I. INTRODUCTION

In a relatively short period of time, Indonesia has sailed through waves of changes that had taken the country to its current state of a confident middle-income and democratic state a member of the G-20 economies. The 1998 wave of change brought freedom for political participation, and was immediately followed by wave of devolution of power through decentralization in 2004. Today, the momentum has come for Indonesia to ride another wave of change, which should further empower the citizens to actively engaged in public affairs through open government.

Open government is critical for Indonesia to complete its democratization process and to set a solid foundation towards a new strong economy characterized by a mature and open society. In addition, as the current chair and the biggest economy of ASEAN countries, Indonesia holds the moral responsibility to be the role model for the region in the area of good governance and accountability. To achieve this, there are grand challenges of which Indonesia's open government initiative is aiming to address:

• **Improving Public Services**	Poor public service delivery has been one of the biggest issues standing between Government and the Indonesian citizen. People have expressed their frustrations and are very skeptical with any improvement effort.
• **Increasing Public Integrity**	With corruption that is still rampant, inefficiencies, and low performance both in central and local level, the Government is struggling hard to restore faith from the public. Indonesia aims to improve it's Corruption Perception Index (CPI) from 2.8 in 2010 to 5.0 in 2014
• **More Effectively Managing Public Resources**	For too long the public has been kept in the dark when it comes to public resources, especially revenues and outlays. The half-hearted transparency or public participation programs in this area have led to many distrusts and allegations which ultimately hamper economic development.

To create an action plan that is not only effective in addressing the above challenges but also representing the aspirations of different stakeholders, Indonesia is undertaking a robust and rigorous public consultation activities, which include:

Teaming up with CSOs (Stakeholders Management Group)	A core team consisted of five government institutions and five CSOs to formulate Indonesia's action plan towards open government was formed. This core team has been working intensively and producing several documents including the Indonesia's commitment (action plan) presented in OGP.
Focused Group Discussions (FGDs)	The government in collaboration with members of academia has been conducting focused group discussions with the general population to gain aspirations specifically on open government. By September 2011, 31 FGDs will be accomplished throughout the country.
Workshops with CSOs, Private Sector, Government Institutions	A series of workshops exposing the draft action plan towards open government to different stakeholders were conducted in July and August resulting many productive feedbacks and fresh aspirations which further improve the action plan and increase stakeholders ownerships to the overall open government initiative.
National Workshop	A national workshop on openness was conducted in July attended by information officers from central and local governments.
Internet-based communication	Indonesia's open government initiative has established a website and active facebook and twitter accounts in the effort to extend communication channel for interaction with the public.

II. OPEN GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO DATE

Indonesia's next journey towards open government and as a member of Open Government Partnership is a continuation of past and on-going initiatives in the area of transparency, accountability, and bureaucracy reform. Indonesia, therefore, recognizes and will depart from existing initiatives described in the below section.

Improving Public Services

- **Education fund transparency.** Students and parents have long been left in the dark when it comes to whether their school receives government funds and whether they have to pay for tuition and all the costs incurred during academic year. This initiative is aiming to bring sunlight to the whole process such that it is clear and easy for students, parents, school teachers, and the public in general.
- **Health fund & insurance transparency.** Health issue has not only been one of the most basic concerns of the public but it is also responsible for a significant portion of government budget. The government has introduced and initiative towards openness in this area followed by eased and improved public access to fundamental health & insurance information.
- **Transparency and accountability in poverty reduction interventions.** The efforts towards poverty reduction have been constantly receiving allegations for mis-targetting and data rigging. A President's instruction in 2011 on bringing more transparency and accountability to this area was aimed to ensure that beneficiaries receive what they are entitled to by involving public participation in the process.

Increasing Public Integrity

- **Strengthening Ministries' Information Units.** To better serve the public with regards to information inquiries, the law on public information disclosure gives a mandate for public institutions to establish an information unit. A President's instruction was issued to strengthen the mandate leading to establishment of the unit in several institutions. A national workshop involving public institutions was held to endorse and share best practices.
- **Transparency and accountability in the Police Department.** Police Department has received President's instruction in 2011 to improved public information access protocol including providing robust information online, to engaged periodic engagement with CSOs, and to improve the capacity of Police Information Units across the country.
- **Transparency in Attorney General Office.** As one of the key institutions in the law and justice system, Attorney General Office has been receiving a lot of attentions and demands for transparency. An initiative to induce openness through bureaucracy reform has been in progress – targeting specifically to increase public faith in the institution.
- **Transparency in prison system.** An initiative has been launched to make information widely available to public with regards to people currently held in the prisons. The public is now provided access to the names of detainees, charges, release dates, and the like. Such information will help the public to scrutinize prison system's conducts by comparing data provided by other institutions such as the Attorney General Office.
- **Transparency in Tax and Tax Court.** Stigmatized as a 'black box', the Tax Department is pressed to induce transparency with regards to information surrounding the court on tax disputes. With the new transparency program in the bureaucracy reform initiative, public can now easily access information related to public services mechanism on tax issues, tax dispute statuses, and verdicts.

