The *Indonesian* Update

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

Main Report:
The Strength of SKB as a Compass for the Implementation of the ITE Law

Politics

Social

THE INDONESIAN INSTITUTE
CENTER FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH

THE INDONESIAN INSTITUTE
CENTER FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH

CONTENTS

Contributors :

Arfianto Purbolaksono (Coordinator),

Hemi Lavour Febrinandez, Ahmad Hidayah, Nisaaul Muthiah,
Editor: Awan Wibowo Laksono Poesoro

FOREWORD

The July 2021 edition of the Indonesian Update features a main report regarding the polemics over the issuance of a Joint Decree (SKB) of the Minister of Communication and Information (Menkominfo), the Chief of the Indonesian National Police (Kapolri), and the Attorney General, which will serve as guidelines for law enforcement officers to handle the cases of violation of the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions, or UU ITE. However, the guidelines for implementing the ITE Law as outlined in the SKB have not been able to solve all the problems contained in the law.

In the political field, the Indonesian Update discusses the importance of guaranteeing the freedom of opinion and expression in Indonesia today. This is reflected in the case of summons by the rectorate and the hacking that befell the activists of the University of Indonesia Student Executive Board (BEM - UI) after criticizing President Joko Widodo (Jokowi). In addition, we also discuss the need for a new affirmative policy related to the efforts to increase women's representation in the Parliament, after the failure of the revision of the Elections Law. Next, we discuss the Draft Law on Cyber Security and Resilience (RUU KKS). Strengthening cyber security must be a priority for the Indonesian government, given the enormous impact that cyber problems can bring.

In the social sector, the Indonesian Update discusses the vaccination program that the government and various parties still need to intensify. Because vaccination is an effective way to reduce morbidity and mortality due to COVID-19, as well as an effort to achieve herd immunity. Next, we discuss the urgency of discussing the Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence (RUU PKS), which is still in the drafting stage at the Legislation Body (Baleg) of the House of Representatives (DPR). The draft must be re-discussed from the beginning because it is not included in the carry over bill category.

The monthly publication of the Indonesian Update with actual themes is expected to help policy makers in government and business institutions – as well as academics, think tanks, and elements of civil society, both at home and abroad, to obtain actual information and contextual analysis of economic conditions, political, social, and legal issues in Indonesia, as well as an understanding of public policy in Indonesia.

Happy Reading.

The Strength of SKB *as a Compass for the Implementation* of the ITE Law

The government has finished drafting a Joint Decree (Surat Keputusan Bersama / SKB) of the Minister of Communication and Information (*Menteri Komunikasi dan Informasi* / Menkominfo), the Chief of the Indonesian National Police (*Kepala Kepolisian Republik Indonesia* / Kapolri), and the Attorney General, which will serve as guidelines for law enforcement officials to handle cases of violations of the Information and Electronic Transactions Law, or the ITE Law (kompas.id, 23 May 2021). However, the guidelines for implementing the ITE Law as outlined in the SKB have not been able to solve all the problems contained in the law.

The emergence of the implementation guidelines, which were also signed by the two law enforcement agencies, is a direct acknowledgment from the government that so far there has been a wrong point of view when cases related to the ITE Law go to the court. The Police and the Prosecutor's Office as a part of the integrated criminal justice system often use free interpretations of the nomenclature contained in the law. The two law enforcement agencies cannot be fully blamed for their actions, because basically there are problems with several articles in the ITE Law, especially those related to insults and defamation in the ITE Law.

This argument is strengthened by the findings from the policy study of the Indonesian Institute (2021) entitled *"Promoting and Protecting Citizens' Freedom of Expression towards the Government in Digital Space in Indonesia"*, which explains that there are main problems related to the weak perspective of Human Rights (*Hak Asasi Manusia* / HAM) from law enforcement officers in enforcing the provisions contained in the ITE Law to ensure the protection and promotion of the freedom of expression in Indonesia. Another problem is also related to the tendency to use security and public order approaches as the main reason for sentencing, which also threatens and violates the freedom of expression, including on digital platforms.

The high number of convictions using the ITE Law is also influenced by the lack of understanding of institutions and authorities, including law enforcement officers, about digital democracy, governance, and the freedom of expression activism in the digital space, as well as by law enforcement officials' multiple interpretations of the ITE Law. Problematic content that can be interpreted freely will cause problems at the implementation level, such as the inability to distinguish between criticisms and insults.

The emergence of interpretations of the implementations of the ITE Law is a step that should be appreciated. Through this, the public and law enforcement officers are expected to be able to see and understand this law clearly because there are clear boundaries, as stated in the interpretations of the implementations. In order to be able to understand it better, here are the articles contained in the implementation interpretations signed by the three institutions.

The List of Interpreted Articles in the SKB concerning the Implementations of the ITE Law

Article	Problem (Before Implementation Interpretation)	Implementation Interpretation
Article 27 paragraph (1)	• The potential to threaten the right to expression and to some extent threaten the rights of victims of online sexual violence. • It is not in accordance with Article 281 number 2 of the Criminal Code and instead criminalizes victims of decency.	Regarding the content of decency, it is focused on the act, "*transmitting, distributing, and/or making accessible electronic information/electronic documents,*" not on the moral act. The perpetrator intentionally made the public aware of and re-submitted the content (an active act intentionally carried out by the perpetrator).
Article 27 paragraph (2)	• A *lex* specialist from Article 303 and Article 303 bis of the Criminal Code against online gambling. • The provisions in this offense have not been implemented optimally because law enforcers are still using the provisions on conventional gambling regulated by the Criminal Code.	Regarding content material that focuses on someone's action "*transmitting, distributing, and making electronically accessible gambling content that is prohibited or not licensed under the laws and regulations*". The type of content can be in the form of applications, accounts, advertisements, websites, and/or billing systems for airport operators and the electronic information can be in the form of images, videos, sound, and/or text.

