
10 Facts About Freedom of Access To Budgetary Information

Outcomes of a Study of Freedom
of Information Requests
Submitted to 118 Public
Institutions.



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Background

The emergence of an understanding of the importance of the principles of *good governance* in the mid-1990s has had a quite significant impact on the evolution of the Indonesian polity. This fact was evident in the second amendment to the Constitution which guarantees the right of every citizen to obtain information. Article 28F of the Constitution as amended reads: “Each person has the right to communication and to acquire information for his own and his social environment's development, as well as the right to seek, obtain, possess, store, process and spread information via all kinds of channels available.”

This recognition of the right to obtain information was a breath of fresh air in the new democratic way of life in Indonesia. This was especially so given that in the preceding era, during the New Order Government of President Soeharto, information was the exclusive preserve of, and monopolized by, those in power. This applied above all to information bearing on public policy. The community was simply not able to obtain information and so its role in the development process was very weak because of the strictures placed on its possession of information.

The recognition of this right to information was accompanied, almost as a fellow traveler, by a strengthening of civil society groups both within NGO circles and within universities. That process speeded up the democratization process in Indonesia, especially with its call for a more transparent system of government. The result was a move to initiate legislation pursuant to the right to information mandated in the Constitution. Thus, by 2002, the national House of Representatives (DPR) had begun the process of drafting a law, now known as UU KIP (Law No. 14/2008 concerning freedom of access to public information (*Keterbukaan Informasi Publik (KIP)*)), which was passed in 2008. Although adopted in 2008 it did not enter into force until 2 years later, in 2010.

UU KIP contains detailed provisions on how the right to information can be exercised in practice. At a more fundamental level, the law also calls for a paradigm shift on the part of all government funded elements of the body politic, namely the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary; all agencies whose principal function is governmental in nature and which are funded, wholly or in part, by either the national budget (APBN) or a local budget (APBD); and NGOs which are wholly or partly funded by the APBN or an APBD or which receive funding from the community and/or from abroad. All information within an organ of the body politic is accessible to the general public except for privileged information.

Broadly speaking the UU KIP covers five main issues: the types of information accessible to the general public; the mechanisms for obtaining that information; the Information Commission and its legal framework; dispute settlement; and penal provisions listing penalties for infringements of the law. It makes provisions relating to four categories of information: that which is required to be publicly accessible and is to be made public from time to time; that which is to be made public immediately; that which is required to be publicly accessible at any time; and that which is privileged and thus exempt from public release. The first category (accessible to the public and to be released publicly from time to time) includes

information on public institutions, their performance records, financial reports and other information specified in legislation. Such information must be released at least once in every six months. Falling into the second category (information that must be made public immediately) is information impacting on the lives and welfare of the general public. The third category (accessible to the public at any time) encompasses information under the control of public institutions relating to the policies, programs, activities and annual expenditure of public institutions.

More detail on how the UU KIP was to be implemented was contained in government regulation PP No. 62/2010 concerning *Implementation of UU KIP* and two regulations of the Information Commission (KI), namely PerKI No. 1/2010 concerning *Standards of Public Information Services* and PerKI No. 2/2010 concerning *Settlement of Public Information Disputes*. One of the stipulations in PP No. 62/2010 was that every public institution must establish, by 23 August 2011 at the latest, an Office for the Management of Information and Documentation (PPID) (freedom of information office), with institutional responsibility for the storage, documentation and provision of public information and for the provision of freedom of information services.

UU KIP was a breath of fresh air in Indonesia's democratization process. This was especially true in respect of advocacy work on budgets which had always been confronted with the problem of obtaining copies of budgetary information. This law was indirectly mandating a change of paradigm for the bureaucracy which up to that time had regarded budgetary information as confidential and therefore not releasable to the public. With the entry into force of UU KIP, information relating to the policies, programs, activities and budgets of public institutions became public information which had to be made available and could be accessed by the public.

