

The Indonesian Update

Monthly Review on Economic, Legal, Security, Political, and Social Affairs



Main Report:
Questioning the Corruption Eradication Commitment
in the Police Chief Selection

Economic

Reviewing IJEPA: an Advantage or a Disadvantage for Indonesia? ■

Law

A Time Bomb of the Police Chief Inauguration Delaying Scenario ■

Politic

The Betting on the Young Generation Politics ■

Social

A Look at the MDGs Achievements in Indonesia ■

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FOREWORD

The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) has named Police Commissioner General Budi Gunawan a suspect in alleged bribery and gratification cases. The KPK is suspicious of irregular transactions conducted by Budi Gunawan. Budi Gunawan's nomination as the National Police Chief has sparked polemics. This was attributable to the fact that first, President Jokowi did not involve the Commission and PPATK to check the backgrounds and track records of the police chief candidates. Second, Budi Gunawan is a police officer who has been associated with the ownership of fat bank accounts.

The public is now awaiting the decision of President Jokowi, after the DPR's plenary session had approved the nomination of Budi Gunawan as a candidate for the Chief of Police. This has presented a dilemma for President Jokowi. On the one hand, he has to deal with the public and the Commission, which has voiced the demand of revoking Budi Gunawan's nomination. On the other hand, the President has to deal with the political elite around him who wants Budi Gunawan become the Chief of Police.

The main report in the January 2015 Indonesian Update is

“Questioning the Corruption Eradication Commitment in the Police Chief Selection”. On the economy, it discusses “Reviewing IJEP: an Advantage or a Disadvantage for Indonesia?” On legal affairs, it talks about “the Time Bomb of Delaying Police Chief Inauguration Scenario”. On politics, it raises a the “Betting on the New Generation Politics”. On social affairs, it discusses “a Look at the MDG Achievements in Indonesia”.

The regular publication of the Indonesian Update with its actual themes is expected to help policy makers in government and business environment -- as well as academics, think tanks, and other elements of civil society, both within and outside the country, to get the actual information and contextual analysis of economic, legal, political, cultural and social developments in Indonesia, as well as to understand the public policy in Indonesia.

Happy Reading.

Questioning the Corruption Eradication Committment in the Police Chief Selection

The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) named Police Commissioner General Budi Gunawan a suspect in alleged bribery and gratification cases. The KPK had become suspicious of irregular transactions conducted by Budi Gunawan.

Budi Gunawan was the sole candidate for the Indonesian National Police (INP) Chief submitted by President of Joko Widodo (Jokowi). Budi Gunawan is suspected to have violated Article 12 Paragraph a or b, Article 5, paragraph 2, Article 11 or 12 B of Corruption Law.

Budi Gunawan's nomination as the INP Chief has created polemics. It was because first, President Jokowi did not involve KPK and PPATK to trace the track records of the police chief candidates. Second, Budi Gunawan has been associated with the ownership of fat bank accounts.

In relation to the ownership of fat accounts, there were some suspicious things. First, Budi's wealth jumped sharply from Rp 4.6 billion in 2008 to USD 22.6 billion in July 2013. Secondly, there were suspicious flows of funds. In 2006, through his personal accounts, and the accounts that belonged to Muhammad Herviano Widyatama, Rp 54 billion, was deposited to start up some businesses, such as property companies.

Corruption in the Police Organisation

According to a Survey on Global Corruption Barometer (GCB) in 2013 conducted by Transparency International (TI), 91% of respondents in Indonesia felt that the police institution was the most corrupt institution /(very corrupt). This was followed by the

House of Representatives with 89%; political parties, with 86%; as well as the courts, with 86%.

Community perceptions of rampant corruption in the police organisation are reflected in the presence of the names involved in police corruption cases (see table). So, it is not surprising if the selection of the INP Chief is considered very important in a momentum to clean the police institution from corruption.

The List of Police Corruption Cases

No	Name	Case
	Commissioner General Suyitno Landung	The Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID), Commissioner General Suyitno Landung, was involved in a BNI embezzlement case. Suyitno was proven to have accepted a sport utility vehicle (SUV), a Nissan X-Trail worth Rp 247 million from Adrian.
	Commissioner General Susno Duadji	Commissioner General Susno Duadji, CID Chief was sentenced to 3 years 6 months in prison in March 2011. Susno was convicted in a graft case for accepting Rp 500 million from Sjahril Djohan to expedite the handling of the case of PT Salmah Arowana Lestari. Susno was also proven to cut Rp 4,208,898,749 of election security funds while serving as the West Java Police chief in 2008 for personal gains. Susno's wealth was estimated to touch a level of USD 1.5 billion. Susno's wealth consists of fixed property such as land and buildings valued at USD 951 million and USD 70 million of current property.

