu Rupiah)

B. Ucapan Terima Kasih dan Apresiasi

Ucapan terima kasih kepada duta besar luar biasa dan berkuasa penuh dan jajaran Kedutaan Besar Republik Indonesia (KBRI) untuk Negara Filipina di Manila

C. Keterangan Lampiran

Laporan ini dilengkapi oleh lampiran sebagai berikut:

1. *Liputan media elektronik :*
 - [Ketua BKSAP : DPR RI adalah Parlemen Terbuka dan Modern](#)
 - [Ketua BKSAP : Kerja Sama Indonesia Filipina perlu diperkuat](#)
 - [Partisipasi Publik untuk Demokrasi lebih baik](#)
2. [Foto-foto kegiatan](#)
3. *Statement at Asia and the Pacific Regional Meeting Philippines 2025*

D. Kata Penutup

Demikianlah pokok-pokok laporan pelaksanaan Kunjungan Kerja BKSAP ke OGP Asia and the Pacific Regional Meeting di Manila, Filipina, 5-7 Februari 2025. Delegasi BKSAP menyampaikan apresiasi dan terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang telah memberikan bantuan substantif dan teknis sehingga Kunjungan Kerja ke Filipina tersebut dapat terlaksana secara baik.

Jakarta, 8 Februari 2025
Ketua Delegasi,

Dr. Mardani Ali Sera



LAMPIRAN

OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP (OGP)

Manila, 5-7 Februari 2025

Statement at Asia and Pacific Regional Meeting Philippines 2025 Pathways Towards Transparency of Money in Politics

Friday, 7 February 2025

Time 13:30 – 15:00

**A very good evening
Be peace upon all of you**

- At the outset, I must extend my deep gratefulness to Open Government Partnership (OGP) and Transparency International (TI) for having me to be part of this very essential meeting.
- In my opinion, the both have played very critical in shaping the better world, in the creation of promoting transparent, participatory, inclusive, and accountable governance to put an end to the injustice of corruption.
- Before proceeding, allow me to introduce first. I am Mardani Ali Sera, Member of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia. Presently, in the Parliament, I chair the Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Committee that serves as spearhead of our parliamentary diplomacy. I am also member of the Commission two dealing with Home Affairs, Regional Autonomy, Administrative Reforms and Agrarian Affairs.
- The commission two serves to supervise the works of the General Election Commission and to make sure the Indonesian elections taking place in accordance with the constitution and national legal frameworks.
- In general, I do believe that transparency as a procedural control system as whole is beneficial and would come with big positive impacts in terms of governments, corporates, and any other our structural communities or entities.
- It would ensure trust/credibility, accountability, better decision-making process, enhanced collaboration/cooperation, more compliance with legal instruments, improved efficiency, developed risk management, promoting progress and innovation, increased reputation, and social and environmental responsibilities.
- These advantages of the transparency, I think, don't need to be discussed further. Empirically, to some extent, a lot of the most transparent countries are also considered to be among the most advanced. These countries are today well known for their strong economies, skilled workforces, and investments in research and development. Arguably, such state is scientific rather than a coincidental.

- Nowadays, in both domestically and globally, transparency is no longer an option but rather something that is inevitable. It is because the world supposedly must be more transparent resulted from remarkable advancement of the ICT that has been underpinned by development of 5.0 era. The world's data, information and knowledge currently become more accessible even though they need to be further classified and clarified. However, our global landscape goes towards more transparent.
- In other words, today, the ICT is an important channel for largely providing many things such as information, public awareness, engagement, open-ended defibrations, understanding and guiding citizens, political and social forces and groups empowerment.
- The ICT causes the development of transparency, parliament and government accountability and certainly reducing corruption. In short, it is timely to optimally seize the 5.0 Society and Industry for making the world more transparent in the positive turn.
- We acknowledge that transparency as an ideological concept usually refers to financial or monetary matters of public organizations. The concept further provides public access to disclosure of the information of such matters. It is because their financial resources come from public funds. Therefore, the public communities deserve to know how their money is spent. Has the spending been allocated properly or has it been frauded or misappropriated?
- For many, politics viewed from negative perspective. It is because that many of them fully believe that power, mostly reached through political processes, tends to corrupt. Therefore, in our country and perhaps many, public trust in political parties is unexpected level. For instance,
 - a survey in 2024 in Indonesia showed that political parties and the parliament are the two institutions with the lowest levels of public trust
 - from the 11 state institutions that had been surveyed. (*source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1057645/indonesia-trust-in-government-agencies-during-joko-widodo-regime-by-type/> retrieved 29 February 2025*)
 - Since Indonesian political reform that commenced in 1998, our country has made very remarkable progresses especially in terms of developing democracy, freedom, and state institutional empowerment including making more transparent and accountable in money in politics.