Article	Problem (Before Implementation Interpretation)	Implementation Interpretation
Article 27 paragraph (3)	• The vulnerabilities of articles are used for retaliation/retaliation. • The potential to ensnare legitimate expressions issued in the public interest because they do not recognize exceptions. • Potential restrictions on the right to expression and opinion. • UN General Comment No. 34 recommends the abolition of defamation, if it is not possible the application is allowed only for the most serious cases with a threat of non-imprisonment.	• In the act of the perpetrator "*which is done intentionally with the intention of distributing / transmitting / making accessible information whose contents attack someone's honor by accusing something of something so that it is known publicly*". • It is not a criminal offense if the content that is transmitted, distributed, and/or made accessible is in the form of insults that are categorized as insults, ridicule, and/or inappropriate words, also if the content is in the form of judgments, opinions, evaluation results, or a fact. • It is a complaint offense so that the victim must report it himself (individual), and not an institution, corporation, profession, or position. • It is not an offense of insult and/or defamation in terms of content being distributed through closed or limited group conversations. • For reporting on the internet carried out by a press institution, a mechanism is applied according to Law Number 40 of 1999 concerning the Press, but if journalists personally upload their personal writings on social media or the internet, the ITE Law still applies.
Article 27 paragraph (4)	• Targeting parties who spread and record content that contains threats, until it is included in the judicial process. • It is difficult to prove against the party who actually created the content with the threatening content.	• The act is carried out by a person or organization or legal entity and is conveyed openly or privately. • The act of extortion in the form of coercion with the aim of unlawfully benefiting oneself or others. • Acts of threatening or revealing secrets, threatening to share personal data, private photos, and/or private videos.

Article	Problem (Before Implementation Interpretation)	Implementation Interpretation
Article 28 paragraph (1)	• There is a similar arrangement in Article 390 of the Criminal Code using the phrase "broadcasting false news". While Article 28 paragraph (1) uses the phrase "broadcasting false and misleading news". • This provision is rarely used, even though this article is intended to protect consumers in conducting electronic transactions	• The act of *"spreading fake news in the context of electronic transactions such as trading transactions from"*. • Cannot be imposed on parties who default and/or experience force majeure. • It is a material offense, so consumer losses as a result of fake news must be calculated and the value determined.
Article 28 paragraph (2)	• In practice, this article is widely used to ensnare expressions that are a form of criticism of the state. This article is functioned as an article of "insult" against the state, institution, or the President. • The element of "intergroup" is interpreted very broadly in the law enforcement process. • This offense is intended for groups of people not individuals, resulting in confusion with the provisions regarding insults in this law.	• n the act of "*spreading information that creates feelings of hatred or hostility towards individuals/community groups based on SARA*". • Actions whose motives are prohibited are to arouse feelings of hatred and/or hostility on the basis of SARA. It must be proven that the motive for evoking is marked by the content of inviting, influencing, moving the community, inciting / pitting against each other with the aim of causing hatred and / or hostility. • Submission of opinions, statements of disapproval or disapproval of individuals/community groups are not prohibited acts, unless those that are disseminated can be proven.
Article 29	• This article is a duplication of Articles 368, 369, 335 of the Criminal Code with a rubbery formulation. • Regarding the practice of bullying, restrictions are given, such as threats of violence or intimidation, which can be punished if "causes physical or psychological violence".	• In the act of "*sending information containing threats of violence or intimidation aimed at personally or threatening human life, not threatening to damage buildings or property*". • It is a general offense, not a complaint offense.

Article	Problem (Before Implementation Interpretation)	Implementation Interpretation
Article 36	• It is not clear whether the loss is material or immaterial. • The weighting of the criminal threat due to loss is irrelevant because the victim does not receive compensation for the loss and this article is only to increase the sentence.	• It is used if the victim of a crime suffers a real material loss (direct loss), not an indirect loss, not a potential loss, and not a non-material loss. • Material losses occur to victims of individuals or legal entities • The value of material losses refers to the Regulation of the Supreme Court Number 2 of 2012.

Source: From various sources and processed by the author, 2021.

The Weak SKB

In general, the SKB regarding the implementations of the ITE Law, which has been signed by the three related institutions, is a good step. This is needed to break the chain of punishments by the law enforcement officers who freely interpret the provisions contained in the ITE Law. However, this will be in vain if the steps to reconstruct the implementations of the a quo law only refer to the SKB, considering that in the context of positive law, the SKB has a weak legal force.

Explicitly, the existence of the SKB is not confirmed in Law Number 12/2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislations. However, the provisions in Article 8 Paragraph (1) of the *a quo* law implicitly recognize the existence of the SKB as a part of the legal products that exist in Indonesia and have a binding legal force. This is because the SKB is formed by two or more ministries and state institutions, each of which carries out duties in the government. Therefore, the SKB is needed to integrate specific problems that are intersected with the duties and functions of certain ministries or institutions.

Through these provisions, it can be concluded that the SKB has the same position as other statutory regulations that have a binding legal force. However, the SKB still will not have the same power as the other legal products. The government should show its

seriousness in overcoming the problem of punishment related to the implementations of the ITE Law by revising several articles that have multiple interpretations.

There must be some mutual encouragement so that the SKB is not used as an instant move by the government to overcome the problems of punishments related to the multi-interpretative articles in the ITE Law. The emergence of the interpretations of the implementations of the ITE Law is actually an acknowledgment from the government, according to the work of the ITE Law Study Team, that there are problems in the law. If the problems are only at the implementation stage, then it is impossible to have comprehensive explanations, such as the interpretations of Article 27 Paragraph (3) of the ITE Law, as outlined in the SKB regarding the interpretations of the implementations of the law.

Therefore, several strategic steps can be taken by the government to be able to stop the problems of punishments that threaten the freedom of expression in the ITE Law. *First,* the Police and the Prosecutor's Office as two law enforcement agencies that signed the SKB related to the guidelines for the implementations of the ITE Law must be committed to implementing the agreed provisions. The initial step is to provide education related to the a quo SKB to the personnel of each institution so that there are no more law enforcers who misinterpret the provisions of the ITE Law.