Nevertheless, a watchful eye needs to be kept on UU KIP to ensure that it is properly implemented. It was for this reason that the National Secretariat of the Indonesian Forum for Budget Transparency (Seknas FITRA) lodged requests for budget information with 118 public institutions at the national level, including government ministries, non-ministry government agencies, off-line agencies and political parties holding seats in the national House of Representatives (DPR). The requests were lodged in accordance with procedures laid down in UU KIP.

Aims

These requests for information were lodged by Seknas FITRA with the following aims:

1. To encourage speedy implementation of UU KIP within public institutions, especially at the national level.
2. To assess the degree of preparedness on the part of public institutions to implement the demands made of them in UU KIP.
3. To identify obstacles and hurdles being faced by public institutions in their implementation of public information services.

Methodology

The procedures used for this testing of the waters on public access to information were based on the provisions in Chapter VI of UU KIP, Section 22 of which states that information can be sought by way of written or non-written requests. Accordingly, Seknas FITRA submitted requests in both written form and non-written form. In other words, the requests for information were submitted in two different ways, precisely to ascertain what sorts of mechanisms public institutions had put in place to service requests for information.

This fieldwork was done in cooperation with university students with the aim of creating awareness within them of freedom of information issues. The hope was that these students, coming from civil society as they did, would better understand the issues involved and then encourage public institutions to become progressively more open. In this exploratory exercise, the role of the students was to lodge requests for information with a public institution, acting on their own behalf as individuals. The requests were made orally, not in writing.

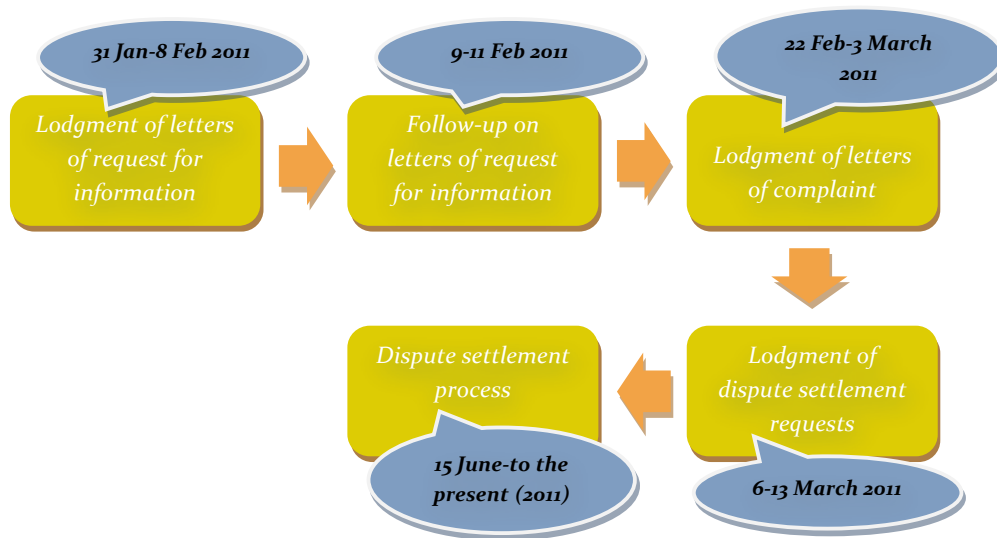
For its part, Seknas FITRA submitted written requests for information to public institutions, in the name of FITRA as an organization, addressing them to the Office for the Management of Information and Documentation (PPID). The letters of request were typed, endorsed with FITRA's official stamp and signed by the head of the organization. When the letters were delivered, receipts were obtained recording the name and designation of the recipient together with telephone contact details for follow up.

According to Section 22 of UU KIP, all public institutions are required, within the space of 10 days at the latest, to send advice on the information requested to the person submitting the request. A public institution can delay its response by a maximum of 7 working days, provided it sends a written explanation for doing so to the person seeking the information. In other words, a public institution has a maximum of 17 days to provide a response to the person seeking information from it. If a public institution fails to provide a response within that timeframe, the person seeking the information can send a letter of complaint to the manager of the PPID. Accordingly, Seknas FITRA sent letters of complaint to those public institutions which did not respond to its requests for information.