	Assistant Inspector Labora Sitorus	<p>This case was somewhat shocking. It involved Assistant Inspector Labora Sitorus, a member of Raja Ampat Police in West Papua. Being a police officer since 1987, Labora Sitorus' career had not gone smoothly. But, throughout Papua, Labora had been known as the richest police. In September 2014, a panel of Supreme Court justices sentenced him to 15 years in prison for smuggling fuel, illegally clearing forests, and laundering money, through his companies, PT Adhi Wijaya Seno and PT Rotua. INTRAC noted that in 2007-2012, Labora had 60 accounts. The total value of suspicious transactions reached a level of Rp 1.5 trillion.</p>
	Inspektur Jenderal Djoko Susilo	<p>Another sensational case also occurred in 2013. At that time, the Chief of the Traffic Police Corps, Inspector General Djoko Susilo was suspected have received bribery in a graft case involving the exam simulators to obtain driving licenses (SIMs). In December 2013, Jakarta High Court judges delivered 18 years imprisonment for Djoko. In his wealth report, Djoko Susilo "only" had a wealth worth Rp 5,623,411,116. However, that number did not match the value of the confiscated property, which was at \$ 100 billion. Djoko Susilo had collected assurance programmes by using the names of his three wives.</p>

Source: <http://www.tempo.co/read/news/2015/01/14/078634747/Polisi-Terjerat-Korupsi-Berapa-Nilai-Hartanya>

Questioning the Corruption Eradication Commitment

Corruption is a behavior that involves the abuse of public office or the sources of power for personal gains (Jeff Huther and Anwar Shah 2000: 1). Looking at the current situation, to borrow a phrase of John Girling (1997), systemic corruption exists in Indonesia. Systemic corruption is corruption that has harmed the whole society and the social system. This is because in all the working processes of the public system, corruption has become a routine and been accepted as a tool to carry out day-to-day transactions. It is called systemic corruption because it affects the institutional and individual behaviors at all levels of the political, social, and economic systems. Corruption of this type has several characteristics, namely:

1. Inclusive in the socio-cultural environment that is accepted as true in the socio-cultural context of the society itself.
2. Tended to be monopolistic where corruption has mastered all the public employment systems so that the public is difficult to obtain or determine a reasonable social system without corruption.
3. Organized and difficult to avoid because corruption has become a routine process in the socio-economic life so that corruption itself is organized either consciously or not within the entire system of individual behavior.

The commitment to eradicate corruption should not be partial, especially in the appointment of the leadership of the INP, as one of law enforcement agencies.

The appointment of, Budi Gunawan as a police chief candidate conducted by President Jokowi has upset many people. President Jokowi's commitment to bring up the government's anti-corruption police would disappear, if the President still inaugurated Budi Gunawan as the Chief of Police.

The commitment to eradicate corruption should not be partial, especially in the appointment of the leadership of the INP, as one of law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement agencies should be cleaned first in the fight against corruption in this country. It is very difficult to imagine if the leadership of a law enforcement agency that should combat corruption will even become involved in the corruption vicious circle.

Conclusions

The public is now awaiting the decision of President Jokowi, after a plenary session approved the nomination of Budi Gunawan as a

Police Chief candidate. It is a dilemma for President Jokowi to have to face the pressure from the public and the Commission Push to revoke the nomination of Budi Gunawan on the one hand. While on the other hand, as a candidate for the Chief of Police. On the other side have to deal with the political elite around Jokowi wants Budi Gunawan to become the Chief of Police.

The author assesses that President Jokowi must take a firm stance in the face of political reality around him. The decision not to inaugurate Budi Gunawan as the Chief of Police will demonstrate the government's commitment to fighting corruption. However, if President Jokowi still inaugurates Budi Gunawan as the Police Chief, then this will mark the beginning of the death bell of combating corruption.

- Arfianto Purbolaksono-

Reviewing IJEPA: an Advantage or a Disadvantage for Indonesia?

