

Open Government Indonesia (OGI) in Corruption Eradication: A Literature Study

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ABSTRACT

Open Government is part of the process of preventing corruption by giving the public assurances that they may watch/pay attention to how state administrators behave as reflected in transparency, accountability, participation, and use of technology. The purpose of this study is to determine the role of Open Government in eradicating corruption and the factors that influence it. The method used is a literature review of action plan documents, articles, and other related documents. It is hoped that this research will be useful in knowing the obstacles to preventing corruption through open government. The research was carried out on the action plan carried out by OGI and limited it to two action plans, namely related to the transparency of the procurement sector and beneficial ownerships. It is known that open contracts have not been effective due to differences in perceptions between the public and the government regarding data and collusion with parties related to procurement. For this reason, integrity is needed in the procurement process and leadership commitment regarding the implementation of Perki 21 of 2021. As for the beneficial ownership, data verification and integration are required as well as stricter enforcement of sanctions if they do not report the beneficial owner's data or submit the data incorrectly. In addition, related to community participation, it can be carried out by maximizing the use of SPAN LAPOR.

Keywords: Beneficial Ownership; Corruption; Open Government; Open Contract

ABSTRAK

Open Government merupakan bagian dari proses pencegahan korupsi dengan memberikan jaminan kepada masyarakat untuk memperhatikan/mengamati perilaku penyelenggara negara yang tercermin dalam transparansi, akuntabilitas, partisipasi dan penggunaan teknologi. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui peran Open Government dalam pemberantasan korupsi dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Metode yang digunakan adalah literatur revidu dari dokumen rencana aksi, jurnal/jurnal dan dokumen terkait lainnya. Diharapkan penelitian ini berguna dalam mengetahui kendala pencegahan korupsi melalui pemerintahan terbuka. Penelitian dilakukan pada rencana aksi yang dilakukan oleh OGI dengan membatasi pada dua rencana aksi yaitu terkait transparansi sektor pengadaan dan beneficial ownership. Diketahui bahwa open kontrak belum efektif karena perbedaan persepsi antara publik dengan pemerintah terkait data dan kolusi dengan para pihak terkait pengadaan. Untuk itu dibutuhkan integritas dalam proses pengadaan dan komitmen pimpinan terkait implementasi Perki 21 Tahun 2021. Sedangkan terkait dengan beneficial ownership dibutuhkan verifikasi dan integrasi data serta penegakan sanksi yang lebih tegas jika tidak melaporkan data beneficial ownership atau salah dalam menyampaikan data tersebut. Selain itu terkait dengan partisipasi masyarakat dapat dilaksanakan dengan memaksimalkan penggunaan SPAN LAPOR.

Kata Kunci: Beneficial Ownership; Pengadaan; Korupsi; Open Government.

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INTRODUCTION

Public Administration reform describes as all changes made in various aspects, especially the public administration to achieve rational goals that is expected to encourage good governance, improve performance and enhance administrative service practices (Meutia IF, 2017). Good governance can be embodied when the government, the private sector and civil society synergize and working together to manage the natural, social, economic and environmental resources. Moreover, the minimum requirements to achieve good governance are transparency, accountability, participation, legal empowerment, efficiency and effectiveness by involving the community in every decision making. One of a manifestation of good governance is implementing transparency in government through the Open Government policy which guarantees that the public could watch/observe the behavior of state administrators as reflected in transparency, accountability, participation and use of technology (Suzanne J. Piotrowski. Et all, 2022). Open government has been running for a decade in Indonesia but has not had a significant impact on eradicating corruption, that is shows in a decline in Indonesia's Corruption Perception Index in 2022 from 38 points to 34 points so that it is ranked 110 out of 180 countries (Transparency Indonesia, 2023).