Second, the Minister of Communication and Information must develop a digital education program and outreach to the public regarding the content of the SKB. This is useful to stop the problem of mutual reporting between citizens who often use multiple-interpretative articles in the ITE Law.

Third, the substance contained in the SKB regarding the guidelines for the implementations of the ITE Law has been able to strengthen the reasons for the House of Representatives (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat* / DPR) together with the government to revise the law. This step is crucial because the existence of the SKB is influenced by the policy direction of the government that can change easily and does not have a binding force as strong as the law.

- Hemi Lavour Febrinandez -

Criminal issues related to the implementations of the ITE Law will not be able to be resolved only by using the SKB. The multiple-interpretative norms contained in the law must also be revised immediately. Thus, the SKB regarding the Implementations of the ITE Law and the Revised ITE Law will be able to complement each other.

More Polemics over Freedom of Expression

On Saturday 26 June 2021, the University of Indonesia (UI) Student Executive Board (BEM) criticized President Joko Widodo by uploading a poster on its official Twitter account @BEMUI_Official. BEM UI refers to President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) as "The King of Lip Service".

The BEM UI criticism that was sent to President Jokowi was responded to by summoning the BEM leadership by the UI Rector on 27 June 2021. The summons was made to request information and explanations regarding the narrative conveyed through the poster. Not only summons by the rectorate, several BEM UI administrators also experienced the hacking of social media and Whatsapp accounts belonging to four BEM UI activists. These two forms of actions are attempts to intimidate BEM UI activists.

The intimidation of the BEM UI leadersip then led to solidarity among BEM activists at a number of universities. BEM Student Families (KM) Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) participated in voicing the criticism toward President Jokowi, whom has been considered to have often made promises without keeping them. BEM Universitas Padjadjaran (Unpad) highlighted the actions of UI, which summoned a number of BEM UI administrators to clarify the criticism. BEM Unpad also mentioned that the alleged hacking of WhatsApp and social media accounts of a number of BEM UI administrators.

The Forms of Freedom of Expression and Opinion

The creation and distribution of posters on social media by BEM UI were forms of the freedom of expression. This refers to the definition in the Freedom of Expression Toolkit released by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The notion of the freedom of expression includes a broader expression, including the freedom of expression through oral, printed and audiovisual materials, as well as cultural, artistic and political expressions (2013).

THE INDONESIAN INSTITUTE
CENTER FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH

The freedom of expression and opinion is also a human right. In Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), it is stated that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression. This right includes the freedoms to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and share information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

In a democratic country like Indonesia, to quote John Stuart Mill's opinion in On Liberty (1859), freedom is one of the guarantees against a corrupt or tyrannical government. One form of protection for the freedom of expression and opinion in Indonesia is contained in Article 28 E Paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution, which reads, "Everyone has the right to the freedoms of association, assembly and expression". In addition, Indonesia has also ratified the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights through Law Number 12 of 2005 concerning the Ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Criticism as part of the freedom of expression and opinion should be seen as part of citizens' concerns and evaluations for better and consistent public policies. Student voices should not be intimidated, let alone silenced, or hacked. Reflecting on the BEM UI case above and seeing the current conditions in Indonesia, it is very important to guarantee the freedom of expression and opinion.

The reason is that, referring to the Freedom House report on Global Freedom from 2019 to 2020, Indonesia's status is a Partially Free country. One that is often a source of problems is the implementations of Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (UU ITE).

According to a study conducted by the Indonesian Institute on Promoting and Protecting Citizens' Freedom of Expression against the Government in the Digital Space in Indonesia (2021), the ITE Law is actually part of the state's commitment to protecting citizens in the digital space. However, in practice, this law has actually posed threats to the freedom of expression, especially in the digital space.

In relation to the efforts to encourage the revision of the ITE Law, the TII policy study proposes several recommendations related to issues in the ITE Law and the freedom of expression. First, the legal political direction of the ITE Law must be returned to its original purpose. This law must be able to provide protection for the public

in accessing and transacting on the internet, instead of being a tool to suppress the freedom of expression.

Second, the provision of education and a human rights perspective related to the application of the ITE Law to the police can be carried out after the DPR and the President revise the multi-interpretative articles in the law. Third, increasing digital literacy, which does not only target internet users in general but also government agencies and law enforcement officers.

This recommendation is very important to encourage the establishment of an ecosystem that is conducive to the freedom of expression, including in relation to the criticisms toward the government in the digital space. Legislation that guarantees and protects human rights, followed by improving digital literacy for all parties, will also contribute to creating digital space and digital rights, as well as the freedom of expression that is healthy and responsible.

- Arfianto Purbolaksono -

Reflecting on the BEM UI case above and seeing the current conditions in Indonesia, it is very important to guarantee the freedom of expression and opinion. Criticism as part of the freedom of expression and opinion should be seen as part of citizens' concerns and evaluations for better and consistent public policies.

The Pathway to 30% Women's Representation in the Parliament

In 2020, the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR RI) included the Revised Election Law (RUU) in the 2021 Priority National Legislation Program (Prolegnas), along with 37 other bills. However, in March 2021, the Legislative Body (Baleg) of the DPR RI and the Government agreed to issue an amendment to the Election Law from the 2021 Priority Prolegnas list. The decision was taken during a work meeting between the DPR Baleg and the government, which specifically discussed the issue of the Election Law and several other laws.

In the Election Bill, which replaces Law Number 7/2017, there are several things that have become important concerns. One of them is a new affirmative policy related to efforts to increase women's representation in the Parliament. This form of affirmation policy requires political parties to place women at the number one positions in 30% of the electoral districts. With the failure to include the bill in the National Legislation Program, another way is needed to achieve the 30% representation of women.