According to Section 36 of UU KIP, a public institution must respond to any letter of complaint within a maximum of 30 working days. If no response is received within that time, the person seeking the information can send advice of the existence of a dispute to the Central Information Commission. As part of its fieldwork, Seknas FITRA sent letters of request to public institutions followed up by letters of complaint and was also able to lodge requests for the settlement of disputes with the Central Information Commission. Seknas FITRA is reporting on these public institutions, especially those which did not respond.

Below is the schedule followed by Seknas FITRA for its exploratory efforts to obtain information from public institutions.

Schedule of information Request Process



Requests for budget information were submitted to six categories of public institutions, totaling 118 in all: 34 government ministries, 21 non-ministry government agencies, 47 off-line agencies, 4 judicial institutions and law enforcement agencies, 3 legislative bodies and 9 political parties.

These budget information requests were submitted as part of a study on the management of the national budget for 2011. The following three types of information were sought from each public institution, except the political parties:

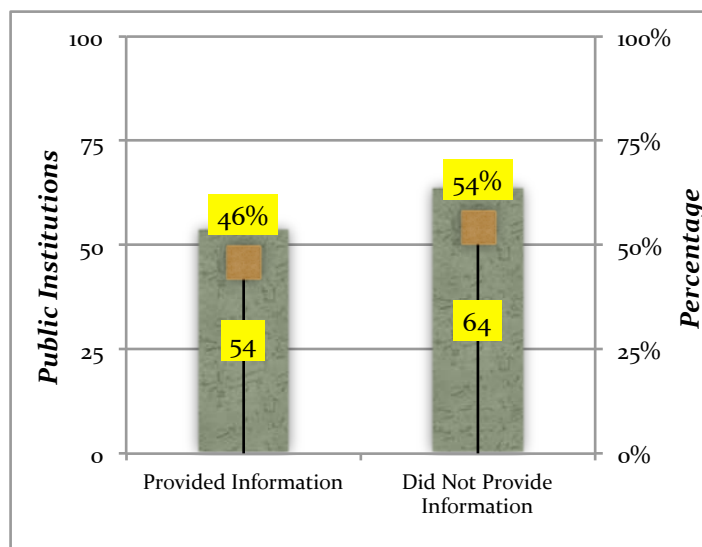
1. A copy of the institution's Budget and Work Plan (RKA) for 2011.
2. A copy of the institution's Budget Implementation Check List (DIPA) for 2011.
3. A copy of the institution's Report on Budget Outcomes for 2010

In the case of the political parties, the only information requested was a copy of their financial report for the 2010 budget year. This request was submitted to the political parties because they receive funding from the National Budget (APBN) every year. The amount of funding they receive varies depending on the number of seats they hold and the number of votes they received in the 2009 general election, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 2/2011 concerning *Political Parties* and Government Regulation No. 5/2009 concerning *Financial Assistance to Political Parties*.

Findings: 10 Facts about Freedom of Access to Budgetary Information

1. Only a few public institutions provided budget information

Not all public institutions provided the information sought. Of the 118 institutions approached, 54 (or 45.8%) provided information. This result was different to that obtained by Seknas FITRA a year before in 2010, when, of 69 public institutions approached, only 27.2% provided information. Of the 58 institutions providing information this time, 26 provided it within the timeframe of between 1 and 17 working days; 15 provided it after the lodgment of a letter of complaint; and 13 others provided information following mediation by the Central Information Commission. More detail is provided in the following table:



Public Institutions Providing Information

Provided Information In Response to Initial Request	Provided Information after a Complaint was Lodged	Provided Information after Mediation
Coordinating Ministry of Political, Legal and Security Affairs	Ministry of the State Secretariat	Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare
Coordinating Ministry for the Economy	Ministry of Labor and Transmigration	Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
Ministry of Home Affairs	Ministry of Health	Ministry of National Education
Ministry of Industry	Bureau of Meteorology and Geophysics (BMG)	Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises
Ministry of Trade	Board of Finance and Development Supervision (BPKP)	Ministry of the Environment
Ministry of Forestry	Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT)	Ministry of the Development of Disadvantaged Regions
Ministry of Transportation	House of Regional Representatives	National Coordinating Agency for Surveys and Mapping (BAKOSURTANAL)
Ministry of Public Works	National Police	National Institute of Public Administration (LAN)
Ministry of Social Services	National Electoral Commission	National Aeronautics and Space Administration Agency (LAPAN)
Ministry of Culture and Tourism	Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia	Prosecutors
Ministry of Communication and Informatics	Commission for Child Protection	The Police Commission
Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reforms	National Defense Council	Kemayoran Complex Management Board
Indonesian Nuclear Energy Regulation Agency (BAPETEN)	National Transportation Safety Committee	National Awakening Party (PKB)
National Standardization Board of Indonesia (BSN)	Bung Karno Sports Complex Management Board	
National Nuclear Energy Agency (BATAN)	The National Archives	
National House of Representatives		
Constitutional Court		
Judicial Commission		
National Commission on Human Rights		
Indonesian Broadcasting Commission		
Corruption Eradication Commission		
Central Information Commission		
National Electoral Commission		
National Narcotics Board		
Council for the Coordination of Improved Welfare of the Handicapped		
Center for Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis		

2. Most public institutions provided budget information, except for the political parties and off-line agencies (LNS).

Of the 6 categories of public institutions which were asked for budgetary information, it was the political parties and the off-line agencies which showed an unsatisfactory level of openness to requests for information. By contrast, government ministries, non-ministry government agencies, the judiciary and the legislature were, generally speaking, all quite good, given that more than 50% of them provided information. Of the 34 government ministries approached, 67.6% provided information. So too did 57.1% of non-ministry government agencies, 75% of judicial institutions and law enforcement agencies and 66.7% of legislative bodies. Only in the case of the political parties and off-line agencies did the percentage of those providing information fall below 50%.

Receipt of Information by Category of Public Institution (BP)

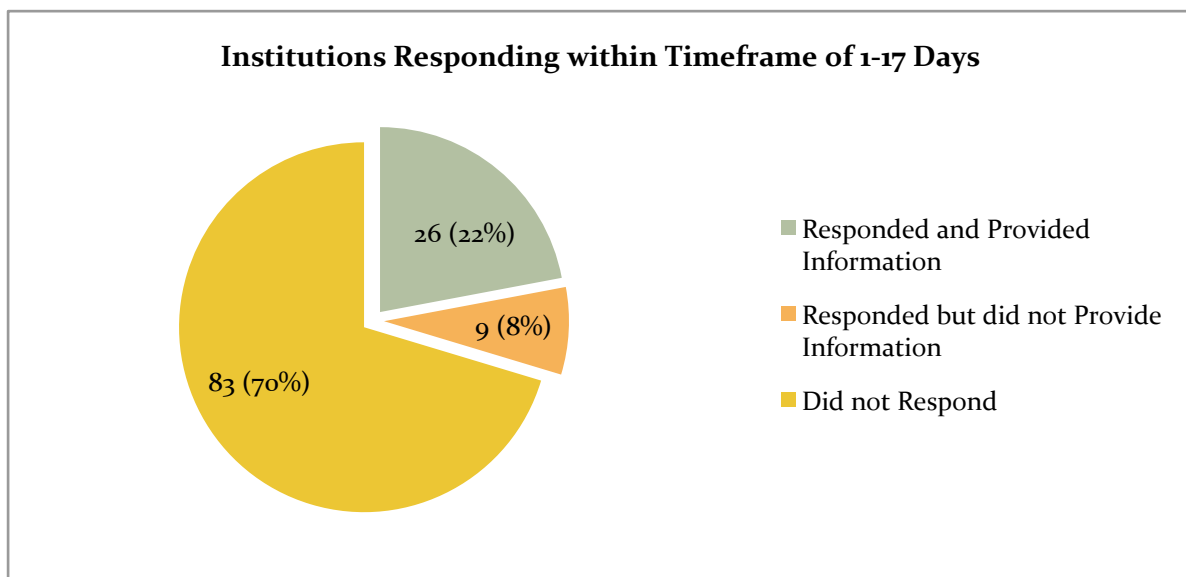
No	Agency Category	Information obtained			Total	Tot. BP	%
		within 17 working days	after lodgment of complaint	after mediation			
1	Government Ministries	12	3	6	21	34	61,8
2	Non-Ministry Government Agencies	4	4	3	11	21	52,4
3	Off-line Agencies	8	6	2	16	47	34,0
4	Judicial Institutions and Law Enforcement Agencies	1	1	1	3	4	75,0
5	Legislative Bodies	1	1	0	2	3	66,7
6	Political Parties	0	0	1	1	9	11,1
	Total	26	15	13	54	118	45,8