Corruption is an extraordinary crime that is committed congregationally and involving various parties in the form of collusion and authority abuse that is not only harms national finances but also violates the social and economic rights of the community. Corruption occurs because of the government has the rights to monopoly public sector service, lack of accountability, and discretion in making the law (Klitgaard 2012 in Rahayu; Juwono, 2019). The trend of corruption prosecution by law officer since 2018 has increased every year both the number of cases and the value of state losses due to corruption. This can be seen from the number of corruption cases handled in 2018, which amounted to 1087 with a value of IDR 5.6 trillion; in 2019, 580 cases and IDR 8.4 trillion loss; 875 cases and IDR 18.6 trillion loss in 2020, 1173 cases and Rp29.4 trillion loss in 2021; and in 2022 there will be as many as 1396 with a value of state losses reaching IDR 42.7 trillion (ICW, 2023).

In 2022 there will be a significant increase in the value of losses, contributed by the corruption case in the provision of Crude Palm Oil (CPO) export facilities, the PT Waskita Beton corruption case, the procurement of CRJ 1000 and ATR 72-600 aircraft, the corruption of the Indragiri Hulu palm oil plantation and national export financing by the Indonesian Export Financing Agency (LPEI). From the corruption cases, it shown that, the value of state losses is large and affected people's livelihood in terms of scarcity of cooking oil, which has an impact on people's the economy and purchasing power, which leads to increasing poverty. In aircraft procurement, corruption can impact the quality of aircraft that are not follow the safety standards so that could endanger aviation safety, especially for passenger safety. Moreover, in construction cases, corruption could affect construction's safety, which if not in line with the quality standard, the construction will be prone to collapse due to price mark-ups to cover costs incurred due to corruption. Previous research explained that corruption can hamper the economy and have negative effects in macro and micro system (Boudreaux et al.,



2018), including negative effects on domestic investment (Zakharov, 2019), inhibiting investment from abroad (Kasasbeh et al., 2018), disruption of economic growth (Baklouti & Boujelbene, 2020), composition of the budget (Hessami, 2014), costs to be incurred by companies (Hossain et al., 2020), availability of labor (Cooray & Dzhumashev, 2018), differences in the level of income and poverty conditions (Saha et al., 2021).

Indonesia is one of the countries that has initiated an open government partnership (OGP) since 2011. This OGP was established on 20 September 2011 based on initiations from South Africa, the United States, Brazil, the Philippines, Indonesia, England, Mexico and Norway. OGP is a multilateral initiative to promote inclusive, responsive, transparent and accountable governance. In Indonesia, Open Government is facilitated by Open Government Indonesia (OGI) which in charge to make an action plan related to government openness with the principles of transparency, innovation and participation. There are seven government agencies involved, including the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), the Presidential Staff Office (KSP), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, the Central Information Commission, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform. Meanwhile, from the community/public element, it consists of ten civil society organizations including, Transparency International Indonesia (TII), National Secretariat of the Indonesian Forum for Budget Transparency (Seknas FITRA), Regional Research and Information Center (PATTIRO), Indonesia Center for Environmental Law (ICEL), Indonesian Parliamentary Center (IPC), International NGO Forum on Indonesia Development (INFID), Hivos, Kemitraan, Indonesian Corruption Watch (ICW), and Medialink. Even though Indonesia has implemented OGI for more than a decade, the level of corruption in Indonesia has not improved until now.

This research is limited to two OGI action plans related to eradicating corruption, namely, those-action- related to beneficial ownership transparency and open contracts. Those two action plans were chosen because most corruption occurs in the goods and services procurement sector while beneficial ownership is worthwhile in tracking corruption materials that corruptors try to hide through money laundering and maximizing asset recovery from acts of corruption. From the two action plans, it can be seen that OGI's role in eradicating corruption and the factors that can influence it.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Open Government is the publication of public information with the aim of increasing public access to data so that open standards and architecture are needed (Fishenden & Thompson, 2013). This allows the community to participate collectively and individually in government (Janices & Aguerre, 2013). However, recent research related to open government, is a concept of government structure that emphasizes transparency (vision) and public participation (voice) (Wirtz & Mueller 2022).