The Affirmative Policy Developments in Indonesia
According to Ani W. Soetjipto (2005) in her book "*Politik Perempuan Bukan Gerhana*" an affirmative policy is a pro-active action to eliminate discrimination based on gender or race. Meanwhile, according to Nadezhda Shvedova (2000), an affirmative action is an important tool to keep at least 30% of women at the decision-making level. 30% is the minimum number for women to be able to play an important role and participate in policy formulation in the Parliament (Mariyah, 2002).

Indonesia is one of the countries that use affirmative policies with a quota system to increase women's representation in the Parliament. The affirmative policy in the form of legal candidate quotas was first applied in the 2004 elections. Until now, the last affirma-

tive policy used is based on Law Number 8/2012 concerning the General Elections of Members of the House of Representatives, the Regional Representatives Council, and Regional House of Representatives, which had begun to be implemented in the 2014 elections. The following table shows the developments of affirmative policies in the Elections Law and Political Parties Law.

Table 1. The Developments of Affirmative Policies in the Elections Law and Political Parties Law

The Elections Law		Political Parties Law	
Law Developments	Affirmative Policy Content	Law Developments	Affirmative Policy Content
12/2003 Law	Limited to a 30% quota for women's candidacy in the General Elections. However, its nature is a recommendation for political parties to consider a minimum of 30% women's representation.	31/2002 Law	There is no affirmative policy yet, but there have been considerations of the need for gender equality aspects.
10/2008 Law	The provisions of the parties participating in the election include 30% women administrators at the central level.	2/2008 Law	The affirmative policy is limited to the provision of a 30% quota for the establishment of new parties and management at the central, provincial, district, city levels. Administrative sanctions are given to parties that have just registered as legal entities
8/2012 Law	The zipper system is maintained, political parties must show 30% representation of women in the party's national executive board.		

Source: Zaetun & Mariyah, 2020

THE ✦ NDONESIAN INSTITUTE
CENTER FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH

The Center for Political Studies (PUSKAPOL) at the University of Indonesia noted that the application of quotas for women was quite effective if viewed from the number of women nominations to become members of the legislature and the level of electability of women, which continued to increase from the 2004 Elections to the 2019 Elections (PUSKAPOL UI, 2014)

Political Parties' Commitments

Even though it failed to be included in the Prolegnas, it did not mean that the hope of fulfilling the representation of women in the DPR RI as much as 30% had also run aground. Verge (2012) explains that there are two paths in increasing women's representation in the Parliament; namely, the incremental track and the fast track. The incremental track is an attempt to apply quotas in political parties or what is called party quotas. The incremental track relies on the awareness of political parties regarding women's quotas. This means that political parties voluntarily apply the women's quota rule. While the fast track relies on regulations made by the state, such as electoral quotas or quotas on candidate lists in general elections.

If there is no change to the fast track, the incremental track can still be a hope; namely, the commitment of political parties. There are several efforts that political parties can do to increase women's representation in the DPR RI. The first is to commit to placing women in strategic positions in elections. The strategic position is not only at serial number 1, but also in potential electoral districts where the political party can gain votes, thereby increasing the chances of women candidates to get seats.

The second effort is that women candidates are not only used as a quota fulfillment. Political parties sometimes seem careless in placing women only to fulfill a minimum quota of 30%. Therefore, it is important for political parties to place women in the electoral district, which is the mass base of the women legislative candidates.

The third effort is campaign financing assistance. One of the obstacles for women is the lack of financial resources when compared to male candidates. Therefore, political parties should be able to assist women candidates regarding the financing of campaign funds. The fourth effort is political education. By providing political education to women party members, it is expected to increase the chances of winning seats in elections.

The fifth effort is the openness of the recruitment and selection system for legislative candidates. Gallagher and Marsh´s (1988) call political recruitment the *"secret garden of politics"*. With a candidate selection model that has a clear, transparent and open system, it makes it easier for women candidates to compete with men fairly to get electoral districts and strategic serial numbers.

- Ahmad Hidayah -

Even though it failed to be included in the Prolegnas, it does not mean that the expectation of the fulfillment of women's representation in the DPR RI as much as 30% has also run aground. The commitment of political parties is an important factor to meet these targets.

Encouraging Efforts
to Strengthen Cyber Security in Indonesia

The development of information technology that allows the world's people to be connected without the barriers of distance and time, as well as the increasing need for the internet in daily activities, have caused various problems, including cyber problems.

Kittichaisaree (2017) describes three forms of cyber problems that can be threats to the state. First, cyber espionage. Cyber espionage is the activity of stalking or spying to collect information without obtaining permission from the rightful owner of the information. Second, cybercrime. Cybercrime itself has various forms, such as malicious domains, ransom ware, malware, botnets, crypto-jacking, and other cybercrimes that continue to grow along with technological advances. Third, cyber terrorism; namely, acts of terrorism that are in cyberspace or computer network devices.

Cyber problems, as described by Kittichaisaree (2017), have also been experienced by Indonesia. In 2009, Australia had tapped then President of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. This incident falls into the category of cyber espionage. According to the data released by Kaspersky security network (KSN), banks and SMEs (Small and Medium Enterprises) in Indonesia became the second most targeted hackers in Southeast Asia in the first quarter of 2020 (cnnindonesia.com, 03/08/2020). This problem is included in cybercrime. In 2016, according to the Chief of the Indonesian National Police at the time, General Tito Karnavian, terrorists were recruiting members and training members to make bombs through social media. In addition, terrorist actors also seek funds through bitcoins. One of the cases related to this is the alleged terrorist Nur Solihin, who carried out acts of terrorism through social media (merdeka.com, 22/12/2016). In this case, the use of social media by terrorist actors is included in the category of cyber terrorism.

Recognizing the importance of special actions to address cyber problems, in 2017 the Indonesian Government created an institu-

tion called Badan Siber dan Sandi Negara (BSSN). This institution is a revitalization of the National Crypto Agency with the addition of the Directorate of Information Security and the Directorate General of Information Applications. BSSN functions to prevent, detect, and maintain cyber security.