3. Provision of Information Still Slow

In principle the provision of information requested should be prompt and timely, as well as low cost and uncomplicated because, as noted above, Section 22 of UU KIP requires that public institutions respond to requests for information within a maximum timeframe of 10 working days after the receipt of a request. If necessary, that deadline can be extended but

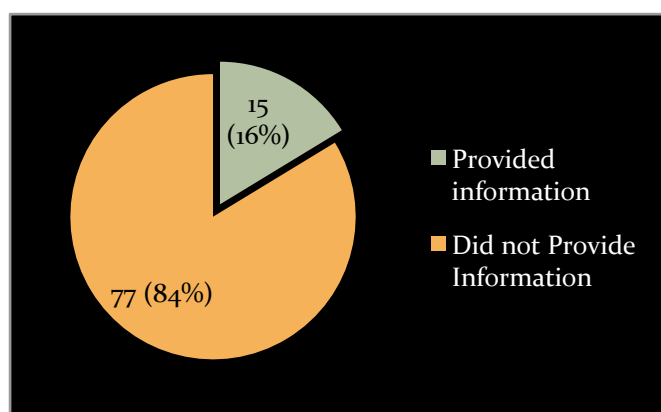
only by a further 7 working days and only after sending advice to that effect to the person concerned.

Despite all that, freedoms of information services provided by public institutions are slow. The majority of public institutions contacted did not respond to our requests for information within 17 working days, the maximum grace period allowed, including extensions. Only 35 responded to our requests for information within that timeframe. Of those, 26 provided the information requested, whereas 9 responded but did not provide the information sought. Furthermore, 83 or 70% of the institutions approached did not respond at all. This situation is clearly not in accord with the standard of service laid down in the legislation.



4. Procedures for Handling Complaints about Information Provision Not Yet Effective

In respect of the 83 public institutions which did not respond to our request for information and the 9 which responded but did not provide the information sought, Seknas FITRA lodged complaints with the public institutions concerned, directing them to the head of each institution. The reason for taking this approach was that the institutions concerned had failed to respond to requests for information.



Our conclusion from that exercise is that the legislated procedures relating to such complaints are not being properly implemented. Of the 92 public institutions to which complaints were sent only 15 provided the information sought. Seemingly public institutions do not want to release information, so they simply let requests for information sink without a trace.

5. One Round of Mediation Not Enough in the Case of Political Parties

Political parties are public entities which must be accountable and transparent in the way they manage their budgets. But of the 9 political parties requested to provide information on their financial reports for 2010, only 2 responded, namely the Justice and Welfare Party (PKS) and the Great Indonesia Movement (Gerindra) Party. The other 7 political parties remained silent and did not respond to our requests for information, even though complaints were lodged about their not having done so. In light of all this, Seknas FITRA lodged dispute settlement requests with the Central Information Commission with the respondents being the political parties which had not responded.