Open Government's commitment to eradicating corruption is reflected in anti-corruption principles, one of which is transparency and accountability. Most research which concerned with Open Government and corruption, related to open data (Sugiono A , 2017, Darusalam and Dhata Pradiya, 2017, Siti Ngatikoh et all, 2020). Other research explains that open data on corruption depends on the quality of the media and internet freedom (Žuffová, 2020). Quantitative research on corruption can be measured in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Open Data Barometer (ODB) and the Corruption Perception Index (CPI), and the three indicators are directly proportional (Shih et al, 2022). The success of implementing open government in eradicating corruption depends on the effectiveness of the legal system (Park C and Kim, 2020). In addition, the corruption prevention of Covid funds management, also requires open data, especially regarding the budget and budgets spend (Dimas AUFAR Dwi Cahya 2021).

In addition, related to community participation in preventing corruption, the use of e-government which is still low due to lack of socialization, difficult access and knowledge of reporters (Dini Arwati, 2019). Moreover, the influence information and technology utilization can provide support for anti-corruption, including corruption reporting facilitation, promoting transparency and accountability, and facilitating government interaction with the public (Adam and Fazekas, 2021). Information and technology also counted as one of the tools to increase transparency and provide contribution to public value (Harrison et al. 2012; Janssen, Charalabidis, and Zuiderwijk 2012).

From the explanation above, it can be seen that most of the research concerning Open Government and corruption, are related to transparency, accountability, participation and use of technology (Suzanne J. Piotrowski. Et all, 2022). Regarding transparency, it can be classified into open data, information disclosure laws, beneficial ownership, fiscal transparency, etc. Meanwhile, related to participation, Open Government includes-but not limited to- co-creation processes between the government and the community, crowdsourcing, namely private and non-profit involvement and participatory budgeting. Accountability is linked to anti-corruption laws and regulations, anti-corruption institution/courts, Whistle Blower Acts and Procedures, election reform, public reporting tools, public procurement policies and public private funding contracting arrangements. All transparency, participation and accountability activities are facilitated by technology, namely, one data portal or reporting application (SPAN LAPOR), electronic forums and discussion data.

RESEARCH METHOD

The Qualitative Approach was applied as research methodology in this study. This study use secondary data in the form of documents related to regulations issued by the government, publications related to Open Government and corruption, and supporting books that are able to explain OGI's function and role in Indonesia, focusing on corruption eradication and the factors that influence OGI's role in fighting corruption. The analysis was

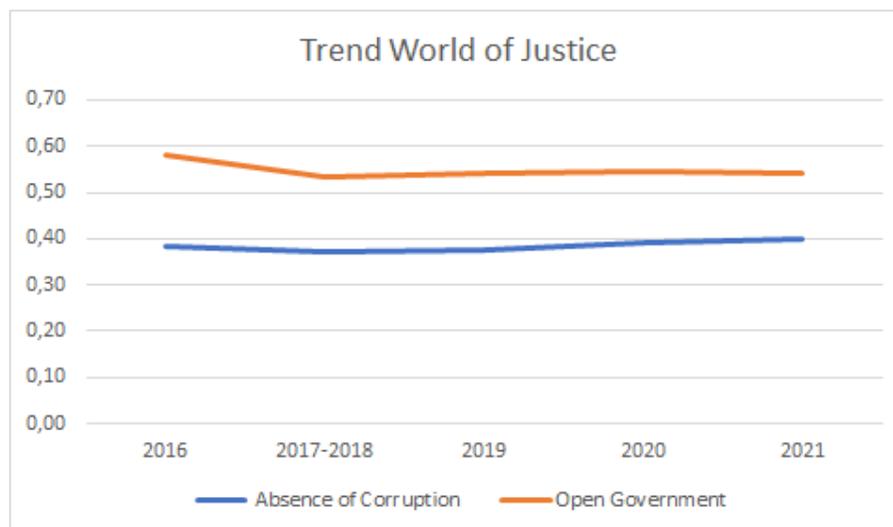


undertaken using the literature review method to describe and provide an overview of OGI's role in eradicating corruption in Indonesia through an interactive model by reducing/sorting out data to be presented and drawing the conclusion (Miles and Huberman, 2014).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on data from the World Justice Project regarding the law index in Indonesia and the factors studied, including the absence of corruption and open government, it is known that although the open government index is bigger, the absence of corruption is still below the open government index, meaning that open government has not had a significant influence on eradicating corruption. (See figure 1)