The global financial crisis that occurred in 2008 did not trap Japan into a recession. Moreover, Japan could still show its existence as one of the largest exporting countries in the world. Japan's exports in 2010 reached a level of USD 769,839 million, or equivalent to 5.05 percent of world trade volume.

On the one hand, Indonesia is a strategic partner in trade for Japan. The conditions were shown by the export and import intensity indices, which reached levels of 4.61 and 2.44 respectively in 2007. The indices indicated the rapid trade between the two countries relative to world trade (the indication is the indices that were greater than 1).

By opening the free trade access between the two countries through the Indonesia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (IJEPA) in 2007, can Indonesia benefit more or otherwise?

Reviewing the IJEPA

The signing of economic cooperation between Indonesia and Japan through IJEPA seemed like some fresh air of international trade for Indonesia. The problem is that Indonesia had always enjoyed trade surplus in trade with Japan in the last 10 years, considering that Japan had been the main trading country for Indonesia's exports with 21 percent of export share in 2007, ahead of the United States of America and China. This had been shown by Indonesia's balance of trade with Japan between 2000 and 2007, which reached a level of USD 17,1 billion in the year 2007.

Besides, the offers in this agreement were intriguing enough, as they were considered able to push the industrial competitiveness in Indonesia, especially for the growth of UMKM. Steps that have

been taken by both parties are access liberalisation in markets, trade facilities, and cooperation through capacity building programs for priority industry sectors. The scheme made is to decrease admission charges through the General Preference tariffs and the user Specific Duty Free Scheme (USDFS) tariffs.

The USDFS is the main request from Japan to ease the country's efforts to enter the Indonesian markets. USDFS is the facility to have free tariffs for Japan raw materials that are used in production process activities by steel-based industries. As a compensation, Japan gives Indonesia industrial development programs in several fields through the Manufacturing Industry Development Center (MIDEC) scheme.

MIDEC is a technical cooperation program to increase the national industry competitiveness through training programs, visits to industries, sending of experts, and seminars, in which Japan is obliged to transfer its knowledge to Indonesia and to provide funding activities to 13 industrial sectors.

Besides the MIDEC scheme, Indonesia hoped that the general preference scheme was able to increase the rate of Indonesia's exports rate. This was because Japan was willing to decrease around 80 percent of its tariff posts so that the tariffs would be decreased to 0 percent when IJEPA was applied in 2008. As for Indonesia itself, it was around 35 percent of its tariff posts.

In fact, since IJEPA was applied it seems that Indonesia still has not been able to take an advantage optimally. The problem is that there are at least several implementations that are not in line with prior expectations. First, the expectation that there would be growth in exports from Indonesia to Japan of at least 20 percent was suspicious. After IJEPA was applied, the export growth from 2007-2011 for non-oil commodities from Indonesia to Japan was only at a level of 8.89 percent. On the other hand, Indonesia's non-oil imports with Japan grew at a level of 26,06 percent in the same year.

This hope has surely collided with reality. The ease of flows of capital goods from Japan with the USDFS scheme should be able

to increase the added values from products produced in Indonesia, specifically in the automotive, electronic, steel, and electric power industries. This was because the enactment of 0 percent tariffs through the USDFS scheme for certain products that were not yet produced in Indonesia and were used directly by the Japanese industries operated in Indonesia.

Second, the absence of a benchmark of success of the MIDECA program, considering that the outputs produced are intangible. MIDECA as a compensation to the domestic industries in Indonesia should be able to promote domestic industry activities. But unfortunately, the government itself thinks that the Japanese government is not yet serious in transferring technology, specifically in the automotive sector.

Accordingly, the government should soon evaluate IJEPA so that we can conclude whether the bilateral agreement benefits Indonesia or not.

Japan should perceive Indonesia as a strategic partner that has a strong bargaining position with Japan. For example, there are at least 16 thousand Japanese businesspeople who live in Indonesia, and Indonesia is both a market and also a main automotive production base for Japan.

Therefore, the government should be more courageous to push the Japanese government in order to gain benefits, which are suitable if this cooperation is continued, taking into account that the main international trade principle is to have mutual benefits for both parties.

Indonesia is a strategic partner that has a strong bargaining position with Japan. Therefore, the government should be more courageous to push the Japanese government in order to gain benefits, which are suitable if this cooperation is continued, considering that the main international trade principle is to have mutual benefits for both parties.