- Such progresses resulted from legal national instruments reform including our constitution. It has been amended for four times that have been driven for many reasons inter-alia:
 1. To provide more solid foundation for a democratic life.
 2. To enhance the necessary limitations on presidential authorities that have been politically abused causing several violations such as prevalent corruption.
 3. There were substantial materials in the constitution regarded as 'rubber articles' with many interpretations which have further been exploited for authoritarianism, discrimination, and totalitarianism.
 4. To eradicate a centralized and closed government that can lead to Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism (KKN) which causes a moral decline in national life in various aspects.
 5. Lack of respect for human rights and legal protection for the communities.
 6. Historically, the constitution was initially drafted as a temporary law and was not intended for long term national legal references. Therefore, it was considered incomplete.
 7. There were many contradictions in the constitution.
- Following these amendments, the Indonesian constitution emphasizes the importance of democracy, transparency, and accountability in the administration of the state. This is reflected in the constitution's principles such as popular sovereignty, social justice, and equality before the law.
- In a broader context, the constitution views politics as a dynamic and constantly changing process. Therefore, the constitution also regulates the mechanism for changing the constitution itself, so that the
 - constitution can be always adaptive and relevant to the needs and aspirations of the public demands.
 - In short, the Indonesian constitution views politics as a complex and dynamic system, which requires a balance between power and responsibility, as well as between the rights and obligations of citizens.
 - Furthermore, Indonesia has taken several efforts in terms of empowering political development particularly related to ensure that political parties stronger, more representative and inclusive, more accountable and transparent, more democratic, and more financially independent.
 - Earlier this year, Indonesian Constitutional Court made a very crucial move by abolishing the 20 percent presidential threshold, the minimum vote

share required for nominating presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

- The move is a part of our continued efforts to keep Indonesian political landscape moves forward, promoting more representation and involvement, and ensuring that people from all backgrounds are accounted and heard.
- Previously, Indonesia has adopted at least the three politics-related laws:
 1. Law Number 2 of 2011 on Political Parties. It came to amend Law No. 2 of 2008 on Political Parties. It further regulates some key points such as political recruitment and education, management of political party finances, and independence of political parties.
 2. Law Number 7 of 2017 on General Elections. It regulates the elections are conducted based on the principles of direct, general, free, secret, honest and fair.
 3. Law Number 10 of 2016 on Regional Elections. It further has experienced a lot of judicial review and amendment. Basically, the law regulates the election of governors, regents and mayors with commonly called as the regional head elections.

The latest such election was carried out on November 27, 2024. It was known as the first and historical Simultaneous Regional Elections. On Election Day, voters elected 37 governors and vice-governors, 415 regents and vice-regents, and 93 mayors and vice-mayors across the country's 545 regions.

The 2024 regional elections are a significant manifestation of democratic and transparent values in Indonesia, enabling citizens to directly elect their local leaders.

- It is important to highlight some key points from the three laws mentioned above in terms of transparency of money in politics:
- Outlining political party financial sources, which are limited to come from: member contributions, legally valid donations, and assistance allocated from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget/Regional Budget.
- The state financial assistance is prioritized for implementing political education including developing political party members in a tiered and sustainable manner.