Figure 1. Comparison between *Open Government* and corruption absence



Source: World Justice Project, formed, 2023.

Furthermore, Figure 1 shows that even though the open government index is high, a number of corruption case also identified as high. This is due to the lack of commitment from government officials to disclose the data needed by the public or the publication of data that is filtered only for certain data which only related to the needs of state administrators. In addition, even though data technology provide data that can be accessed publicly, it is still difficult to accessed by the community, because of the form of data provided is not in accordance with the open data context. Open Data, according to Open GovData (2007) and Dawes (2010) must be complete and not subject to privilege restrictions; primary, which is collected at source with best detail not in aggregate or modified form; timelessly, available as fast as possible to retain data value; accessible, which is widest range of users and purpose range; non-discriminatory machine processable without registration requirements; non-proprietary where data available in a format with no exclusive control and finally license-



free. Access to data by the public is still difficult because of the argument that data confidentiality has resulted in low public participation in supervising the government. In addition, the form of the data obtained is still difficult to analyze, causing a certain skills requirement to process the data. In addition, there are different perceptions between the government and the public because there is no standard format for presenting reports to stakeholders other than the government (Nuraeni, Yenni et al. 2012). Transparency is closely related to accountability, and often go hand in hand, because indeed the success and failure of implementing transparency will strongly influence government accountability. Moreover, the lack of data access by the public has an impact on government accountability due to the lack of government commitment in implementing open government.

Action plans implemented by OGI related to corruption include transparency in beneficial ownership and open contracts. From the two action plans, this study will focus on transparency, accountability, participation and technology in relation to corruption eradication activities in Indonesia.

Transparency

According to agency theory (Jensen & Meckling, 1976), there is a contractual connection between the principal and the agent that must be in line with their respective interests. Since the government has access to more information than the general population, there is an information imbalance that presents potential for corruption on the part of the government. In order to avoid this, the community must act as social control on the government, ensuring that it fulfils its obligations and upholds all applicable laws. The government must increase its transparency in order to ensure that the public can see that policies are being implemented legally and for the good of society as a whole rather than just for the benefit of one person or a small group of people. This will help to reduce the information gap between the government and the public. According to other studies, budget transparency also has a good impact on reducing corruption (Brusca et al., 2018), and improving government transparency will reduce corruption in a province (Cinintya et al., 2022).

Disclosure of information and data is strongly tied to transparency, which in Indonesia has been made possible by Law No. 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure. Except for material that is omitted, the public can ask the government for information about how government activities are being carried out. If the requested data is not delivered while it is not exempt data, the public may sue the Public Information Commission regarding the public services in this information disclosure. Because it relies on the existing norms without any improvement in regulations, there are still ambiguities regarding information that is considered confidential or that can be given to the public (Jannah L.M et al., 2020). In addition, it takes a while to get the data you request from the government, and there are claims that the data is withheld or delivered in a format that the general people cannot process. Open data is therefore required in order for the government to operate transparently.



Transparency can also improve the effectiveness and efficiency of decision-making by ensuring that players from different sectors or organisations have equal access to the same types of information. The communication component of transparency, also known as information symmetry, provides advantages for fostering a competitive market economy and better governance (Boone & White, 2015).