- Akbar Nikmatullah Dachlan -

A Time Bomb of the Police Chief Inauguration Delaying Scenario

Early 2015 has become a test case for the leadership of President Joko Widodo. The Indonesian National Police (Kapolri) candidate who was submitted to DPR RI has unexpectedly been named a suspect in gratification cases by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK).

The unexpected suspect announcement by the KPK has posed a dilemma for President Joko Widodo, especially after the DPR RI approved the nomination of Police Commissioner General Budi Gunawan as Kapolri.

Morality vs. Legality

Legally, the procedure of Budi Gunawan's nomination as Kapolri did not find any problems. The President sent a nomination letter to the Parliament, and the Parliament then conducted a fit and proper test to discuss the nomination. In relation to the irregular account transactions, in 2010 the INP Criminal Investigation Body (Bareskrim) had issued a letter stating that Budi Gunawan's transactions were clean and fair.

The legal formal stages of Budi Gunawan nomination has been passed smoothly. During the fit and proper test, the three-star-general had even received a flow of praises. As a test, there will always be the end result that determines whether or not the subject being tested passes the test.

The Parliament's Plenary Session has finally approved the nomination of Budi Gunawan as the Kapolri. However, two of the ten political party factions have raised objections to the nomination. The political drama has not ended, as the pros and cons continue to occur after the approval of the Parliament.

The process that occurs in the Parliament is the fit and proper test. There are three key words; namely, testing, feasibility, and appropriateness. Police chief candidates must be tested by the representatives of the people. What is tested? The fitness and properness are tested. Both aspects are intertwined with each other, so they should not be separated.

Candidates must be declared fit and proper in order to pass the test. Candidates should be fit and proper. The fitness aspects are regulated in Article 11 paragraph (6) of Law No. 2/2002 on the Indonesian National Police.

The provision regulates that Kapolri candidates are high-ranking officers who are still active, with certain ranks and careers. The police chief candidates should be senior police officers from the ranks and careers that are qualified for the role to oversee 240,000 police personnel throughout the country.

From an eligibility perspective, Budi Gunawan could be considered eligible. His rank, career, and education are very qualified to lead the police institution. The question is that whether with Budi Gunawan's status as suspect should he lead the law enforcement agency?

Notwithstanding the fact that the decision to name Budi Gunawan a suspect was sudden and irregular, the suspect status has made Budi Gunawan inappropriate to lead the Police. From a legality perspective, there is no problem with the nomination of Budi Gunawan, even though he is a suspect. However, ethically, this has posed a problem.

The Time Bomb of Jokowi's Scenario

The delay in the inauguration of Budi Gunawan as the police chief, and later the decision to order the INP Vice Chief, Commissioner General Badrodin Haiti, to assume the duties, responsibilities and authorities of the INP Chief as the Kapolri are certainly not a permanent solution. Nor is it a final episode in the Kapolri selection drama.

There needs to be a permanent solution to put an end to the INP Chief selection process so that the INP can carry out its duties, led by Kapolri definitively.

The suspect status holding Budi Gunawan hostage will continue to make his inauguration delayed. All depends on the performance of the KPK in the completion of this case. In the calculation, there

is still sufficient time for Budi Gunawan to be the INP Chief (three years) before entering retirement. This means that if the case can be completed within three years, with him being acquitted, he may still be sworn in as the police chief.

However, if he is found guilty, then it is clear that he will not be inaugurated as the Kapolri. However, if within three years the KPK cannot resolve the Budi Gunawan case, the status of the inauguration of Kapolri will continue to be delayed until into his retirement.

If this scenario materializes, then Police Commissioner General Badrodin Haiti will continue to assume the duties of the Kapolri for three years. The scenario applied by President Joko Widodo will encounter a stalemate and explode in the future.

There needs to be a permanent solution so that the police institution can operate normally. It requires the firmness of President Jokowi, the wisdom of Komjen Pol. Budi Gunawan, minus political intervention from either politicians around President Joko Widodo and politicians on the opposition side.

-Asrul Ibrahim Nur-

The Betting on the Young Generation Politics

A new era in Indonesian politics should create political space for Indonesian youths to grow and be involved in politics. This political generation should be able to change the political circulation, not the circulation of the new corrupt political elite. The time has come for a new political generation Indonesia to emerge and showcase the achievements in politics to benefit the general public.

However, in today's modern political era, a classic issue that still entangles political parties is the regeneration of political leadership, which transpires slowly and sluggishly. The still dominating dynastic politics in political parties is one of the reasons why political regeneration in this Republic is encountering a dead-end.