Not a Priority
Although the government has established BSSN, it seems that the issue of cyber security has not been made a priority issue. In 2019, the government together with the House of Representatives (DPR) have made a bill related to cyber security; namely, the Draft Law on Cyber Security and Resilience (RUU KKS). However, the bill failed to pass because three government representatives were not present to convey the problem inventory list (DIM). So far, the bill has not been ratified. Although it is included in the 2020-2024 National Legislation Program (Prolegnas), this bill is not included in this year's Prolegnas.

Regarding cyber security, currently there are several regulations, but they are not specific, such as Law Number 11/2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE). Although the ITE Law forms the basis for cyber security regulations, its scope is still limited. Due to this limitation, the handling of cases related to cyber problems can be linked to other regulations, such as Law Number 8/1999 concerning Consumer Protection, Law Number 19/2002 concerning Copyright, and Law Number 44/2008 concerning Anti-Pornography.

There are several other laws that support the implementations of cyber security, including Law Number 36/1999 concerning Telecommunications, Law Number 14/2008 concerning Openness of Public Information, Law Number 8/1999 concerning Consumer Protection, Law Number 2/2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, Law Number 3/2002 concerning National Defense, Law Number 34/2004 concerning the Indonesian National Army, and Law Number 25/2009 concerning Public Services.

In addition, under Minister Tifatul Sembiring in 2014, the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology implemented Regulation No. 19/2014 on Handling Internet Sites with Negative Content to Promote Healthy Internet Use. Through this ministerial regulation, the government provides legal procedures to block sites that are considered negative.

The Efforts to Strengthen Cyber Security

There are several efforts that can be made to strengthen cyber security in Indonesia. First, to improve cyber security governance regulations in Indonesia. As previously explained, there is currently no regulation that forms the basis for all cyber security laws and regulations in Indonesia. Therefore, it is important for the government together with the DPR to immediately ratify the KKS Bill. The KKS Bill is expected to provide a basis for BSSN to act in the event of a cyber-attack on Indonesia's vital infrastructure. In addition, the KKS Bill is expected to improve cyber security governance, which is currently considered to be overlapping between government agencies.

Second, to cooperate with the private sector. Cyber security is an important issue that impacts not only the government but also the private sector and the society. Private sector expertise can inform governments about the latest cyber security technologies and can strengthen the exchange of information and knowledge between government and the private sector. To that end, the government can use a multi-stakeholder approach through a public-private dialogue (PPD) (Shear, Schnidrig, & Kaspar, 2018 in CIPS, 2021). The positive impact of policies made with PPD is that the private sector tends to be more supportive of implementing the policy itself (Bannock, 2005; Herzberg & Wright, 2005 in CIPS, 2021).

Third, to improve the capability of Human Resources (HR). According to Fitri (2018) in her research entitled National Cyber Policy in the Era of Globalization, one of the problems of cyber security in Indonesia is the low capability of local workers related to cyber security. Therefore, it is important to improve the capabilities of human resources related to cyber security by providing training for every government agency related to cyber security strengthening. Fourth, international cooperation. As is well known, cyber problems are transnational problems. Therefore, the government through international forums can carry out bilateral or multilateral cooperation. For example, the government can work with ASEAN dialogue partners, such as Australia, which is considered to have strong cyber security. The form of this collaboration can be in the form of joint training related to strengthening cyber security.

In addition, the government can also take advantage of international forums, such as the ADMM-Plus (ASEAN Defense Minister Meeting) forum in conducting defense diplomacy. The ADMM-

Plus is a forum that focuses on addressing non-traditional security issues, such as cyber issues.

- Ahmad Hidayah -

The development of information technology is like a double-edged sword. On the one hand, it has a positive impact on world development, while on the other hand it raises new problems; namely, cyber problems. Therefore, strengthening cyber security must be a priority for the Indonesian government given the enormous impact that cyber problems can bring.

THE INDONESIAN INSTITUTE
CENTER FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH

Boost Vaccination as an Effort towards Herd Immunity

Currently, the number of cases of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (CO-VID-19) in Indonesia is increasing again. As of July 11, 2021, Indonesia was in 16th position with the highest number of COVID-19 cases in the world (Worldometers, 7/7/2021). The total number of cases in Indonesia was 2,527,203 cases, with 376,015 active cases, and the number of new deaths increased by 1,007 victims. The number of new deaths was even ranked first compared to other countries.

Another bad news is that the total COVID-19 number of cases does not reflect the real situation, because, from the total population of Indonesia, the total number of COVID-19 tests that have been carried out only 21,777,325 (7.88% of the total population) (Worldometers, 12/7/2021). The actual total number of cases in Indonesia is likely higher than recorded in the data.

During critical conditions as described above, apart from implementing health protocols in daily life, vaccination is also an effective way to reduce the impact of the pandemic (Rinott et al., 2021). High vaccination coverage can substantially reduce the morbidity and mortality rates due to COVID-19 and can lead the community towards herd immunity. if the majority of individuals in a country have immunity to COVID-19, the spread of the virus can be inhibited. Herd immunity can also protect people who are susceptible to the virus from getting infected.

If we look at countries with high vaccination rates, the United States (US) for example, as of July 10, 2021, 48.6% of the country's population has received the full vaccination (pharmaceutical-technology.com, 12/07/2021). The large number of US residents who have received the full vaccine is in line with the minimal number of new deaths from COVID-19 there, which was 4 cases, as of July 11, 2021. These conditions are in line with the study by Rinott et al., (2021), which states that vaccines can reduce mortality. The

THE INDONESIAN INSTITUTE
CENTER FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH

number of active cases in the US is more than four million, but the number of new deaths in the US can be reduced.

Examples of other countries include Seychelles. The majority of the population of this East African country has been fully vaccinated (69.6% of the population). The development of a good vaccination process in the country is also in line with the case of the development of COVID-19 there. As of July 11, 2021, there are no new cases in the country. Indeed, there were 1,064 cases there, but there were no cases that were in the critical category. There was also no increase in death cases due to COVID-19 there.