The first action plan is to encourage contracts openness in the Government Goods and Services Procurement Sector, which is important because most of the corruption cases handled by the Indonesian Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) are cases in goods and services procurement sector. The public's access to information that can be utilised to perform studies, keep tabs on developments, and take part in government procurement is anticipated to increase with the publication of PBJ data from the government. The Information Disclosure Act, Information Commission Regulation Number 1 of 2021, and Presidential Regulations Governing Procurement of Goods and Services all uphold the importance of transparency, and this commitment is in keeping with those principles. The Electronic Procurement Auction (LPSE) application was installed in 56 (fifty-six) Ministries/Institutions as part of this action plan's implementation beginning in 2011. Furthermore, the disclosure of a black list in 2014 accelerated transparency and governance. The List of Public Information (DIP) for the procurement of goods and services beginning with the planning process, selection, and implementation of the contract was the subject of a LKPP Regulation that was published in 2018. Even though contracts have been added to the Public Information List, several Ministries and Agencies have yet to do so with their procurement data on the grounds that the contract information is private. This affects public access to the procurement of goods and services, but only to the planning, shortlisting, and winner-selection processes; the implementation phase, which runs from the signing of the contract through the item's delivery, is not captured in the system. The Goods and Services Procurement Policy Institute (LKPP) has published data on the Procurement General Plan, blacklists data and other data related to open data related to PBJ but it is still limited and often not updated, including the OGI program, namely One Data Indonesia (Satu Data Indonesia), Jakarta Open Data. Therefore, through the OGI 2020-2022 action plan, Information Commission Regulation Number 1 of 21 of Information Service Standards has been issued which facilitates differences in perceptions between the public and the government regarding contract data that can be published. However, its implementation still needs to be investigated further, because until now the process is still in the socialization by the Central Information Commission. In addition to data transparency, human resources are also influential by making auction methods that are not transparent and prone to collusion, including bidding arrangements for parties who have previously paid bribes to state administrators so that the auction process is only a formality because it has been conditioned by the auction committee and bidders, limitations information and there are ambiguous criteria for winning certain parties or restrictions on participants participating in the tender by applying certain specifications or requirements such as company grade requirements or ISO



requirements, experts and basic capabilities. This requires the integrity of the parties involved in the bidding process and the government so that loopholes for corruption can be reduced.

Beneficial ownership transparency stems from the 2016 Panama Paper case which stated that 1038 Indonesian companies were established as shell companies in Panama for tax evasion. This influences the government to issue Presidential Regulation No. 13 of 2018 concerning the Application of the Principle of Recognizing Beneficial Owners of Corporations in the Context of Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Crimes and Presidential Regulation No. 54 of 2018 concerning the National Corruption Eradication Strategy. Presidential Decree No. 13 of 2018 is the key to encouraging corporations (both PT, CV, Firma and other foundations and associations) to determine and report the true beneficiary. Through beneficial ownership transparency, ultimate beneficiaries and bad track records can be identified or considered at risk of committing criminal acts, especially corruption and money laundering. Commitment regarding beneficial ownership (BO) is taken from the action plan carried out by the Stranas regarding the establishment of a beneficial ownership database for the extractive sector, especially forestry and plantations which is used as one of the requirements in obtaining permits but is still voluntary in nature and there are no sanctions if this is not carried out.

The availability of BO data can identify if a company applies for a permit but it turns out that the owner of the company is still the same person so that the permit is not given to such. The public can participate by verifying the data that has been submitted because voluntary data submission requires further verification regarding the correctness of the data provided. Based on data from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the number of company participation is low. Only 617,851 (26.33%) companies participate in data submission, previously were 539,622 (23.12%), and there are no applications in Ministries/Institutions that are integrated with the Directorate General of AHU website and there are no sanctions yet. Moreover, even though it has been regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 13 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of Company Beneficial Ownership Registration. From the Ministries/Institutions that have facilitated, only the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture have policies related to beneficial ownership.