Five sessions of mediation with the political parties were then scheduled, but only one of the parties, the National Awakening Party, attended this first round of mediation and agreed to provide the information requested. The other four parties did not show up at their first-round mediation session, despite having been invited to do so by the Central Information Commission. It was therefore decided to schedule a second round of mediation sessions, as is provided for in PerKI No. 2/2010 *Settlement of Public Information Disputes*.

Two political parties attended these second-round mediation sessions, viz. the Golkar Party and the Indonesian Democratic Party-Struggle (PDIP). Both of them agreed to furnish the information requested but only after it had been audited by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). One political party, the National Mandate Party (PAN), still did not attend and thus was invited to a third round of mediation, but it did not attend that session either. So the mediation process is regarded as having failed in PAN's case, but the matter will be taken to the next stage – adjudication. Meanwhile, in the case of Democratic Party, second round mediation is still in process. The following table summarizes the mediation process:

Mediation to resolve freedom of information disputes with the political parties

Party	1 st Round of Mediation			2 nd Round of Mediation			3 rd Round of Mediation		
	date	mediator	outcome of mediation	date	mediator	outcome of mediation	date	mediator	result of mediation
Democratic Party	05-Jul-11	Dono Prasetyo	Respondent not present						
Golkar Party	05-Jul-11	Amirudin	Respondent not present	20-Jul-11	Amirudin	Respondent to provide information after auditing, within 10 days at latest			
PDIP	06-Jul-11	Dono Prasetyo	Respondent not present	13-Jul-11	Dono Prasetyo	Respondent to provide information after auditing, at latest 3 days after receipt by respondent			
PAN	07-Jul-11	Amirudin	Respondent not present	20-Jul-11	Amirudin	Respondent not present	27-Jul-11	Amirudin	Respondent no present; to be pursued via adjudication
PKB	05-Jul-11	Amirudin	Respondent to provide information within 7 days after mediation session						

6. Bureaucracy delaying provision of budgetary information

Government institutions and their bureaucratic systems are indeed inseparable. That said, our experience during this exploratory testing of freedom of information processes has indicated that in some cases the bureaucracy is not yet fully supportive of the provision of information in a way that is prompt, timely, low cost and uncomplicated. What Seknas FITRA discovered in this regard was the following:

a. Leaders influence the freedom of information process:

This was our experience when informed that the information requested was ready to be collected, but when we arrived to make the collection, the promised information was not available. The reason given was that the manager with control over the information was not in the office. The person making the request for information was generally asked to come back again at a time when the manager concerned was in the office.

b. Letters seeking budgetary information were regarded as “very important” and thus officials of public institutions were reluctant (“not game”) to take delivery of them.

This happened in several public institutions where it transpired that officials refused to take delivery of a letter seeking budgetary information. As a request for budgetary information was “a very important one”, the process of taking delivery of it took quite some time because of the need to locate an official “prepared to accept it”.

- c. *Lack of consistency in the way public institutions took delivery of letters requesting information.*

The absence of special delivery points for requests for information made it necessary for those requesting information to deliver their letters to a general mail delivery point. At least four different areas had responsibility for reception of mail: Administration, Public Relations, Guest Reception and even the Security Office. Nonetheless, some public institutions already had freedom of information offices (PPID) and in those cases letters of request were delivered direct to the PPID.

- d. *Keeping an inventory of letters requesting information*

A letter of request for information is important for verifying that a particular request for information has been received. Sadly, however, adequate procedures for recording the receipt of such letters are not yet in place. Thus, when those making requests for information contacted agencies to follow up on their letters, they were often asked to re-send their letters of request. Some agencies themselves asked that letters of request be re-sent. Fieldwork notes indicate that letters of request to 37 public institutions had to be re-submitted. Several reasons were proffered to support such requests, *inter alia* restructuring of the workplace and office relocation.

- e. *Civil service rank affects the quality of freedom of information service*

Fieldwork notes also reveal that the civil service ranking of the head of an agency's freedom of information office (PDIP) has quite an impact on the process of making information available. There were indications that PPIDs headed up by level III officers or below had difficulty coordinating requests for information with other work units.