Vaccination Challenges in Indonesia
If we look at the developments of the vaccination process in Indonesia, as of July 11, 2021, 5.43% of the Indonesian population had received two doses of vaccine, and 13.12% of the population had received one dose of vaccine (kawalcovid19.id, 12/7/2021). Until this July, the vaccination process continues and increases. We should give appreciation to the government and various stakeholders for this. However, the vaccination process must also continue to be intensified, because the percentage of the population who has received the vaccine in Indonesia is still relatively small, coupled with various challenges in the vaccination process.

The challenges of vaccination in Indonesia include the pros and cons of the vaccination efforts. Some people have supported (67%) the COVID-19 vaccination program. However, not a few doubt the effectiveness and efficacy of the vaccine. Some of them have even refused (33%) to be vaccinated (Litbangkes, 27/03; kompas.com, 12/07/). Another obstacle is the lack of information about vaccines, especially in rural areas and among informal workers. In addition, recently there has also been a discourse regarding the implementation of paid vaccines by Kimia Farma. The discourse has sparked polemics in the community. In the end, the plan has been postponed. On the other hand, it must be acknowledged that efforts to intensify vaccines also require the participation of various parties, including the private sector.

Rachman and Pramana (2020) conducted a study on the pros and cons of the public against vaccines on Twitter social media. Of the 4941 tweets they analyzed on Twitter, 46.8% showed a neutral position on the vaccination process, 29.6% showed a positive sentiment towards vaccination (accepted), and 23.6% showed a nega-

tive sentiment towards vaccination (rejected). However, in this study, no further analysis was made of the category of individuals who refused the vaccine.

Meanwhile, if we look at case examples in other countries, a study conducted by Malik et al., (2020), in the US, of 620 samples, showed that recipients and refusals of the COVID-19 vaccine there could be categorized into several demographic and geographic conditions from that party. In these countries, people aged 50 years and older have a higher vaccine acceptance rate (78%) than younger age groups. Asians also have higher acceptance rates (81%) than other racial and ethnic groups. In addition, residents with a bachelor's education background have a higher acceptance rate (75%) than residents with an education level below. Furthermore, vaccine acceptance rates also vary across regions of the US.

We can use the study of Malik et al. to further analyze the dynamics of the pros and cons of the vaccination process in Indonesia, as well as the limited information on the vaccine itself. Regarding residents in rural areas; for example, the majority of the population of these areas work in the informal sector, so they do not get enough information about the vaccination process. Not only in rural areas, but informal workers in urban areas can also have insufficient information about vaccines.

One of the possible reasons why a person may be against the vaccine is due to lack of information or the wrong source of information, so the information about the vaccine they receive is also inaccurate. Currently, there are still thousands of hoaxes about vaccines on various digital platforms, such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, and Tiktok (Kominfo, 12/07). Hoaxes about vaccines are mostly found on Facebook, with 1647 hoaxes out of a total of 1810 hoaxes in mid-July 2021. The number of hoax news is one of the factors causing the emergence of parties who are against the vaccine.

Recommendations

Studies prove that vaccination is an effective way to reduce morbidity and mortality due to COVID-19, as well as an effort to achieve herd immunity. For this reason, vaccination must continue to be intensified. The following are some recommendations that can be made by various stakeholders related to the vaccination process.

First, regarding parties who are pros and cons about the vaccination, the Ministry of Health (*Kementerian Kesehatan*/Kemenkes) and related study institutions need to do further mapping of who are the parties against vaccines so that a specific approach can be used. This can also be one of the doors to deal with hoaxes because the parties who spread them are those who are against the vaccination.

Second, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Communication and Information (K*ementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika*/Kominfo), study institutions, and various stakeholders must continue to intensify literacy on vaccines. This literacy includes why someone should get the vaccine, the benefits, and how to get the vaccine. Literacy must be intensified on social media as well as in mainstream media such as television and radio. Kominfo should prioritize this literacy through television because this media is still the most widely used media by the public today. Kominfo also needs to cooperate with other parties, including civil society, media, educational and religious institutions, as well as culture, community leaders, and other community organizations to disseminate information about vaccines. Kominfo must also be aggressive in cracking down on hoax news about vaccines on social media.

The third recommendation is that the dissemination of information about vaccines can also be maximized through puskesmas and various health service posts. These parties can carry out more intensive information dissemination to the community regarding this matter. Health centers must be at the forefront to participate in carrying out vaccination efforts. Puskesmas also need to work together with RT/RW apparatus in each region to carry out information dissemination. RT and RW apparatus can be a channel of information for people who work in the informal sector, who find it difficult to get information about vaccination.

Fourth, the government must continue the free vaccination program. The Ministry of Health and Kimia Farma should focus on working together to ensure free vaccination for the community. Paid vaccines are not in line with President Joko Widodo's statement before the mutual help vaccination (*vaksinasi gotong royong*) process began, which stated that the COVID-19 vaccine was free for all people. The paid vaccination policy will only hinder the vaccination process because so far the individuals who have difficulties in getting vaccines are those who work in the informal sector, and not from the upper-class economy.

On the other hand, paid vaccines at a reasonable cost can be an option for the private sector to participate in supporting the vaccination program and an option for people who are able and interested in getting paid vaccination. Once again, the efforts to intensify vaccination require support from various parties, including the private sector.

- **Nisaaul Muthiah** -

The vaccination program still has to be intensified by the government and various parties. In addition, to speed up the vaccination process, the Ministry of Health, various health service posts, Kominfo, and other stakeholders must continue to intensify information dissemination, literacy about vaccines, and efforts to handle hoaxes circulating in the community.