- Political parties must make a report on the spending of such financial assistance and it will be subject to a financial audit.
 - Limiting the amount of donations from individuals or institutions/companies to political parties, which should be based on the principles of honesty, voluntariness, fairness, openness, responsibility, as well as the sovereignty and independence of political parties.
 - Political Party financial management is carried out in a transparent and accountable manner and must be audited by a public accountant.
 - The requirements for auditing political party funds must include: reports on the realization of political party budgets, balance sheets, and cash flow.
 - The General Election Commission has the authority to appoint a public accounting firm to audit election campaign funds and to announce reports on election campaign fund contributions.
 - The Election Supervisory Agency has the authority to supervise the accomplishment and funding of campaigns and also has the authority to prevent the practice of money politics.
 - There are parties prohibited from making financial donations to political parties: (1) foreign parties; (2) donors whose identities are unclear; (3) donations from the proceeds of criminal acts that have been proven based on a court decision that has permanent legal force and/or aimed at hiding or disguising the proceeds of criminal acts; (4) Government, regional governments, state-owned enterprises, and regional-owned enterprises; (5) Village governments and village-owned enterprises.
 - Indonesia also already adopted Law Number 14 of 2008 on Transparency of Information. It encourages political parties to provide open information regarding their internal decision-making mechanisms, leading to prevent money politics during such mechanisms.
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- The law also reaffirms the requirement for political parties to disclose their financial sources and their spending.
 - Regardless of such existing diverse laws and regulations, I must acknowledge that, for Indonesian context, there are a lot of challenging to successfully meet full implementation towards transparency of money in politics:
1. Referring to the 2019 General Election Commission report, almost 80 percent of political parties' financial resources came from legislative candidates, causing many negative impacts such as the exploiting them to secure their candidacy, increasing high political costs that prompt widespread corruption, pursuing dark and illegal financial

resources, creating unequal political competition especially between those with sufficient financial access and those with very limited, impeding political candidates with high qualified competence due to their limited financial access.

2. Law enforcement shortage in terms of money in politics. It occurs due to many reasons inter-alia limited human resources and lack of commitment from stakeholders including political elites themselves.
3. Punishment for misappropriation of political funds remain light and just targeting individuals rather than institutions. Political parties that perpetrate against political funds regulations cannot be dissolved.
4. Political party financial reports remain very normative. It just unfolds for fulfilling administrative requirements. Furthermore, the state political financial assistance.
5. based on the latest report of the Audit Board, was mostly allocated for political party operational funds, not for political education as it should be. Ignoring political education makes political parties become 'instant political brokers' rather than recruiting high qualified politicians who have a vision to work for public interests. Political parties then become money politics cartels.
6. Political party financial regulations are stipulated in several laws or regulations not in a unified one. This potentially causes overlaps and contradictions.
7. Supervision of the usage of political party funds mostly run in both inefficient and ineffective manner. It is because such supervision is conducted by diverse state institutions, resulting in fragmentation and ineffectiveness. Also, implementation of supervision is merely a formality as business as usual, without any real impact on preventing violations or improving the quality of political funding transparency.
8. Moreover, such ineffective supervision could be exploited for receiving funding sources from non-transparent parties, even they come from illegal activities such as money laundry scheme. In that regards, political parties no longer work for public interests. Instead, they devote for their financial sponsors.

- To conclude, in my opinion, allow me to extend some recommendations and suggestions to pave pathways toward transparency of money in politics:
- Promoting the creation of more solid legal frameworks that specifically ensure realizing transparency of money in politics. This effort must comprehensively address, among other things: sufficient state financial assistance; integrated and rigorous supervision through, for example, establishing a particular institution that is dedicated to supervise political party funds; the imposition of heavier sanctions to create a deterrent effect such as the dissolution of political parties that commit violations related to the misuse of political assistance funds.
- Advancing political education scheme particularly aimed at ending stereotype that power, mostly reached through political processes, tends to corrupt. People must deeply understand that politics is a path to the common good. They further should be having correct understandings how politics extensively could come with high impact on their lives. Also, they must be fully aware that overlooking politics will bring unhelpful things to the future and their incoming.
- generations. Therefore, increasing political awareness among communities must put forward as a national strategic plan, including by providing early political education starting from the elementary education level.
- Strengthening the determination and commitment including from political elites themselves in the effort to build a clean, beneficial, influential, inclusive, equal and responsible political life.
- Bolstering regional and international cooperation to support financial transparency in politics. Inter-parliamentary cooperation can be utilized for exchanging best experiences and practices especially in terms of creating solid legal instruments in efforts to encourage financial transparency in politics.