Another cause is the elite circles in political parties comprise people considered convenient and friendly by top leaders of political parties. Accordingly, they half-heartedly promote the more qualified new generation of party members as the next generation of leaders in political parties.

There has been an apathy towards old political figures who insist on retaining political positions in political parties. So, this apathy has burst and resulted in many people becoming reluctant to participate in politics, moreover entering political parties.

In fact, the younger generation has inherited the ideals of the Republic. This current generation's indifference towards politics also means it is indifference towards the progress of the Republic.

Political betting

The existence of individual barriers to structural and cultural regeneration in political parties has something to do with the lack of transformative political efforts and the lack of strategic planning for the management of political parties to raise the quality of new political actors.

Political parties should produce mature political cadres, not those political cadres who are strictly controlled and do not know any political purposes. There has been no new political generation that is successful in winning any political battles.

Now, there is a bet on the future of the Indonesian young political generation, because young people have a strategic role in determining the change of power. Young people are the conscience of the people who dare to voice the people's concerns.

Young people have been idle and preoccupied with personal games, living in their own dream worlds, for too long. These young people have observed the outside world through lens that are already obsolete. So, these young people do not see the outside with reality. Their observations are only harmonious with their own dreams.

Indeed, political solidarity of the youth needs to be raised. Therefore, there is a desire to make political solidarity more advanced. Thus, young people who have forward-thinking minds should grow and make efforts to build a new political solidarity for the movement to progress.

Indonesia once had young people acted as guerilla fighters and national awareness and human rights thinkers to fight for independence. They encouraged people through thought, utterance, and behavior in the fight to liberate the country from the colonial oppression.

Now, the era has changed, political spirit of the youth must grow up. The young people have a clear, broad motive in the context of determining the destination of nation.

The age is ripe for the emergence of new political views that will

Indonesia should have a new generation that has the freedom of conscience driven humanity, truth, and justice. Indeed, the spirit of today's era of political generation is the foresight to understand the purpose and direction of movements in the nation.

become a trend of this age and for the creation of new political figures who promote the spirit of the era. To be sure, this should not be a trend of young leaders being involved in corruption.

Conclusions

Political parties need to find new ways to create the next generation of the Republic 's young leaders because political environment is not always full of dirt and decay. Therefore, a new political generation is needed as a powerful force that can change political parties in the Republic.

Indonesia should have a new generation that has the freedom of conscience driven humanity, truth, and justice. Indeed, the spirit of today's era of political generation is the foresight to understand the purpose and direction of movements in the nation.

The hope lies in the new generation in this republic that later will bring the spirit of the time. There should be a political generation that is able to change this country to be better and more qualified. This young generation should have ideas and movements that can rattle and echo in the world, making this country become more dignified and civilized. Of course, the vibration and resonance should not only in the social media.

There is a need for mutual cooperation and support between the new political generation figures and the old ones. Sutan Alisjahbana once said that in the past the youth could die and could become a hero to promote the free-or-die slogan; now if the youth want to die, he or she will just die, becoming undeniable.

- David KrisnaAlka -

A Look at the MDGs Achievements in Indonesia

The year 2015 in the context of global development agreement is of significant meaning. 2015, precisely in October 2015, is the final year agreed to achieve all the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As we know, essentially the MDGs are also the goals of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia for the welfare of the society. The differences are only in the period of the enactment, ie from 1990-2015, and in the indicators of the target.

The question then is whether in 2015 all the MDGs will be achieved? What about Indonesia? In relation to this, there are no official data released by the government. However, the data from several indicators of achievements of the MDGs show us the status of the achievements of the MDG targets.

The Achievements of MDGs

The achievements of the MDGs globally in relation to poverty reduction; for example, have not shown a positive sign. For example, 2013 World Bank data showed a figure of US \$ 1.25 per day as a poverty threshold, noting that nearly 1.2 billion citizens in the world were poor, including 400 million children who were still living in extreme poverty conditions.

In the domestic context, as of 2013, the achievements of the MDGs in Indonesia could be grouped into three sections. First, the goals that had been achieved; second, the goals that had showed a significant progress and were expected to be achieved by 2015; third, the goals that still require much effort to achieve them (Moeloek, 2013).