Since it launched in 2019, the public still has to pay Rp 500,000.00 to be able to access the existing data and only existing data can be accessed by law enforcement, so it does not support the principle of open data where data should be accessed free of charge by public. Since July 1 2022, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights has opened access to BO data via <http://www.bo.ahu.go.id> but based on search results on the website, it is stated that the data has not been verified by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and is limited to filling in data from reporting those untrustworthy. Therefore, the initial goal of mitigating the risk of people with bad reputation cannot be done because there has not been a verification process regarding the data submitted by the company. Problems related to the low number of companies reporting beneficial ownership can be overcome by enforcing strict sanctions



against companies that do not report beneficial owner data. Meanwhile, regarding data validation, it is necessary to integrate data with other Ministries and Institutions and open a complaint room related to verification of BO data.

Participation

Open government reform has a participatory dimension which is the “voice” component (Meijer, Curtin, and Hillebrandt, 2012). However, participation sometimes gets too little attention in open government research (Susha, 2015). Community participation in eradicating corruption potential to undertake through reporting information on the occurrence of corruption in an agency or other information that can be provided in the context of preventing corruption. However, most people are still afraid of retaliation from corruptors so that only a few people take the initiative in reporting corruption. In relation to OGI's action plan about procurement of goods and services, it is hoped that this commitment will encourage wider public participation to participate in procurement, monitor the procurement process and use data to drive government policies. In preparing this action plan, there was a co-creation process between ICW and the Central Information Commission that was well implemented in providing suggestion and input to Information Commission Regulation (PERKI) 1 of 2021 concerning Public Information Service Standards which included procurement information from the planning, selection and implementation stages; as information that must be submitted periodically. However, its implementation in combating corruption cannot be seen this far, because it is only in the socialization stage. In addition, the co-creation process between LKPP and ICW regarding the Public Information Disclosure Index is considered passive because it does not carry out public screening in determining index criteria. The next target related to procurement is related to openness of emergency purchase by optimizing the national procurement portal as well as passive creation between ICW and LKP even though this portal is important because it is very vulnerable to corruption, such as the case of corruption in Social Assistance funds involving the Minister of Social Affairs. For this reason, it is necessary to maximize the co-creation process between civil society organizations and government institutions in order to produce policies and data that are more in line with public needs so that the public can participate more in monitoring government procurement of goods/services.

Furthermore, hopefully, the public can assess the accountability of public officials who are carried out as servants of the state by Beneficial Ownership tracking. The current problem is that the data has not been verified, so the public can participate in providing information related to the truth of the information. Related to the current reporting media, the community can maximize the use of the SPAN-LAPOR facility, which is also one of OGI's action plans.



Accountability

Accountability is an essential concept in preventing and eradicating corruption. Accountability means being responsible for actions or decisions taken and being prepared to account for them to the authorities or the general public. In public administration theory, the concept of public accountability is rooted in financial bookkeeping practices in which civil servants who record public money will provide an explanation of how the money is spent (Bovens, Goodin, & Schillemans, 2014). In the anti-corruption context, accountability refers to openness, transparency and accountability in the use of public funds and government actions. Anti-corruption initiatives focus on specific areas of public organizations where monitoring data discourage corruption, such as job descriptions and salaries of public officials (Bowman & Stevens, 2013). For example, when the public can view public salary and job description information, the number of jobs that are free riders can be further minimized.

In this internet era, digital accountability emerges with the goal of increasing interaction between internal and external stakeholders compared to the traditional regulatory and procedural approach to bureaucratic reporting (Schillemans, Van Twist, & Van Hommerig, 2013). Social media can play an important role in public accountability systems, especially because social media encourages political influence from civil society or the news media to become increasingly involved in discussing issues of public interest (Borge Bravo & Esteve Del Valle, 2017). Open data initiatives can also facilitate accountability by collecting data from multiple sources and granting permission to different organizations to reuse that data (Janssen & Estevez, 2013), potentially by organizing and presenting data in meaningful ways that drive accountability-relevant goals (Schmidhuber et al., 2017; Weerakkody et al., 2017).