The Urgency of Anti-Sexual Violence Bill and Key Elements that Must Be Included in It

Currently, the anti-sexual violence bill (*Rancangan Undang-Undang Penghapusan Kekerasan Seksual/RUU PKS*) is still in the drafting stage at the Legislation Body of the House of Representatives (Kompas.com, 21/06/2021). The draft must be re-discussed from the beginning because it is not included in the carry-over bill category. Previously, in 2020, the bill was withdrawn from the list of National Legislation Programs Priority due to the pros and cons. This paper would like to underline the urgency of the anti-sexual violence bill, as well as the points that must be included in it.

The Urgency of the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill
In addition to the increasing number of sexual violence since more than a decade, the anti-sexual violence bill is very much needed because the legal system in Indonesia has not accommodated the various situations and forms of sexual violence that occur in the field. So far, several laws and regulations governing sexual violence include Law Number 23/2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (*Undang-Undang Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga*/PKDRT Law), Law Number 23/2002 concerning Child Protection (Child Protection Law), Law Number 21/2007 concerning the Eradication of the Criminal Act of Trafficking in Persons (*UU Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang*/ TPPO Law), and also the Criminal Code (*Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana*/KUHP).

In the PKDRT Law, the regulation regarding sexual violence is only limited to the crime of raping wives or people who live in the same house. Then, in the Child Protection Law, the regulated sexual violence is limited to cases of sexual exploitation where the survivors are children. Moreover, the TPPO Law does not specifically regulate offenses and criminal threats against acts of sexual exploitation. The law that can only be applied to deal with sexual exploitation

contains elements of the crime of trafficking in persons. Meanwhile, in the KUHP, the definition of sexual violence is still very limited. Because of that, the 2020 anti-sexual violence bill sought to accommodate these limitations.

At first, the National Commission on Violence against Women (*Komisi Nasional Anti Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan/Komnas Perempuan*) and the Forum Pengada Layanan (FPL) identified fifteen types of sexual violence that occurred in the field, but only nine types of sexual violence were included in the anti-sexual violence bill 2020. Those cases are found in the field, but there is no legal umbrella that can be used to punish the perpetrators and protect the survivors. Therefore, the anti-sexual violence bill needs to be legalized immediately to serve as a comprehensive legal umbrella for dealing with cases of sexual violence.

In addition to legal products that have not accommodated cases of sexual violence, the anti-sexual violence law is also needed because the Criminal Procedure Code (*Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Acara Pidana*/KUHAP) only focuses on punishing perpetrators and does not show partiality to survivors. KUHAP imposes the burden to prove on survivors, not on perpetrators. Article 183 of the KUHAP states that a judge can punish a perpetrator if there are at least two valid pieces of evidence. The evidence includes witness statements, expert statements, letters, instructions, and statements from the defendant.

In sexual violence cases, proving becomes difficult because these actions often occurred in closed rooms, and there were no witnesses. Or if it took place in an open space, the action happened so fast, so that the survivors could not prepare to keep the evidence. In terms of evidence in the form of expert statements, in the case of rape; for example, not all acts of rape caused the tearing of the hymen and the perpetrator's sperm to be left behind. Meanwhile, in terms of the defendant's statement, the defendant often blamed the survivor by stating that the survivor also enjoyed the action that happened to them. If we look at several cases of sexual violence that have occurred, the survivors of violence are vulnerable to criminalization. One of them is through the use of Law Number 11/2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions.

The difficulty of the evidentiary process has resulted in almost half of the reports on these cases not proceeding to the courts (*Komnas Perempuan*, n.d). This has been coupled with other obstacles,

such as the persistence of judicial stereotyping faced by survivors (Edyono, 2021). In addition, there are still many officers who do not prioritize the perspective of survivors when dealing with cases of sexual violence. The officers often even ask about the type of clothing worn by the survivors when they were harassed, as well as about the possibilities of the survivors who may have enjoyed the abuses.

Meanwhile, if we look at the anti-sexual violence bill 2020, in the bill, survivors are given easy access to justice. Article 45 of that bill indicates that a survivor's information is sufficient to prove guilt if accompanied by one other piece of evidence. The bill also allows evidence such as certificates from psychologists, psychiatrists, and others. This will be a solution to the obstacles to law enforcement for sexual violence that has occurred so far.

Key Elements that Must be Included in the Anti-Sexual Violence Bill

The anti-sexual violence bill proposed by Komnas Perempuan and FPL includes key elements such as prevention of violence, definitions and types of crime, criminal procedural law, criminal provisions, monitoring, and recovery of survivors (Legal Aid Institute of Indonesian Women's Association for Justice (*Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Asosiasi Perempuan Indonesia untuk Keadilan*/LBH Apik, 2020). It is these elements that make the anti-sexual violence bill can be a comprehensive legal umbrella for eliminating cases of sexual violence. For this reason, the anti-sexual violence bill, which is currently being drafted by the House of Representatives, should also contain these elements.

Elements regarding prevention and monitoring of the handling of acts of sexual violence are very important to be included in the anti-sexual violence bill because so far there is no written law on preventing and monitoring the elimination of sexual violence, which makes the elimination of sexual violence acts not being effective. In the aspect of definitions and types of crime, criminal procedural law, and criminal provisions, the 2020 anti-sexual violence bill has comprehensively regulated these aspects, which are currently not regulated by existing laws, which are currently being used as the reference for dealing with sexual violence.

Finally, the aspect of handling sexual violence survivors is also very important to be included in the anti-sexual violence bill. So far, sur-

vivors of sexual violence have received less attention from the state. Many survivors of sexual violence are fighting the various effects of the violence alone.

- Nisaaul Muthiah -

The anti-sexual violence bill offers a comprehensive legal umbrella to eliminate cases of sexual violence, which numbers are increasing. Therefore, the House of Representatives must immediately ratify the bill, of course by including the elements that make it an important legal umbrella.

THE NDONESIAN INSTITUTE
CENTER FOR PUBLIC POLICY RESEARCH

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 center 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 by promoting good governance principles and public participation in the policy processes in Indonesia.

TII's visions are public policies in Indonesia which highly uphold human rights and rule of law, as well as involve participation of various stakeholders and practice democratic good governance principles.