To successfully achieve the Millennium Development Goals, including MDG-1; that is, a decrease in poverty from 15.10 percent (1990) to 12.49 per cent (2011), and MDG-3, which is the ratio of literate women to men aged 15-24 years, which reached a level of 99.95 percent in 2011.

What should be noted is that despite poverty has decreased statistically, but as we know inequality has worsened. For example, the World Bank stated that the Gini coefficient, (the inequality measurement of the national consumption) had worsened from 0.32 in 1999 to 0.41 in 2012.

Moreover, income distribution is much more unbalanced. Since 2003, the richest 20 percent of the population has been experiencing higher income growth and consumption. The gaps between regions are also increasingly widening at the national level, where Eastern Indonesia still lags behind the other regions.

The Millennium Development Goals that are expected to be achieved by 2015 (on-track) are MDG-2, which is the proportion of students who have finished the first grade of primary school, and the MDG-4, which has seen a decline of two-thirds of neonatal mortality rate and also the significant increase in the one year old children immunized against measles.

Then, there are three bad marks on the achievements of the MDGs in Indonesia: the high rates of poverty, HIV / AIDS and maternal mortality. These problems have become challenges in achieving the MDGs in Indonesia.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Then, the government's decision to set a poverty line of \$ 7,000 / day is not appropriate, because many people who earn above the line also can not meet the basic needs. These variables are not recorded and analyzed by the government.

According to the author, the challenges we are facing in achieving the MDGs are indeed quite a lot. In addition to the large inequality gap conditions, there has also been a lack of commitment in the budgeting

for programs related to the achievements of the MDGs. On the allocation of the state budget itself, around 60-80% of the budget is used to pay for the salaries of civil servants.

It is clear that the state budget is still pro bureaucracy and pro elite, which make up three million people, or around 3% of all the people in Indonesia. There are also leakages due to corruption by the stakeholders (the executive, judicial and legislative) Data from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, there were 155 regents and nearly 50 members of the House have been named a suspect in corruption cases in 2011.

Reflecting on the challenges in achieving the MDGs and viewing that the various global commitments are being drafted for Development Posts in MDGs, let the government implement all the global development commitments. This must be prepared by advancing the solidity between the government and the communities. This means that all parties must assume an active role in achieving the development goals. The main thing is that the government and the people should not work alone but should collaborate.

Only then all the development and global commitments set out at the Indonesian domestic level can meet the goals. Otherwise, it will only repeat the failures of the achievements of the development targets that have been set.

-Lola Amelia-

The government, in implementing all the global development commitments, must prepare in advance the solidity between the government and the society. This means that all parties must assume an active role in achieving the development goals. The main thing is that the government and the people should not work alone but should collaborate.

 **THE** **INDONESIAN INSTITUTE**
C E N T E R F O R P U B L I C P O L I C Y R E S E A R C H

The Indonesian Institute (TII) is a Center for Public Policy Research that was established on 21 October 2004 by a group of young, dynamic activists and intellectuals. **TII** is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit institution, whose main funding stems from grants and contributions from foundations, companies, and individuals.

TII has the aim of becoming a main research centre in Indonesia for public policy matters and has committed to giving contribution to the debates over public policies and to improving the quality of the planning and results of public policy in the new era of democracy in Indonesia.

TII's missions are to conduct reliable research that is independent and non-partisan and to channel the research to the policy-makers, the private sector, and academia in order to improve the quality of Indonesian policy-makers.

TII also assumes the role of disseminating ideas to the society so that they are well informed about the policies that will have a good impact on the people's lives. In other words, **TII** has a position to support the democratization process and the public policy reform, as it will be involved in the process.

The scope of the research and review on public policies undertaken by **TII** includes economic, social, and political factors. The main activities have been conducted in order to achieve vision and mission based on research, surveys, training, public discussions, working group, weekly editorial articles ("Wacana TII"), monthly analysis ("Update Indonesia" and "The Indonesian Update"), annual analysis ("Indonesian Report"), and monthly discussion forum ("The Indonesian Forum").

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RESEARCH ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

The economy tends to be used as an indicator of the success of the government as a policy-maker. Limited resources have often caused the government to face obstacles in implementing economic policies that will optimally benefit the people. The increase in the quality of the people's critical thinking has forced the government to conduct comprehensive studies in every decision-making process. In fact, the studies will not be stopped when the policy is already in place. Studies will be continued until the policy evaluation process.