Furthermore, related to the procurement of goods and services, it is expected that the issuance of procurement information is a form of government accountability budget utilization that has been allocated and spent. With this information, the public can watch, analyze, and find out how the implementation of planning and absorption of the budget that has been allocated. Currently, for openness in the procurement sector, transparency is only limited to the auction process, starting from the budget to the contract value. However, the public unable to understand the process of compiling HPS so that the fair value of a procurement can be identified and there are still differences in perceptions regarding contract data, which for some agencies is still considered confidential data. Perki 1 of 2021 has facilitated these differences of opinion, but further research is still needed for its implementation.

Meanwhile, regarding to the beneficial ownership, it is hoped that this commitment will produce clean and clear beneficial ownership data that can be utilized by civil society and law enforcement officials to monitor corporate misuse for corruption, money laundering and terrorism funding. However, at this time, because the data has not been integrated and verified, clean and clear data cannot be obtained. Moreover, it is necessary to carry out data



integration and a verification process that involves civil society so that the resulting data can be used to detect corporate misuse in criminal activity and mitigate risks and track records of the parties being reported.

Technology

Technology as a unifying agent of transparency, participation and accountability by facilitating the interactive exchange of information. Technology applied to transparency initiatives can have both positive and negative effects on government openness (Murillo, 2015). Technology can be used to facilitate open contracts and reduce the level of corruption in the contracting system. For example, blockchain technology can be used to ensure contracts validity and track transactions in a way that cannot be changed or manipulated. In addition, other digital technologies, such as e-procurement platforms or contract management systems, can help monitor and manage contracts effectively and efficiently. Currently, on the procurement side, the applications used is integrated yet because there is data managed by LKPP such as Inaproc and LPSE, while there is the One Data Indonesia platform, which is still partial and has not been updated. In addition, there is human factor that colludes to manipulate procurement data digitally. Therefore, it is necessary to integrate procurement data and integrity from the government to update and manipulate data.

Moreover, related to beneficial ownership, it is hoped that the use of technology will facilitate data processing and currently use a platform created by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, namely <http://www.bo.ahu.go.id>. Currently there are no internal sanctions and regulations in the Ministry to regulate the obligation to declare BO data for users and integration with the BO data system in Ministry of Law and Human Rights so that several Ministries/Institutions do not feel the obligation to require BO data. It is necessary to integrate data with the relevant Ministries and Institutions so that the data obtained by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights can be cross-checked with that data.

CONCLUSION

OGI has been implemented for more than a decade but until now corruption is still a problem that is difficult to overcome or there is stagnation in the handling of corruption. There are two action plans that have been carried out by Indonesia related to corruption eradication policies, namely contract transparency and beneficial ownership.

First, the action plan related to contracts openness, from a transparency perspective, there are two main problems, namely there are differences in perceptions regarding open data between the public and the government. This was resolved by issuing PERKI 1 of 2021 concerning Public Information Standards, but its implementation still needs further research. The second problem is from the collusion side of the parties involved in the procurement process so that integrity is needed to increase transparency in the procurement process. Meanwhile, in terms of community participation, it is necessary to improve the co-creation process with civil society organizations so that the community can participate more in the



process of procuring government goods and services. Procurement data transparency also encourages accountability in the procurement process, especially related to the budgeting process and the use of government funds. From a technological point of view, integration of procurement data and the integrity of the parties involved in the procurement process and data updating are still needed.

Secondly related to beneficial ownership, even though there have been sanctions, but the company's involvement in reporting process is still low. In addition, the reporting that has been done has unverified, so that the community is still not optimally participate because of suggestions for complaints. It is necessary to maximize the use of SPAN LAPOR that has been developed by OGI or increase interaction through social media to seek material for verifying the correctness of beneficial ownership data. In addition, enforcement of sanctions in the form of blocking companies according to article 24 of Presidential Decree 13 of 2018 must begin to be enforced in order to encourage companies to report their beneficial owners. Data verification is also needed to increase accountability by producing clean and clear data. In addition, data integration with Ministries and Institutions is needed which can be used as part of checks and balances regarding reported data.

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