- **Transparency and accountability in Customs Office.** Aimed to improve the management of government revenue through customs and to increase services to the public, an initiative under President's instruction was launched. The public will be further involved in reporting cases of mis-conduct and is now provided easy access to a wider range of information regarding Customs Office's activities.
- **Immigration Office transparency and accountability.** For too long the public has put immigration services under the spotlight due to practices involving briberies and special privileges. In 2011, President has instructed to force transparency and accountability to the Office in the effort to improve immigration service to the public.

More effectively managing public resources

- **Transparency in National Budget**. The ever growing public scrutiny over central and local government budget can only be answered by openness. Realizing the importance of transparency in this area, the Government is committed to improve its standing in the Open Budget Index (OBI) through a multitude of efforts. These efforts in promoting budget transparency have been able to increase Indonesia's score from 41 in 2006 to 51 in 2010. More efforts are necessary to improve the score further such as establishing 'citizen budget'.
- **Indonesia's participation in Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI).** Accepted as EITI candidate country 2010, Indonesia is now well on its way to becoming a compliant country with nine out of twenty requirements have been fulfilled. Indonesia commits to disclose all taxes, royalties and fees it has received from the oil, gas and mining sectors. Companies operating in these sectors will publish what they have paid to the government. These figures will be reconciled by an independent reconciler, in a process overseen by representatives from government, industry and civil society organizations.

III. COUNTRY COMMITMENT

Key Principles in Formulating Country Commitments:

Committed to implement open government, Indonesia formulates initiatives in the action plan based on the following principles:

1. Execution-oriented

Every initiative in the action plan should have clear targeted output and completion time. In addition, the design and selection of the initiatives prioritizes those with high potentials to success (including quick wins), and those that have been long-awaited by the public.

2. Simplicity and people-oriented

Initiatives in the action plan should not cause or add any complexities or ambiguities to the public. The initiatives must be carefully chosen and arranged such that they will address the basic needs of the citizens, help to ease and make simple the everyday life of citizens.

3. Snowball effect

Initiatives in the action plan should be able to induce a natural and logical need to be expanded further overtime such that at the end the items had snowballed into wider and deeper initiative compared to the ones launched earlier.

4. Aspirational and Inspirational

Despite the relatively modest-start approach described previously, initiatives in the action plan at the same time should have a high level of aspiration and ambition such that other people can be inspired from and start doing the same within their own areas of influence.

Triple Track Strategy

Indonesia's open government action plan is designed around the so called Triple Track Strategy. This strategy provides context and focus to the initiatives such that it is easier both to execute and to communicate to different audiences– hence leading to a higher probability of success.

1. **Track I:** this track provides context to strengthen and accelerate implementation of existing open government programs and initiatives. These initiatives are derived from recent presidential instructions and directives, which have concrete expected output and timeline.
2. **Track II:** this track is focused towards establishing a common portal for public services, public participation, and public institution openness programs.
3. **Track III:** this track accommodates new innovations in Open Government both from the central and regional government. Three pilot locations (district/city/region) will be selected to build a best practice model for openness in providing services to the citizens and private sector.

Open Government Action Plan

As a result of a series of workshop conducted during July – August 2011, led by Open Government Indonesia stakeholder's management group, we have developed and are committed to implement a set of action plan for openness to address the 3 grand challenges:

No.	ACTION PLAN	URGENCY

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A. Improving Public Services		5
1.	Promoting transparency, accountability and public participation on government's poverty reduction programs. This includes providing information on budget allocation for the **poverty reduction program**, implementation plan, and its implementation result on the website. Public participation mechanism throughout the end-to-end cycle of the program must be enforced through regulations. (Track I, by **December 2012**)	The amount of subsidies provided in government programs on poverty reduction, education, and health are high, and its implementation involves numerous stakeholders involving government institutions, private sector, and CSOs. High number of complaints questioning the transparency of the programs has been observed, including criticisms with regards to issues around delivery of the programs to the beneficiaries. The expectation for fairness and better quality services to the poor has continued to increase and. These government services are also now being monitored very closely by the public.
2.	Promoting transparency, accountability and public participation in the area of government subsidies for **education in elementary and junior high schools.** The data and information to be published are: budget allocation, disbursement, and expenditure data. The publication of information should be conducted at every single elementary school and junior high school in 411 regional government (district level). (Track I, by **December 2012**)	
3.	Promoting transparency, accountability and public participation in the area of government subsidies in **health sector**. The data and information to be published are: budget allocation and expenditure data, list of the recipient of health insurance, process to obtain health insurance services. The publication is conducted at every single community hospital (sub-district level) in 497 regional governments (district level). (Track I, by **December 2012)**.	
B. Increasing Public Integrity		
1.	Promoting transparency, accountability and public participation on police and public prosecution service. The data and information to be published include: institution and officer profile, type and service mechanism, time and cost required, case status/progress and annual report. The data and information are required to be published at institutions' website. (Track I, by December **2011)**.	The 2 initiatives above represent progressive movements as committed by the President with regards to enforcing and mitigating corruption practices in government institutions.
2.	Promoting transparency, accountability and public participation in the public area services that indicated high risk on corruption as Tax Court Office, Immigration Office and Custom Office. The data and information to be published include: institution and officer profile, type and service mechanism, time and cost required, case status/progress and annual report. The data and information are required to be published at institutional website. (Track I, by **December 2011)**.	

No.	ACTION PLAN	URGENCY
3.	Promoting transparency on civil services recruitment by central and regional government. The data and information to be published include position openings and requirements, recruitment process, selection criteria, test result, and announcement of final candidates to be employed; citizen complaints on civil service recruitment process and the corresponding resolutions are also to be made public. (Track II, by **December 2013)**.	High level of public complaints on transparency of civil service recruitments. These complaints include criticisms saying that open positions to have a 'price tag', more so at the regional level.
4.	Promoting transparency and accountability of public services at Land Administration Office. The data and information to be published include: types of services, processes required for service provisions, estimated time to complete a service, costs for service provision, status/progress of service request. The data and information are required to be published at the institutional website. (Track II, by December **2011**).	Land administration services have been identified by Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) as high risk to corruption practices. Several malpractices has been found, such as land certificate duplication, undisclosed information on land administration services, etc.
C. More Effectively Managing Public Resources		
1.	Promoting transparency and accountability on budget information at National level. The data and information to be published include: national budget (proposed & enacted), project and budget list, periodical budget disbursement, annual budget report, audited budget report, citizen budget. (Track II, by **July 2012**).	Budget transparency and public participation in budget preparation continue to be high in the national agenda. Indonesia aims to achieve a higher ranking in OBI index. Information on national and regional budget is very much awaited and of high interest to the public, as it serves as a mean to monitor and evaluate the right allocation of budget to national priorities and it's actual implementation.
2	Promoting transparency and accountability on budget information (activity based) at District level. The data and information to be published include: regional budget (proposed & enacted), project (sub-district level) and budget list, and budget disbursement. (Track II, by **December 2012**).	
3	Promoting transparency and accountability on procurement activities of government institutions. E-procurement software will be installed and operated at 56 central government institutions. (Track II, **December 2012**).	Government procurement has been identified as a high risk corruption area by Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). Number of complaints and disputes in procurement are high due to processes that are not transparent and lack of procurement monitoring by the public.
4.	Develop *One-Map Portal* to Promote efficiency on Forestry Management. The initiative will digitalize the data and information related to primary and secondary forests (including peat lands) on a single portal. Those	*One Map Portal* will eliminate duplicate licenses issued for the same land area.

No.	ACTION PLAN	URGENCY
	data and information will be synchronized with licenses data attached to the land area. (Track II, by **December 2013**).	
5.	Promoting transparency, accountability and public participation in the area of environment, natural resources, and spatial data management. The key actions include: - Publication of revenue information of the government (central & region) from the extractive industry (oil & gas, coal). (Track III, by October **2012**). - Establishment of multi-stakeholders forum for spatial plan development. (Track III, by July **2012)** - Publication of spatial plan document. (Track III, by December **2012**)	- Indonesia is committed to be a fully compliant member of Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) by October 2012. - The issue of non-transparent spatial plan document and no single version of the document has made license issuance in the extractive industry a commodity for corruption.