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, political, and legal affairs. The main activities which have been conducted by **TII** in order to achieve our vision and mission, are: research, surveys, facilitation and advocacy through training and working groups, public discussions, public education, weekly editorial articles ("*Wacana*" or Discourses), monthly analysis ("***Update Indonesia***" in Indonesian and "**The Indonesian Update**" in English), mid-year policy analysis ("Policy

Assessment"), annual policy analysis ("Indonesian Report"), and monthly discussion forum on policy issues ("The Indonesian Forum").

Contact Details :
The Indonesian Institute, Center for Public Policy Research
Jl. HOS. Cokroaminoto No. 92,
Menteng, Jakarta Pusat - 10310
Ph. (021) 315-8032
contact@theindonesianinstitute.com
www.theindonesianinstitute.com

RESEARCH ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

The economy tends to be used as an indicator of the success of the government as a policy-maker. Economy plays an important role as one of the fundamentals of national development. 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.

TII focus on economic issues, such as monetary policy and fiscal policy, as well as issues on sustainable development by using analysis which refer to economic freedom principles. Monetary issues will focus on the Indonesian Central Bank to maintain economic stability, both regarding inflation and exchange rate. Meanwhile, fiscal policy will focus on the discussions over the National Budget and infrastructure development both in the regions and in the cities. In relation to sustainable development, **TII** research is focusing on productivity, competitiveness, infrastructure development, and development gap. In addition, **TII** also upholds economic freedom principles in highlighting the importance of individual freedom and involvement of private sectors in increasing development and improving welfare in Indonesia.

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. This stipulation is also confirmed in Law No. 15 Year 2019 on the Amendment of Law No. 12 Year 2011 regarding the Formulation of Laws and Regulations.

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 both from academic and content aspects. Furthermore, academic paper also functions as an early tracking over possibilities of overlapping laws and regulations, so that revocation of local regulations or other related issues which can be caused by legal, economic, or political aspects in the future, can be minimized as soon as possible.

TII offers normative and legal research related to harmonization and synchronization of laws and regulations, especially in making academic papers, legal opinion on harmonization and synchronization of laws and regulations, and legislative drafting for the formulation of local regulations bill drafts or other laws and regulations. In addition, **TII** also offers openly research on other legal issues related to Constitutional Law and Public Administration, Human Rights, and Political Corruption.

RESEARCH ON THE POLITICAL AFFAIRS

The enactment of Law No. 23 Year 2014 on the latest regulation on the Local Government, has created different relations between the Central Government and the Local Government. Entering the era of Bureaucracy Reform, specification of division of affairs of the Central Government and the Local Government has increasingly demanded the implementation of good governance principles. The government is demanded to be adaptive and responsive towards public aspiration and services. Therefore, public policy research become more important for both the Central Government and the Local Government to analyse context and current issues in the regions. The government must also consider various actors whether political actors or bureaucrats, as well as public's aspiration and other non-state actor in policy processes.

In order to respond those needs, **TII** research in political affairs offer policy assessment on various policies which were already applied or will be implemented. **TII** will look at socio-cultural, economy, legal, and political aspects in assessing public policies. Our research will be useful to assist government in formulating policies which are in line with context, priorities, and people's aspiration. **TII** also offers various breakthrough of transformative policies according to existing contexts in particular and Open Government principles' implementation in general, in order to increase public participation in policy processes, particularly in the era of the openness of public information.

Political Research Division of **TII** provide analysis and policy recommendations in order to generate strategic policy in the strengthening of democracy and the establishment of good governance both at the national and local levels. Political research forms are offered by TII **(1) Public Policy Analysis, (2) Media Monitoring, (3) Mapping & Positioning Research, (4) Need Assessment Research, (5) Survey Indicator.**

RESEARCH ON THE SOCIAL AFFAIRS

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. Social analysis is important to identify strategic issues which are developing and to make the right stakeholders' mapping to promote significant change in the context of development, public policy, and democracy in Indonesia.

The Social Research Division is present to offer strong and valid recommendations to produce strategic, relevant, efficient and effective, and impactful policies, in addressing to existing various issues. For example, issues related to education, health, population, environment, women, children, and elderly. 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.**

PRE-ELECTION AND
REGIONAL HEAD ELECTION

One of the activities carried out and offered by **TII** is a pre-election survey as well as a pre-election and regional head election. The reasons underlying the implementation of pre-election and regional head election surveys, namely: (1) A good election is a democratic process that can be arranged, calculated, and predicted in the resulting process; (2) Survey is one of the important and common discussions to measure, calculate, and predict how the process and results of the General Election and the Regional Head Election will take place, in accordance to the expectations of the candidates; (3) It is very important to win in the General Election and the Regional Head Election based on empirical, scientific, measurable and supportable data.

As one of the important aspects of a strategic candidate's election, the survey is useful for monitoring political power. In this case, the success team needs to conduct a survey for: **(1) mapping the candidate's position in public perception; (2) mapping voters' desires; (3) publishing the most effective political machinery used as voters; and (4) Looking for the most effective medium for the campaign.**

EVALUATION OF A PROJECT OR A PROGRAM

One of the activities that have been performed and experienced offered by TII is a qualitative evaluation of the projects and programs of non-governmental organizations and government. Evaluation activities are offered TII stages of mid-term evaluation of the project/program (mid-term evaluation) and also the final evaluation at the end of the project/program (final evaluation).

As we know, the evaluation is an important step in the implementation of a project or program. Mid-Term Evaluation of the project or program is intended to look at and analyze the challenges, the overall learning takes place during the project or program, and make recommendations for the continuity of the project or program. Meanwhile, the final evaluation allows us to view and analyze the outcomes and the lessons learned to ensure the achievement of all the objectives of the project or program at the end of the project or program.

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).

Jl. HOS. Cokroaminoto No. 92,
Menteng, Jakarta Pusat - 10310
Ph. (021) 315-8032
contact@theindonesianinstitute.com
www.theindonesianinstitute.com