7. Lack of a freedom of information office (PPID) impedes access to information

This conclusion is based on comments made by several public institutions which responded to letters of request. They argued that the information requested could not be provided because their agency had not yet established a PPID. The absence of PPIDs also hindered the mediation process. Disputes over provision of information which should have been settled during one round of mediation had to proceed to a second round because no one attended the first.

But this problem was not evident in all agencies. For, despite the absence of PPIDs, freedom of information services were provided by Public Relations offices or other areas involved with publicity, communication and information.

8. No consistency of service in off-line agencies (LNS)

The poor quality of structures within off-line agencies was evident in the varying standards of freedom of information service they provided. We found that budget management systems in some LNS were still beholden to systems of the institutions above them, while others managed their own budgets. The result was that some LNS responded to requests for information by inviting the person making the request to direct the inquiry to a more highly ranked work unit or institution.

But this did not happen in the case of some LNS, despite the fact that their budgets were beholden to a more highly ranked work unit.

9. No mechanism yet for responding to requests for information not made in writing

No satisfactory results were forthcoming in response to requests for information not submitted in writing. Not one of the several public institutions approached with non-written requests for information made any information available, even though UU KIP makes specific provision for non-written requests for information. Despite that, it seems that every request for information has to be submitted in writing, although some public institutions ask the person seeking information orally to fill in a form which they provide.

10. Responsive Public Institutions

There were two categories within the 118 public institutions approached by FITRA which FITRA regards as having responded satisfactorily to its requests for information. The first category includes the Coordinating Ministry of the Economy and the National Electoral Commission, both of which responded most quickly. The former provided the information requested at the time the letter of request was delivered, while the latter supplied the requested information three days after the delivery of the letter of request. In the second category are the Ministry of National Education and the Indonesian National Sports Commission. The Education Ministry responded one day after the letter of request was delivered, stating that the information was under discussion. But it was not until a mediation session was held that the ministry finally provided the requested information. For its part, the Sports Commission responded that the information sought was not their responsibility but was held by the Ministry of Youth and Sport.

Conclusions and Recommendations

On the basis of the findings of its fieldwork as outlined above, FITRA draws the following conclusions:

1. A satisfactory standard of freedom of information service is not yet being provided;
2. The quality of the freedom of information service provided varies from institution to institution;
3. The freedom of public access to budgetary information remains disappointing.

To address these issues, Seknas FITRA makes the following recommendations:

1. That public institutions publish information on their budgets and programs on-line on their websites or via some other medium which is easily accessible to the public. Given that there is not one single piece of legislation which states that budgetary information is confidential, the public should be able to have easy access to such information. Such an

arrangement would also reduce public institutions' workload in providing freedom of information services.

2. That public institutions provide speedy freedom of information service to the public without awaiting letters of complaint or mediation sessions with the Central Information Commission; and that they not play favorites by responding to some people but not to others.
3. That heads of public institutions immediately establish freedom of information offices (PPID) within their organizations and make the provision of freedom of information services part and parcel of organizational practice.
4. That the President immediately instruct relevant ministries to improve and streamline working procedures and coordination of the freedom of information services within off-line agencies (LNS) irrespective of whether the budgets of those LNS are still beholden to more highly ranked institutions or not.
5. That political parties should observe the provisions of UU KIP, given that they are public entities.