The TII Economic Research Division is present for those who are interested in the conditions of the economy. The results of the research are intended to assist policy-makers, regulators, and donor agencies in making decisions. The research that TII offers: **(1) Economic Policy Analysis; (2) Regional and Sectoral Prospects; and (3) Program Evaluation.**

RESEARCH ON LEGAL AFFAIRS

According to stipulations in Law No. 12 Year 2011 on the Formulation of Laws and Regulations, every bill which will be discussed by the legislative and the executive must be complemented with academic paper. Therefore, comprehensive research is very important and needed in making a qualified academic paper. With qualified academic papers, the bills will have strong academic foundation.

TII can offer and undertake normative and legal research related to harmonization and synchronization of laws and regulations, especially in making academic papers and bills. In addition, the research will be conducted with sociological, anthropological, and political approaches in order to produce a more comprehensive academic papers and bills. It is expected that with such a process, the laws and regulations will be produced through such a participatory process, which involves the making of academic papers and bills to also go through process, such as focus group discussion (FGD) which will involve stakeholders related to the laws and regulations that will be discussed.

RESEARCH ON THE SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Social Research

Social development needs policy foundations that come from independent and accurate research. Social analysis is a need for the government, the businesspeople, academia, professionals, NGOs, and civil society to improve social development. The Social Research Division is present to offer recommendations to produce efficient and effective policies, steps, and programs on education, health, population, environment, women and children.

Social research that TII offers: **(1) Social Policy Analysis; (2) Explorative Research; (3) Mapping & Positioning Research; (4) Need Assessment Research; (5) Program Evaluation Research; and (5) Indicator Survey.**

POLITICAL SURVEY AND TRAINING

Direct General Election Survey

One of the activities that TII offers is the pre-direct election surveys. There are sundry reasons why these surveys are important (1) Regional direct elections are democratic processes that can be measured, calculated, and predicted. (2) Surveys are used to measure, calculate, and predict the processes and results of elections and the chances of candidates. (3) It is time to win the elections using strategies based on empirical data.

As one of the important aspects in the strategies to win the elections, surveys can be used to prepare political mapping. Therefore, campaign teams need to conduct surveys: (1) to map the popularity of candidates in the society (2) to map the voters' demands (3) to determine the most effective political machinery that will act as a vote getter; and (4) to find out about the most effective media to do the campaign.

THE INDONESIAN FORUM

The Indonesian Forum is a monthly discussion activity on actual issues in the political, economic, social, legal, cultural, defense, and environmental fields. TII organizes these forums as media for competent resource persons, stakeholders, policymakers, civil society activists, academicians, and the media to meet and have discussion.

Themes that have been raised were the ones that have caught public attention, such as migrant workers, social conflicts, domestic politics, and local direct elections. The main consideration in picking a theme is sociological and political reality and the context of the relevant public policy at the time that the Indonesian Forum is delivered.

It is expected that the public can get the big picture of a particular event as the Indonesian Forum also presents relevant resource persons.

Since its inception, the Indonesian Institute is very aware of the passion of the public to get discussions that are not only rich in substance but also well formatted, which support balanced ideas exchanges ideas and the equal involvement of the different elements of the society.

The discussions, which are designed to only invite a limited number of participants, do not only feature idea exchanges but also regularly offer policy briefs (policy recommendations) to relevant policymakers and also summaries to the participants, especially the media people and the resource persons at the end of each discussion. Therefore, the discussions will not end without solutions.

LOCAL COUNCIL TRAINING

The roles and functions of local councils in monitoring local governments are very important. They need to ensure that participative and democratic policies will be espoused. Members of provincial and regent local councils are required to have strong capacity to understand democratization matters, regional autonomy, legislative techniques, budgeting, local Politics, and political marketing. Thus, it is important to empower members of local councils.

In order for local councils to be able to response every problem that will come out as a result of any policy implemented by the central government or local governments, the Indonesian Institute invites the leaderships and members of local councils to undergo training to improve their capacity.

WORKING GROUP

The Indonesian Institute believes that a good public policy process can be held with some engagement and empowerment of the stakeholders. The Indonesian Institute takes a role as one of mediator agencies to facilitate some forums in which the Government, Council Members, Private Sectors, NGOs and Academicians can meet in interactive forums. The Indonesian Institute provides facilitation on working groups and public advocacy.

The Indonesian Institute takes the role of mediator and facilitator in order to encourage the synergy of public policy work between the stakeholders and policy makers and also to have a synergy with funding agencies (donors).

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