Attachment

No	Ministries	No	Non-ministry public agencies
1	Coordinating Ministry of Political, Legal and Security Affairs	1	Indonesian National Archives
2	Coordinating Ministry for the Economy	2	State Intelligence Agency (BIN)
3	Coordinating Ministry of People's Welfare	3	National Civil Service Agency (BKN)
4	Ministry of the State Secretariat	4	National Family Planning Coordination Agency (BKKBN)
5	Ministry of Home Affairs	5	National Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM)
6	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	6	National Coordinating Agency for Surveys and Mapping (BAKOSURTANAL)
7	Ministry of Defense	7	National Bureau of Meteorology and Geophysics (BMG)
8	Ministry of Law and Human Rights	8	National Agency of Drug and Food Control (BPOM)
9	Ministry of Finance	9	Indonesian Nuclear Energy Regulation Agency (BAPETEN)
10	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	10	Board of Finance and Development Supervision (BPKP)
11	Ministry of Industry	11	Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT)
12	Ministry of Trade	12	National Land Agency (BPN)
13	Ministry of Agriculture	13	Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS)
14	Ministry of Forestry	14	National Standardization Agency (BSN)
15	Ministry of Transportation	15	National Nuclear Energy Agency (BATAN)
16	Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries	16	National Institute of Public Administration (LAN)
17	Ministry of Labor and Transmigration	17	Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI)
18	Ministry of Public Works	18	National Aeronautics and Space Administration Agency (LAPAN)
19	Ministry of Health	19	Indonesian National Library
20	Ministry of National Education	20	National Narcotics Board
21	Ministry of Social Services	21	National Disaster Management Agency
22	Ministry of Religion		
23	Ministry of Culture and Tourism		
24	Ministry of Communication and Informatics		
25	Ministry of Research and Technology		
26	Ministry of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises		
27	Ministry of the Environment		
28	Ministry of Female Empowerment and Child Protection		
29	Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform		
30	Ministry of the Development of Disadvantaged Regions		
31	Ministry of National Development Planning		
32	Ministry of State Owned Enterprises		

33 Ministry of Public Housing; and
 Ministry of Youth and Sport
 34

No	Off-line Agencies	No	Off-line Agencies
1	Commodity Futures Trading Regulatory Agency (Bappebti)	25	Eastern Indonesia Development Council
2	Agency for Cultural and Tourism Development	26	Regional Autonomy Advisory Council
3	Logistics Bureau (BULOG)	27	National Defense Council
4	Judicial Commission	28	National Aeronautics and Space Administration Agency (LAPAN)
5	National Electoral Commission	29	National Transportation Safety Committee
6	National Commission for Human Rights	30	Interdepartmental Committee on Forestry
7	Commission for the Oversight of Business Competition	31	National Accreditation Committee
8	National Ombudsman	32	National Sports Commission
9	Indonesian Broadcasting Commission	33	National Electoral Commission
10	Corruption Eradication Commission	34	Bung Karno Sports Complex Management Board
11	Commission for Child Protection	35	Kemayoran Complex Management Board
12	Central Information Commission	36	Indonesian Professional Certification Authority
13	National Law Commission	37	Indonesian Toll Road Authority
14	National Police Commission	38	Support Agency for the Development of Drinking Water Supply Systems
15	Public Prosecution Commission	39	Board of Managers, Center of Scientific Research and Technology
16	Indonesian Commission on Violence against Women	40	Committee for the Development of the Life of the Nation
17	Press Council	41	Indonesia National Action Committee on the Elimination of the Worst. Forms of Child Labor
18	National Research Council	42	Witness and Victim Protection Agency
19	Book Council of Indonesia	43	Council for the Coordination of Improved Welfare of the Handicapped
20	Indonesian Maritime Council	44	Film Censorship Board
21	National Economic Committee	45	Center for Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis
22	National Business Development Council	46	National Coordinating Committee for the Reduction of Poverty
23	Indonesian Sugar Council	47	Secretariat of the Indonesian Medical Council
24	National Council for Food Security		

No	Judicial and Law Enforcement	No	Legislative
1	Supreme Court	1	People's Consultative Assembly
2	Constitutional Court	2	National House of Representatives
3	National Police	3	House of Regional Representatives
4	Prosecutors		

No	Political parties
1	Democratic Party
2	Golkar Party
3	Indonesian Democracy Party – Struggle (PDIP)
4	Justice and Welfare Party (PKS)
5	National Mandate Party (PAN)
6	United Development Party (PPP)
7	National Awakening Party (PKB)
8	Great Indonesia Movement (GERINDRA) Party
9	People's Conscience (HANURA) Party